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**Thursday, May 2, 1974**  
**Vaisakha 12, 1896 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**Tenth Session**



**सत्यमेव जयते**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**New Delhi**

# CONTENTS

No. 48—Thursday, May 2, 1974/Vaisakha 12, 1896 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
<i>Re</i> : Suspension of Question Hour . . . . .	1—17
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 915, 916 and 919 . . . . .	18—30
Short Notice Question No. 15 . . . . .	30—35
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 917, 918 and 920 to 934 . . . . .	35—45
Unstarred Questions Nos. 8842 to 8962, 8964 to 9023 and 9025 to 9032 . . . . .	45—202
Motion for Adjournment—	
Arrest of Leaders of Railway workers . . . . .	202—07
Paper laid on the Table . . . . .	207—10
Statement on Constitutional position regarding Supplementary Demands for Grants, Pondicherry, for 1973-74 . . . . .	210—14
Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan . . . . .	210—14
Statement <i>re</i> . Ownership of land below the sea within the Territorial waters of the country . . . . .	215—18
Shri H.R. Gokhale . . . . .	215—16
Matters under rule 377—	
Time Capsule buried by All-India Confederation of Central Government Officers' Association on 1-5-1974 . . . . .	218—21
<i>Re</i> . Reported Notice issued to the Speaker, Lok Sabha by Supreme Court in the matter of Special Reference relating to Presidential Election . . . . .	221—25
Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to refer to Joint Committee . . . . .	226—28
Finance Bill, 1974—	
Motion to consider' . . . . .	229—79, 423
Shri Giridhar Gomango . . . . .	229—31
Shri H.N. Mukerjee . . . . .	231—39
Shri S.R. Damani . . . . .	239—44
Dr. Karni Singh . . . . .	244—54
Shri P.K. Ghosh . . . . .	254—60
Shri H.M. Patel . . . . .	260—66
Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi . . . . .	266—73
Prof. Madhu Dandavate . . . . .	273—78
Shri Sat Pal Kapur . . . . .	278—79
Statement <i>re</i> . Threatened Railway strike . . . . .	279—91
Shri L.N. Mishra . . . . .	279—88

\*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.



Motion for Adjournment—*contd.*

Arrest of Leaders of Railway workers—*contd.* . . . . 291—422

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu . . . . . 291—99,  
413—17

Shri A.P. Sharma . . . . . 299—311

Shrinati Parvathi Krishnan . . . . . 311—19

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah . . . . . 319—23

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee . . . . . 323—32

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad . . . . . 332—41

Shri Sezhiyan . . . . . 341—47

Shri Vasant Sathe . . . . . 347—54

Shri Madhu Limaye . . . . . 356—67

Shri Narsingh Narain Pandey . . . . . 367—72

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra . . . . . 372—78

Shri H.M. Patel . . . . . 378—82

Shri Darbara Singh . . . . . 382—85

Shri Priya Rajan Das Munsri . . . . . 385—91

Shri Surendra Mohanty . . . . . 391—94

Shri Jagadish Chandra Dixit . . . . . 394—97

Shri P.G. Mavalankar . . . . . 398—402

Shri I.K. Gujral . . . . . 402

Shri L.N. Mishra . . . . . 403—13

## Business Advisory Committee—

Forty-third Report . . . . . 422

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Thursday May 2, 1974/Vaisakha 12,  
1896 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

### RE. SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, जार्ज फर्नांडीज़ गिरफ्तार  
किये गए हैं ।

**SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat):**  
Let the Question Hour be over.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :**  
अध्यक्ष जी, मैं नियम 388 के अन्तर्गत  
..... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):**  
We will also raise point of order, Sir.  
They must be within the rules. (In-  
terruption).

**MR. SPEAKER:** All of you may  
please sit down.

**PROF. MODHU DANDAVATE**  
(Rajapur): Sir, let the Question Hour  
be suspended, and let the House dis-  
cuss the matter of the arrest of Mr.  
George Fernandes. We have given for-  
mal notice that the Question Hour  
may be suspended and this matter may  
be discussed. (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**  
Have you received the notice about  
suspension of the Question Hour or  
not, Sir?

674 LS—1.

**MR. SPEAKER:** May I request all  
of you to sit down?

आप सब लोग इकट्ठा क्यों बोलते हैं ।

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** You  
may kindly call those who have given  
notice. We have given notice that the  
Question Hour may be suspended.  
What has happened to that?

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष  
महोदय, आपको नोटिसेज दिए गए हैं, आपको  
अधिकार है उनके बारे में विचार करें और  
उनको रद्द कर दें लेकिन हमें पहले सुन लें ।  
(व्यवधान)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Will you kindly sit  
down? If all of you get up and speak  
simultaneously. I am not in a position  
to listen to any hon. Member. You do  
it everyday.

If all of you get up and speak it is  
very difficult for any individual to  
listen to so many people. I have not  
been able to follow what is going on.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Mr. Speaker,  
Sir, he has to respect the Rules of Pro-  
cedure. How can you allow this  
during the Question Hour? They can-  
not flout the Rules. Why are they not  
respecting the Rules of Procedure?  
(Interruptions).

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** एक दूसरे पर आवाजें  
कसने से, शाउट करने से मसला हल नहीं  
होगा । एक चीज आई है मेरे सामने, एक  
मोशन उन्होंने भेजा है । मैं हैरान हूँ अभी  
न उधर वालों को पता है क्या आना है और  
न इधर वालों को पता है क्या आना है ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** आप मौका देंगे तब यह भी सुनेंगे और इनकी समझ में आ जायेगा।

**SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:** They cannot raise it during Question Hour.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Unless the Rules of Procedure are respected we will not allow this. How can you allow this? They are flouting the rules in the conduct of business of the House. You please regulate the business according to rules of procedure. (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is not in the interest of the House. After all if anything comes before the House and it is moved you have the right to oppose it. Shouting will lead us nowhere.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 32 के अनुसार पहला घण्टा सदन की बैठक का प्रश्नों, उत्तरों के लिए उपलब्ध होगा। यह नियम 32 है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब इस पर भी आना शुरू हो गये आप।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मैंने नियम 388 के अन्तर्गत यह प्रस्ताव दिया है कि आज प्रश्नकाल स्थगित कर दिया जाये और सदन, श्री जार्ज फ़र्नांडीज की रात को तीन बजे गिरफ्तारी से उत्पन्न गम्भीर स्थिति पर चर्चा करें. . (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री फ़र्नांडीज के साथ श्री बहाभा और श्री सरकार तथा ऐक्शन कमेटी के अन्य और नेता गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं। उन नेताओं को आज 10 बजे रेल मंत्री से मिलना था। मुलाकात से पहले उन को गिरफ्तार करना रेल कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल के लिए उकसाना है। एक ओर सरकार कोशिश कर रही है कि हड़ताल न हो। सरकारी प्रचार के साधन यह बात जनता तक पहुँचा रहे हैं कि अगर हड़ताल होगी तो सारी

अर्थ-व्यवस्था अस्तव्यस्त हो जायगी, उस के गम्भीर परिणाम होंगे। लेकिन दूसरी ओर कल रात में कर्मचारियों के नेताओं को एम० आई० एस० ए० में गिरफ्तार किया गया है। एक तो यह एम० आई० एस० ए० का दुरुपयोग है और दूसरे आज रेल मंत्री से जो बातचीत होने वाली थी उस बातचीत को भंग करने की कोशिश है। मैं समझता हूँ यह गम्भीर मामला है, आप इस पर हमें तत्काल बहस करने का मौका दें। इसीलिए मैंने आप से इजाजत माँगी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानता हूँ कि यह एक असाधारण तरीका है। लेकिन असाधारण परिस्थिति में हमें असाधारण तरीका अपनाना पड़ा। आप हमें इजाजत दें, प्रश्नकाल स्थगित कर दिया जाय और इस पर तुरन्त बहस हो। (व्यवधान)।

I move:

"That this House do suspend rule 32 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, in so far as it provides for the first hour of the sitting being made available for the asking and answering of questions, in its application to the motions for discussion on the situation arising out of arrest of Shri George Fernandes and other leaders of Railway employees".

**MR. SPEAKER:** May I request all of you to sit down. This is a motion under rule 388 and a similar one is suggested by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. The first is moved. I think both are identical. It comes to like this that rule 32 be suspended and question hour dispensed with and the following motion may be discussed. The motion is:

"Grave situation arising out of the arrest of Shri George Fernandes, Convener of the National Coordination Committee for Railwaymen's Struggle and other members of the

Committee who were scheduled to meet the Railway Minister today for further talks."

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** आज 10 बजे बात करने का टाइम था Where is the Home Minister . जो गिरफ्तार करते हैं ?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He is not expected to be here..

(Interruptions)

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH):** We see no justification for the suspension of the rule. We uphold it.

(Interruptions)

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Sir, the Members of the ruling party are making it appear as if it is an issue of one single individual, Shri George Fernandes. We are not concerned with an individual. He is the convener of the National Coordination Committee for Railwaymen's Struggle. (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, I will put before the House this motion of Shri Vajpayee and Shri Dandavate.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** श्री जार्ज फरनांडीज को रात को गिरफ्तार करने की क्या जरूरत पड़ गई ?

**SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):** Sir, there is a motion moved by Mr. Vajpayee and this motion is before the House. So, Sir, you may seek the opinion of the Members on the Motion which is already before the House. Mr. George Fernandes's arrest is a very serious situation. (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question of debate will come only after this Motion is put before the House.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):** This motion is out of order. Under what rule is it being moved? Under what rule are you allowing it. (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** If hon. Members go on like this, there will be no motion before the House. Let there be some motion put to the House. Now, I am putting the motion to the House.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** I have moved the motion and it has been objected to by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Before the House takes a decision, the Members should be given an opportunity to express their views.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस पर डिस्कशन करना है, तो आप सीधे ही कीजिए ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष जी, आप हमारा इरादा समझ लीजिए । हम यह चाहते हैं कि श्री जार्ज फरनांडीज को तुरन्त छोड़ा जाए । और दूसरे जो नेता गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं, उन को भी छोड़ा जाए ताकि वे भी रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब से जो बातचीत होने वाली है, उस में भाग ले सकें और ऐसा रास्ता निकले जिस से रेल में हड़ताल न हो । इसीलिए हम यह मोशन लाए हैं । हम कोई हाउस के काम में गड़बड़ी पैदा नहीं करना चाहते हैं और हम प्रश्न-काल को टालना भी नहीं चाहते हैं लेकिन अगर यहाँ पर कोई हो, और सरकार की तरफ से कोई बोलने वाला हो और अगर हमारे सामने सरकार बैठी हो, तो उन में से कोई खड़ा हो कर कहे कि हम उन को रिहा कर रहे हैं ।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** (Diamond Harbour): The point is that we are making an untiring effort to see that the railway strike is averted. (Interruptions). The Railway Minister had given a categorical assurance that he had an open mind, and we have been making our best effort to see that

[Jyotirmoy Bosu]

the railway strike does not take place. But in the meantime, on the strength of the secret circular issued by the Home Ministry, they have cast a big net to arrest all the leaders and railway workers. This morning at three 'O' clock at dawn stealthily, Government have arrested the chief leader Shri George Fernandes and so many others like Mr. Barua Shri Sarkar, Shri Chaudhury and so many others. Even the police came to our party office at dawn in search of some people.

We want to know whether Government are anxious to come to a settlement the dispute and end the strike or they want to go..(Interruptions). My demand is that all these arrested persons should be released at once, and negotiations should be resumed so that the railway strike could be averted which will mean something great for the workers and for millions of people.

**SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DAS MUNSI:** My only submission is that on the earlier occasions whenever such serious situations had arisen in our country, we have seen that you have allowed the seriousness of the situation to be discussed here.

My submission is that the Members should raise this issue after the Question Hour in a manner whereby the entire House's attention can be drawn to it, and not in the way in which they have raised it. I agree that the working people in the railways are in trouble, and negotiations are going on, and the entire House wants that a satisfactory settlement or outcome should be there. But I know the leader, and I would like to explain very clearly that the leader Mr. Fernandes is not taking the country among the lines on which the country can survive. He is deliberately creating a situation which is against the people and against the nation. So, I can quite see and appreciate the stand of the Government. Parliament has no time to waste on him by adjourning the business. They

are free to discuss the matter with the Railway Minister. This cannot be raised here in this manner (Interruptions). I say it because I believe it. They are creating panic and they are all trying to sabotage the nation. They are no friends of the nation. (Interruptions).

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सही क्वेश्चन्स हो जाने वाले थे लेकिन आधा घण्टा ऐसे ही जाया हो गया है। यह बीच में क्या अर्ज बि सी चीज ला कर खड़ी कर दी।

**श्री सत्यपाल कपूर (पटियाला) :** यह हो क्वेश्चन-आवर है, इसमें यह चीज कहा से आ गई। आप उन को भलाऊ कर देते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ये नई नई चीज रोज ले आते हैं।

**श्री स० म० बनर्जी :** एक दिन क्वेश्चन्स नहीं होंगे तो क्या नुकसान हो जाएगा।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** This is the obituary of democracy.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order, order. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai):** My submission is that first the point of procedure must be quite clear to the hon. members. We quite appreciate the agitation on the other side of the House....

**SHR A. K. M. ISHAQUE:** We have no agitation whatsoever. Please do not mislead.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Why do you interrupt me? (Interruptions).

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** You are taking away our question hour. That is why we are interrupting.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** The Question hour is a very potent instrument in the hands of members. We would not lightly take a step to suspend the Question Hour. Therefore, we share the view that it should not ordinarily be suspended. But here is an extraordinary situation. (Interruptions). Just now I am only pleading for the consideration of the chair, that is, the point of procedure involved. What procedure have we to follow in this matter? Only shouting from each side is not going to solve the problem. This has to be sorted out in the proper procedural manner. But we are not doing it in the manner we should.

Now the procedure the House can adopt is something like this. You have been good enough to accord your consent to the moving of the motion. The motion has been moved. Now the only question is whether the motion should be put to vote straightway or members on this side of the House should be allowed to persuade the entire House to see the reason for taking an unusual step of this kind. Should it be straightway put to vote? This is the universal feeling that a strike would be calamitous and every effort must be made to avert it. That is the universal feeling. But the matter must be done in a proper way. If that is so, the submission from this side of the House is that this is an extremely provocative step. The Government is trying to precipitate a show-down whereas we all want that the strike should be averted.

Therefore, this is a fit subject which must be thrown open for discussion and this side of the House must be permitted to persuade the entire House to see the justification for such a motion.

**MR. SPEAKER:** May I give you one advice? आपका क्वेश्चन आवर जो एक चष्टे का होता है, उसमें से आधा चष्टा तो ऐसे ही चला गया है और अगर इसी तरह

से चलता रहा तो बाकी भी डिफिकल्ट हो जाएगा।

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :** अगर एक दिन क्वेश्चन आवर नहीं होगा, तो क्या नुकसान हो जाएगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप को क्वेश्चन-आवर लेना है, तो कुछ तो हिस्सा उसका कर लीजिए। आधा चष्टा तो ऐसे ही जाया हो गया है।

ऐसे मोशन का फायदा ही क्या है क्योंकि इस तरह से न तो क्वेश्चन आवर ही हुआ और न आप की बात ही हुई। आधा चष्टा ऐसे ही चला गया है।

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने दोस्तों से हाथ जोड़ कर कहता हूँ . . . .

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Why do you allow the Question Hour to be converted into a debating hour? Are you going to suspend the Question Hour everyday and convert it into a debating hour? Kindly give a ruling on this. Every day they will convert this into a debating hour.

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :** मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्वेश्चन आवर बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। हम भी चाहते हैं कि क्वेश्चन आवर हो। लेकिन आप देखें कि आप तकरीबन-तकरीबन सारी चीजों पर समझौता होने की बात थी। रात डेढ़ दो बजे तक लोगों ने मेहनत की कि किसी तरह समझौता हो जाए और हड़ताल टल जाए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम कोई खानदानी हड़तालिये नहीं हैं—(अव्यवधान) हम लोग समझ गये थे कि समझौता होने जा रहा है। दस बजे समझौते की बात चल रही थी। जब कि हमारे साथी मौजूद थे

और बातचीत कर रहे थे तो आज ही श्री जार्ज फरनेण्डीज को और हमारे दूसरे साथी पी० एन० बरुआ को, एन सरकार को तथा श्री चौधरी को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। जब सभ्यता की बात चल रही थी तब ऐसा किया गया। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट को यहां से दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का बारेंट गया और वहां पर श्री जार्ज फरनेण्डीज को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया तीन बजे सुबह। बरुआ साहब को यहां से गिरफ्तार किया गया। सरकार को यहां से किया गया। रेल मंत्री से जब पूछा जाता है तो वह जवाब देते हैं उनको मालूम नहीं है। दोषित जी कहीं दिखाई नहीं देते हैं। बरेशवन आवर इम्पार्टेंट जरूर है लेकिन देश की पूरी इकोनोमी के जब खतरे में पड़ जाने की बात हो तो वह उससे भी इम्पार्टेंट है। अगर सभ्यता नहीं हुआ तो मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि हड़ताल होगी और जम करहोगी। सारे इम्प्लायोज हड़ताल करेंगे फिर चाहे दोषित जी दोवार बन कर उनके सामने आ कर खड़े भी क्यों न हो जाएँ चाहे कुछ कर लें, हड़ताल होगी।

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI (Gauhati):** I entirely agree with Mr. Mishraji that this House should go according to the procedure. Therefore, the question arises whether under rule 388 you have the power to suspend the question hour under rule 32. Rule 388 says that any Member may with the consent of the Speaker move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House. If there is a motion before the House, there are certain rules under which the motion is discussed and if the House feels that any rule regarding the discussion of that particular motion could be suspended, Rule 388 is applicable to such things; it is not applicable now when there is no motion before the House..

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** There is a motion before the House.

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI:** For instance there are certain rules about time-limits for giving

motions. Suppose the House feels that in a particularly important matter a particular rule should be waived.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I allowed him to move it. Please resume your seat.

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI:** Rule 388 does not permit the suspension of rule 32.

**MR. SPEAKER:** May I inform the hon. Members that the motion is already there and Mr. Vajpayee was allowed to move it. In my opinion no useful purpose will be served if you go on like this and take the whole question hour. I shall put it to vote now.

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Lobbies have been cleared.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, can I move an amendment.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No. Not at this time.

**श्री मधु लिमये (बांका):** मेरा बोटिंग प्रोजेक्शन के बारे में प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है।

**MR. SPEAKER:** During the Division, I do not know how you can do it. The Division is already in process.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं पहले से खड़ा था, आपने मुझ को देखा नहीं। बोटिंग के पहले से मैं खड़ा था प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर पर। आपने मुझे सुना नहीं, देखा नहीं। इस में मेरा दोष नहीं है।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please do not introduce this new practice when the Division is already in process.

I am not able to listen. Please sit down. Mr. Madhu Limaye, is it only on voting?

श्री मधु लिमये : बोटिंग के बारे में मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। मैं पहले से खड़ा था। मैं ब्रज करना चाहता था कि वाजपेयी जी का जो प्रस्ताव है उस पर वोट लेने के पहले एक मिनट आप हम लोगों को सुनिये।

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. When Mr. Vajpayee moved his motion, I listened to Mr. Mishra, Mr. Sezhiyan, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, Mr. Dandavate and Mr. Banerjee. I gave time to them and two Members from this side also. I gave chance to everybody.

श्री मधु लिमये : पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। हम लोगों को नहीं सुना। मैं सदन को कुछ जानकारी देना चाहता था।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: "That this House do suspend rule 32 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, in so far as it provides for the first hour of the sitting being made available for the asking and answering of questions, in its application to the motions for discussion on the situation arising out of arrest of Shri George Fernandes and other leaders of Railway employees".

*The Lok Sabha divided*

Division No. 15] [11.42 hrs.

AYES

Bade, Shri R. V.  
Balakrishnan, Shri K.  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal  
Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati  
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagdish  
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.  
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
Deb, Shri Dassarattha  
Deshpande, Shrimati Roza  
Dutta, Shri Biren  
Godfrey, Shrimati M.  
Guha, Shri Samar  
Halder, Shri Madhuryya  
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra  
Horo, Shri N. E.  
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao  
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj  
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi  
Limaye, Shri Madhu  
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.  
Mishra Shri Shyamnandan  
Mukerjee Shri Samar  
Nayak, Shri Bakshi  
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain  
Parmar, Shri Bhalijibhai  
Patel, Shri H. M.  
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar  
Saksena, Prof. S. L.  
Sezhiyan, Shri  
Shamim, Shri S. A.  
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar  
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar  
Singh, Shri D. N.  
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan  
Solanki, Shri Somchand  
Vajyapee, Shri Atal Bihari

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri  
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed



Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna  
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.  
 Anand Singh, Shri  
 Arvind Netam, Shri  
 Austin, Dr. Henry  
 Babunath Singh, Shri  
 Banamali Babu, Shri  
 Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul  
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal  
 Basappa, Shri K.  
 Basumatari, Shri D.  
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal  
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh  
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao  
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath  
 Daga, Shri M. C.  
 Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Dalip Singh, Shri  
 Damani, Shri S. R.  
 Darbara Singh, Shri  
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan  
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar  
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.  
 Desai, Shri D. D.  
 Dixit, Shri G. C.  
 Engti, Shri Biren  
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.  
 Gangadeb, Shri P.  
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
 Gopal, Shri K.  
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra  
 Kowda, Shri Pampan  
 Hansda, Shri Subodh  
 Hanumanthalya, Shri K.  
 Hashim, Shri M. M.  
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.  
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.  
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran  
 Kader, Shri S. A.  
 Kailas, Dr.  
 Kale, Shri

Kamakshalah, Shri D.  
 Gamble, Shri N. S.  
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari  
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila  
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri  
 Kishku, Shri A. K.  
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja  
 Lakkappa, Shri K.  
 \*Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.  
 Maharaj Singh, Shri  
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar  
 Majhi, Shri Kumar  
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.  
 Mallanna, Shri K.  
 Mallikarajun, Shri  
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain  
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj  
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray  
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath  
 Modi, Shrikishan  
 Muhommed Khuda Buksh, Shri  
 Munsli, Shri Priya Ranjan Das  
 Murthy, Shri B. S.  
 Nahata, Shri Amrit  
 Naik, Shri B. V.  
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh  
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand  
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain  
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar  
 Partap Singh, Shri  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat  
 Patil, Shri C. A.  
 Patil, Shri T. A.  
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.  
 Purty, Shri M. S.  
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.  
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai  
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.  
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Singh Bhal, Shri

\*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly.

Ram Surat Prasad, Shri  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana  
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi  
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasad  
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama  
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh  
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
 Reddy, Shri K. Kodanada Rami  
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal  
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Sadhu Ram, Shri  
 Salve, Shri K. P.  
 Samanta, Shri S. C.  
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.  
 Sathe, Shri Vasant  
 Shafee Shri A.  
 Sharma, Shri A. P.  
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri  
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan.  
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.  
 Shetty, Shri K. K.  
 Shivnath Singh, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan  
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.  
 Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh  
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.  
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar  
 Tiwari, Shri R. G.  
 Tiwari, Shri D. N.  
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.  
 Uikey, Shri M. G.  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.  
 Verma, Shri Balgovind

MR. SPEAKER: The result\* of the division is: Ayes. 40; Noes: 125.

*The motion was negatived.*

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्वेश्चन 915—श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा पायंट आफ़ ऑर्डर है ।

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise a point of order during Question Hour.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को कुछ महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ। मेरी बात को सुनने का प्रस्ताव है। यह देशहित में है। आप दो मिनट के लिए मेरी बात को सुन लीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of any point or order now.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** आज आप ने बिजनेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी की मीटिंग बुलाई है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सदन को तत्काल एजेंडा कर दिया जाये। मैं मोशन भूब कर रहा हूँ। मेरा सस्पेंशन का मोशन नहीं है। मेरा एजेंडामेंट का अलग मोशन है ।

MR. SPEAKER: That question has already been decided.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरा मोशन है कि इस सदन की कार्यवाही को इस वक्त स्थगित कर के बिजनेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी की मीटिंग को तत्काल बुलाया जाये। मेरा मोशन सस्पेंशन के बारे में नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: The time for that meeting has already been fixed. There is no point of order.

#### Maintenance of Records by Drug Manufacturers

§915. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether drug manufacturers in the country have been asked to maintain, henceforth 'cost records' of their consumption of raw materials, power and fuel and wages paid to workers; and

(b) if so, the justification for such an order?

\*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES:

Shrimati Premalabai Chavan, Sarvavashri Anantrao Patil, Chintamani Panigrahi and B. R. Bhagat.

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir. A notification to this effect has been issued by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

(b) This is to ensure that proper records relating to utilisation of material and labour are available in the books of accounts of the Company so that efficiency audit is possible.

**SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** May I know whether the issue of these instructions the Government have been able to lay their hands on those people who are not utilising the material issued to them?

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** The instructions came into force only from the 1st of April this year. It will be only after one year or 15 months that we will be able to assess it.

**SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** It does not mean that for one year or 15 months Government should not take any action. There are many firms which misutilize the quota of raw materials issued to them for the manufacture of medicine. Have the Government taken any action against those firms which have misutilized the quota? Is it not a fact that the Government have received a number of complaints against such malpractices?

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** This question relates to cost records of drug companies. As I have said in my reply, this has been extended to them from the 1st of April this year. Other questions with regard to specific companies should be directed really to the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals, which deals with this.

**SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** My question was about the misuse of raw materials. I myself have sent a complaint that a large number of firms are misutilising the raw materials

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has already asked two questions.

**SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** My question has not been answered.

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** This question is with regard to cost records, cost accounting of the various drugs manufactured by the companies. If he has any question about the misuse of raw materials by drug companies, he should give notice to the appropriate Ministry.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Recently in connection with the detection of the manufacture of spurious drugs in UP and other places, has it come to the notice of the Hon. Minister that these companies are not maintaining proper records and, in fact, they are maintaining two sets of books?

I want to know whether any investigation has been made into that end, if so, the result thereof.

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** This provision of Cost accounting is under sub-Section 1 (d) of Section 209 of the Companies Act. This is in order to ensure that the companies which are manufacturing bulk drugs do maintain accounts, particularly, efficiency accounts with regard to utilisation of material, man-power and so on. This information will help us. But the question of spurious drugs is a separate one. This is independent of this. They must be governed under the relevant Section of the Act. If they have not maintained records, we should take action against them. Here, I may explain to the House that this is in addition to the normal auditing the cost auditing which the Government has power to apply to various industries. The latest to be applied is the bulk drugs from 1st April.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** In view of this Order and also in view of the existing provisions of law about the maintenance of records, may I know whether the hon. Minister has taken

any action in collaboration with the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals or even under the Companies Act against those manufacturers who have either not maintained the records or to go in for cost auditing as per the requirements of law and, if so, against which manufacturers actions has been taken?

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** As I said, these rules have been extended to the bulk drugs industry only from 1st April this year. It will be only after one year that we will be able to check whether they have maintained the records or not. So, the question of action, at present, does not arise.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Under the Companies Act, there is a provision to maintain the records. What action has been taken under that?

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** That is a separate matter. I do not have information with regard to that.

#### **Proposal for Vatican Status to Nankana Sahab and to Constitute Gurdwara Board in Pakistan**

\*916. **SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sikh Brotherhood International has requested Government that Pakistan should be approached to constitute a Gurdwara Board to look after and manage the historic Sikh shrines in Pakistan and provide easy travel facilities for the sikhs to visit them;

(b) whether Pakistan is also prepared to consider giving Vatican Status to Nankana Sahab permitting all devotees to pay their homage; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take with the Government of Pakistan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir, Government have them-

ves been making efforts for the resumption of travel between India and Pakistan so that pilgrims in the two countries can resume their visits. Pakistan has agreed to discuss this on a priority basis as mentioned in the Joint Communiqué issued on April 9.

(b) and (c). Government do not consider it advisable to take up with the Government of Pakistan the question of giving Vatican status to Nankana Sahab.

**SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have approached Pakistan to constitute a Gurdwara Board to look after and manage the historic Sikh shrines in Pakistan and what action Government propose to take to repair all Sikh shrines in Pakistan which are in a dilapidated condition today?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:** The question of maintenance and preservation of Gurdwaras and other religious shrines in Pakistan has been taken up with Pakistan from time to time. As the House knows, we have informed the House on a number of occasions about the condition of Gurdwaras and shrines in Pakistan, their condition is not at all satisfactory. Recently, an idea has been mooted that a Gurdwara Board should be set up in Pakistan as it has been done in Bangladesh so that the Sikh community can look after the Gurdwaras in Pakistan. From our point of view, the demand is quite justified and reasonable. But we know the history of Pakistan and, in view of their attitude in the past, we are very doubtful whether they will accept the proposal.

**SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** May I know from the hon. Minister why the Government do not consider it advisable to take up the question of giving Vatican Status to Nankana Sahab with Pakistan.

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:** I have already given my reply to that while replying to the main Question.

The Government has given considerable thought to this question. It is not considered advisable under the present circumstances, and it will be quite unrealistic to approach Pakistan in regard to giving Vatican Status to Nankana Sahib because of obvious reasons. Vatican as a free city has a historical background. To give this analogy in support of the argument for giving a Vatican Status to Nankana Sahib is quite unrealistic. I think, its implications can very well be understood by the House.

**श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय :** पाकिस्तान जेल में, करांची जेल में 1971 से पहले के जो हिन्दुस्तान के लोग हैं, वे कब छोड़े जाएंगे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस को आप कहां से बीच में ले आई ?

**श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय :** यह इसी से उठता है कि हमारे लोग कब तक छोड़े जाएंगे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो प्रश्न ही भ्रम है।

**श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय :** उसी से यह प्रश्न उठता है कि हमारे जो लोग उन की जेलों में 1971 से पहले से बन्द हैं वे कब तक छोड़े जाएंगे।

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not relevant to the main Question.

**श्री हरबारा सिंह :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से आप के मार्फत जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे हालात के नार्मलाइजेशन होने की जैसी कि उम्मीद है वैसी हालत में यह

सवाल जो है इस को आप अपने लेबल पर सेटिस्फाक्ट्री तौर पर हल करने के लिए कोशिश जारी रखेंगे..?

**श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह :** इस सम्बन्ध में पूरी कोशिश हमारी तरफ से हो रही है और हमें पूरा यकीन है कि जब हमारे डिस्कशन शुरू हो जाएंगे नार्मलाइजेशन के बारे में तो इन सब सवालों के ऊपर भी विचार होगा।

**श्री हरबारा सिंह :** यह भी आइटम उस में होगा ?

**श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह :** जरूर होगा।

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Would Government consider making a statement sometime giving the steps that have been taken by the Government of Pakistan so far to protect and manage these shrines and also to extend facilities to the Sikh community and others in India to visit these shrines so that we know the full picture about the protection and management of these shrines in Pakistan?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:** That is a suggestion for action. We have taken note of it.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Sometime back the Minister had said that the conditions were very good and that pilgrims could go to Pakistan. Now he is reversing the position and is saying, 'We know the background; it is not safe' and all that....

**MR. SPEAKER:** He is not reversing the position.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Once he had said that the conditions were very good. But now he says that the conditions are not so good..

**MR. SPEAKER:** Do not put in his mouth something which he did not say.

**श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी :** गुरुद्वारों के मैनेजमेंट का जहां तक ताल्लुक है मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि वह पूरा प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दे सकते हैं वहां की बैकग्राउण्ड के लिहाज से तो एक वक्त उन्होंने कहा था कि वहां के हालात अच्छे हैं, अब ये हालात खराब कैसे हो गए उस के बाद ? और मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहां से अजमेरशरीफ वगैरह के लिए लोग आते हैं या नहीं और उन को आने की सुविधा जैसी आप की ओर से मिलती है वैसी सुविधा यहां से जाने वालों को भी देते हैं या नहीं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप आन्ध्र में रहते हैं, आप को नहीं पता है। हम उन के साथ रहते हैं, हमें पता है क्या बात है।

**श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे नहीं मालूम है मैंने किस सिलसिले में यह कहा है जो कि आनरेबल मेम्बर कह रहे हैं मैंने यह कहा है कि जहां तक मेन्टेनेंस और रिपेयर्स का सवाल है गुरुद्वारों की कंडीशन अच्छी नहीं है। मैंने यह कभी नहीं कहा कि अच्छी है। यह तो हमारी शिकायत हमेशा से रही है कि इन गुरुद्वारों की देखभाल अच्छी तरह से नहीं हो रही है और अभी भी यही बात है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या यह सब है कि अगर सिखों के अतिरिक्त और कोई भारतीय इन तीर्थों की यात्रा के लिए जाना चाहता है तो पाकिस्तान इजाजत नहीं देता है ? (व्यवधान) ... गुरु नानकदेव केवल सिखों के गुरु नहीं थे। वो सारे राष्ट्र के लिए एक आदर के स्थान पर बैठे हुए हैं। क्या सरकार ने इस मामले को पाकिस्तान से लिया है कि भारत से जो भी इन तीर्थ-स्थानों की यात्रा करने के लिए जाना चाहते हैं उन्हें इजाजत होनी चाहिए ?

**श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :** जैसा हाउस को मालूम ही है आजकल कोई यात्री न यहां से वहां जाता है और न वहां से यहां आता है। जहां तक 1971 से पहले का सवाल है यह कुछ हद तक सही है कि जहां तक सिख यात्रियों का सवाल था उस में पाकिस्तान ज्यादा परेशानियां नहीं पैदा करता था और जब कभी उन से इजाजत मांगी गई और लोगों के जाने के लिए तो उस में हमेशा दिक्कत पैदा हुई। कुछ आदमों गए जरूर, मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि बिल्कुल नहीं गए लेकिन इजाजत मिलने में दिक्कत जरूर हुई।

**खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारक अधिनियम में संशोधन ने कर के लिए केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद और परिवार नियोजन परिषद की बैठक**

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\*919. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :  
श्री मधु वर्धनते :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल के पहले सप्ताह में दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद और केन्द्रीय परिवार नियोजन परिषद की संयुक्त बैठक हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बैठक में खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारक अधिनियम, 1954 में संशोधन किये जाने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The Government propose to bring-forward shortly a Bill to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

#### Statement

The main suggestions for amendment to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act are as follows:

1. A maximum punishment of life imprisonment is proposed to be made in case of adulteration found to be injurious to health of human beings.

2. In case of sub-standard food articles where the court is satisfied that they are capable of being made to conform to prescribed standards for human consumption after re-processing these articles may be returned to the owner on his executing a bond with or without sureties for being sold after reprocessing under the supervision of such officers as may be specified.

3. Time limit to be prescribed for making an application to the court if the accused wants to get his sample analysed at the Central laboratory.

4. The samples to be divided into four parts so that one part can be given to the manufacturers.

5. Provision for setting up more than one Central Food Laboratory for such local area or areas as may be specified.

6. Inclusion of two representatives to represent the consumers' interests and one more representative to represent the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests in the Central Committee for Food Standards.

7. Food articles seized by food inspectors that appear to the courts as adulterated or misbranded may be ordered to be forfeited to the State Government or to be destroyed

at the cost of the owner to prevent their being used as human food.

8. Powers for the Food Inspector to take into custody the accounts books or other material necessary for investigation.

9. Greater involvement of the State Governments in the implementation of the Act.

10. Prosecution to be launched against the manufacturer dealer or distributor directly as the case may be in the event of the sampling authority being satisfied about the innocence of the retailer.

11. The local (health) authority to be empowered to dispose of perishable goods which have deteriorated and whose sale is not considered in the public interest.

**श्री रामातलतार शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सेंट्रल कौंसिल आफ हेल्थ और सेंट्रल फेमिली प्लानिंग कौंसिल की जो संयुक्त बैठक हुई जिस में प्रिबंशन आफ फूड एडल्टरेशन ऐक्ट में सुधार करने के लिए 11 सुझाव पेश किए गए जिन का आप ने अपने वक्तव्य में जिक्र किया है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन 11 सुझावों के बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या है? क्या सरकार ने इस पर विचार कर के कोई नीति निर्धारित की है? अगर की है तो वह क्या है?

**श्री० कर्ण सिंह :** जी हाँ, इस से पहले कि, हम यह ऐक्ट पार्लियामेंट में लाते बड़ा आवश्यक था कि हम राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करते, तो सेंट्रल कौंसिल आफ हेल्थ में जो लोग बैठे उन सब ने इस पर विचार किया और इस के ऊपर और भी हमारे पास विचार आए हुए हैं, उन सब को एकत्रित करके बिल की शक्ल में हम आप के सामने ला रहे हैं। उस वक्त हमारी नीति भी स्पष्ट हो जायगी। हम चाहते हैं कि इस की जो सजा है उस को और कड़ा किया जाय

और यह जो देश-विरोधी कार्यवाही हो रही है उस के विरुद्ध कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाय।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** मिलावट को रोकने के लिए जनसहयोग जरूरी है। उस के बिना आप इस काम में कामयाब नहीं हो सकते हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जन-सहयोग हमिल करने के लिए आप ने किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया है या आपने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सोचा है ? अगर सोचा है तो आप को तत्क्षीर इस बारे में क्या है ?

**डा० कर्णसिंह :** इस संबन्ध में हम ने सेंट्रल सिटिजेन्स कौंसिल, कन्ज्यूमर्स कौंसिल इत्यादि इस प्रकार को जो गैर-सरकारी संस्थाएँ हैं उन के साथ विचार विमर्श किया है। जब यह ऐंक्ट पास हो जायगा हमारी यह दृढ़ नीति है कि जब तक जन-साधारण को इस में न लाया जाय तब तक यह कामयाब नहीं हो सकता। इस में कौंसिल बनें या किस प्रकार से राज्य सरकारें करें यह ब्यौरा जब हम अपना बिल लाएंगे तब पेश करेंगे।

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** In the statement that has been placed before the House by the Hon. Minister. clause 10 says:

“Prosecution to be launched against the manufacturer, dealer or distributor directly as the case may be in the event of the sampling authority being satisfied about the innocence of the retailer.”

With this clause in the background. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has come across a very important news that the court had issued a search warrant against the Maharashtra Food Department because some of the samples of the Dhal were supposed to be adultera-

ted and whether in such cases the Government itself is found guilty of this crime and in that case would necessary steps be taken against the Government itself?

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** I do not have the details with regard to the specific instance the hon. Member has mentioned.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** If such cases are brought to the notice of the Government, even if it happens to be a Government Department will you take action?

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** Certainly. I do not think anybody whether he is a Government servant or anybody else can be exempted from the ambit of the law.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Question.

**SHRI K. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Sir: Since we started late we may take some more time for Question Hour.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, I am sorry. The Question Hour is over.

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

### Expansion of T.I.S.C.O.

**SNQ. 15. SHRI B. V. NAIK:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nippen Steel Corporation of Japan has prepared cost estimates for the expansion of steel production of T.I.S.C.O.;

(b) whether these estimates are on the high side and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA):**

(a) Yes. Sir. Nippen Steel Corpo-



ration of Japan has prepared a feasibility report on the possible expansion of the Steel Plant of TISCO.

(b) and (c). The report is being scrutinised by the Steering Committee appointed by Government to guide the preparation of the report. The reaction of Government can be indicated only after the report is received with the recommendations of the Steering Committee.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: May I know from the hon. Minister the date by which this report was furnished? When was the feasibility Report furnished to the Steel Ministry? What is the probable period by which we can expect a scrutiny of this report to be completed?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The feasibility report has to be considered by the Steering Committee in the first instance. It has to be further examined and as soon as various considerations have been given by the Steering Committee, the Government will come to certain decisions about it. The economic evaluation may also have to be reconsidered subject to further studies if any.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I asked when the report was submitted.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The Nippon Steel Corporation Ltd. has submitted a feasibility report on the possible expansion of steel plant of Tata Iron at Durgapur and this report was discussed broadly at the last meeting of the Steering Committee on the 22nd April, 1974.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Has he seen the statement in regard to steel production of Bokaro and Bhilai given by the Russian Spokesman. Mr. Gordopolo the other day?

In view of the extreme delay in the execution of expansion programmes of Bokaro and Bhilai will the Minister look at the problems of steel

production not on sectoral basis, or on private sector, public sector, corporate sector basis. but take into account the steel requirements of the country as a whole, while arriving at a conclusion in regard to the project report of TISCO?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Sir, the production programme of steel by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan is being examined. We feel that by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan our position will be very safe so far as our consumption pattern is concerned as also the quantity of import.

I have read the report about a certain statement by the Russia's Economic Counsellor. I do not know how far the report is correct or how far it represents the correct version of what he said. The statement that has appeared in a certain section of the press is not very relevant in this context.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the hon. Minister what is the estimated capacity of production of steel after the collaboration with Japan?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: According to the details available here, the scheme that is prepared by the Nippon Steel Corporation is for increasing the capacity of the steel plant from the existing level of 2 million tonnes to 5.3 million tonnes. That has been arrived at on the basis of installations. Even this question, as I submitted, is under the consideration of the Steering Committee.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May we know what is the foreign exchange involved in this project that has been prepared by the TISCO and, secondly, what is the foreign exchange involved in the preparation of this Report by Nippon? If the project is to be completed during the Fifth Five Year Plan, may I know whether it is going on according to schedule?

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** It is not yet decided. With regard to final decision as to what will be the installed capacity and what will be the project mix etc. all these questions are still considered by the Steering Committee. I cannot commit myself that by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan this expansion will be completed and the scheme will be ready. But since the Steering Committee is to have its second and third sittings, later on, we can give more information about that to this House.

So far as I remember about Rs. 35 lakhs was given by the TISCO for the feasibility report that was projected by the Nippon Steel Corporation.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या यह सच है कि 20-21 अप्रैल, को बोकारो में अल इण्डिया स्टील वर्क्स की कान्फ्रेंस आयोजित की गई थीमिज में टाटा में इस्पात के उत्पादन वृद्धि के लिए उस कारखाने के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग की गई थी ? यदि हां, तो उस के बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not think that question arises out of this.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष जी, उत्पादन की वृद्धि को दिमाग में रख कर यह मांग की गई थी, मैं वहां मौजूद था ।

**MR. SUEAKER:** This is a very specific question.

आप इसके बारे में अलग से पूछिये, इस में क्यों घुसाते हैं ?

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** इस्पात में उत्पादन वृद्धि की दृष्टि से वहां उस प्रस्ताव पर बहस हुई थी । मैं उस सम्मेलन में मौजूद था, इसी

लिये मैं पूछ रहा हूं कि इसके बारे में सरकार को क्या कहना है ?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is: whether Nipon Steel Corporation of Japan has prepared cost estimates for the expansion. How does this question arise?

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** उत्पादन वृद्धि प्राइवेट हैंड्स में रहने से ज्यादा होगी या सरकार के हाथ में देने से बहुत ज्यादा होगा, यह मुख्य चीज है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह भी एक गंजीब बात है, पीछे पड़ जाते हैं ।

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** I would not like to make a general statement. There is a plant already existing and the cost involved to expand that plant is less than the cost involved in setting up a new steel plant. The policy framework within which we are functioning is not yet modified and Government have absolutely no intention of modifying its plans.

**SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SO-KHI:** I want to know whether the cost estimates of the expansion of the TISCO at Jamshedpur were revised several times raising the cost estimates on higher side every time. If so, whether it is also a fact that the former Managing Director of TISCO, Shri R. S. Pandey who finalised these higher cost estimates with M/s. Nippon Steel Corporation of Japan was sacked in March this year due to this reason?

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** It is a fact that formulation of this proposal took place when Shri R. S. Pandey was in TISCO. But what happened subsequently—whether he was sent out or sacked—I do not have any information about that.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has said that

they did not know what will be the product-mix or to what extent the expansion would be done. I want to know from the Government whether it is a fact that when this point of referring to the Japanese expert was made by TISCO naturally it was expected of them to have consultations in the Ministry of Steel. If so, whether the Ministry of Steel accepted those points of reference to the Japanese expert and whether the feasibility report prepared by the Japanese expert is on the basis of such points of reference. If so, what is the reason for accepting the feasibility report?

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** The recommendations made in the feasibility report are being scrutinised by the Steering Committee and we are still awaiting the outcome of the considerations of the Steering Committee.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Report of Wage Board for Road Transport Employees

**\*917. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had constituted a Wage Board for the road transport employees;

(b) whether the said Board has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the main recommendations made; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):** (a) to (d). A Central Wage Board for the Road Transport Industry was constituted on the 28th May, 1966. Its final report was submitted on the 19th November, 1969. The Board classified employers according to the numbers of vehicles owned by them and fixed the wages, D.A., House Rent etc. payable by each

class. The recommendations were accepted vide Government's Resolution, dated 2-2-1970, and the State Governments were requested to secure their implementation.

### Complaint against, M/s. Auto Sales Tractor Sales Division, Varanasi

**\*918. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a complaint of an unfair dealing by M/s. Auto Sales (Tractor Sales Division) Varanasi in respect of an order for B-275 Diesel tractor in demanding a premium of Rs. 1500 over and above the price;

(b) whether Government have instituted any inquiry into the matter; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have obtained the explanation of M/s. International Tractors Co. of India Ltd., the manufacturer of B-275 tractors. According to them no premium was asked for by M/s. Auto Sales from the customer. The amount of Rs. 1500/- represented the additional expenditure incurred by the dealer in transporting the tractor by Truck instead of by Rail, due to the difficulties in getting the wagons. The State Government of U.P. have also been asked to investigate the matter but their report is still awaited.

### Pilferage of Drugs from E.S.I. Dispensaries in Coimbatore

**\*920. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether drugs including scheduled items valued at over Rs. 2000 have been pilfered from the Employees

State Insurance dispensaries in Coimbatore; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:—

(a) and (b). No such information has been received by the Corporation from the State Government. However, as the administration of medical benefit under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 is the responsibility of the State Governments, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been requested to look into the matter.

**Lock-out by D.C.M. Chemicals Works, Delhi**

\*921. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.C.M. Chemicals Works, Delhi again resorted to lock-out in the month of March, 1974;

(b) if so, the period of the lock-out and the number of workers affected thereby;

(c) whether the management have in this way deliberately paralysed the essential supplies like vanaspati, and chlorine; and

(d) whether Government propose to take over the administration of this Mill or to bring it under the Defence of India Rules provisions so as to avoid any strike or lock-out?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration the management declared a lockout in the Chemical and Tin Container Departments and lay off in the Vanaspati Department and power house on March 9, 1974 following an altercation in the Mill on March 7,

1974 between some of the officers and workers over celebration of Holi. The above lockout was lifted and lay off withdrawn on March 18, 1974 by a notice dated March 17, 1974. The workers did not resume duty, and the management thereafter declared lay off in all the Departments on March 18, 1974. The numbers of workers affected by the lockout/lay off is 1,088, excluding contract labour. The lay off was subsequently withdrawn from April 9 in some departments and from April 13 in other departments and the workers advised to resume duty to restore normalcy. The workers did not join duty. On April 19, 1974 the management are reported to have again advised the workers through a notice to resume duty by April 28 failing which the workers will be deemed to have left service on their own. The trouble in the unit has no doubt resulted in loss of production of essential items.

(d) Delhi Administration are continuing efforts to secure reopening of this unit. Rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules is in force in the establishment.

**फ्रांस और मध्य एशियाई देशों द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई**

\*922. श्री भद्रस बिहारी बाजपेयी :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वायु सेना की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिये पाकिस्तान को फ्रांस वचन दिया था तथा सहायता भी दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) मध्य एशिया के उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने हाल में पाकिस्तान को सैनिक सहायता दी है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना

के अनुसार फ्रांस पाकिस्तान को वाणिज्यिक आयात पर शस्त्रास्त्र बेचता रहा है, लेकिन फ्रांस की ओर से पाकिस्तानी वायु सेना की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये सहायता देने के संबंध में कोई वचन बढ़ता नहीं है।

(ग) सरकार को विदित है कि पाकिस्तान ने कई देशों से, जिनमें कुछ मध्य पूर्व एशियाई देश भी शामिल हैं, सैनिक लोह सामग्री प्राप्त की है। तथापि, इस विषय में सरकार के पास उपलब्ध व्यौरों को प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं होगा।

### New Technique for Measuring Blood Pressure

\*923. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item of 9th December, 1973 captioned "New way to measure blood pressure" and

(b) if so, whether India has also made use of this technique; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No such news item has come to Government's notice.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### Import of Steel

\*924. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries from where import of steel will be made; and

(b) by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA):

(a) and (b). Steel imports are being made from Japan, USSR, USA, UK, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium, Holland, Germany, France Italy, Sweden, Australia and Canada. Imports in 1974-75 will depend upon availability of materials required at competitive prices and actual ordering based on release orders/import applications. Imports will continue till self-sufficiency is achieved.

### Renewal of registration in employment Exchanges in Delhi through post

\*925. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons who got their names registered with the employment exchanges in Delhi are required to send their cards by post for renewal and the persons who go in person for renewal are not entertained;

(b) whether in most of cases, the renewal is not made and the persons are called in person after one month and generally they are denied the renewal on the plea that they were late; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Candidates registered at various Employment Exchanges in Delhi have the option of renewing their registration either in person or by post except at Employment Exchange Darya Ganj where renewal is being effected by post only with effect from 1-8-1973.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The position at the Darya Ganj Exchange will be renewed after some-time to consider the feasibility of restoring renewal in person also.

**D.G.E. & T. Officers on Deputation to Egypt**

\*926. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers of the Directorate General of Employment and Training and the subordinate offices at Madras and Calcutta have been deputed to Cairo, Egypt during the month of April, 1974; and

(b) if so, the reasons and purpose for which they have been deputed to Cairo?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No one was deputed in April, 1974, to Cairo.

(b) Does not arise.

**Chinese invitation for Indian visitors to attend Trade Union Conference in China**

\*927. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:  
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news that China has extended invitation through Kotnis Society for sending five Indian visitors to China to attend Trade Union Conference there; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government was informed of the invitation received by the Kotnis Memorial Committee from the Chinese Peoples Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries to send a delegation of 3 to 5 persons to visit China around

the time of May Day 1974. Government has no objection to the visit.

**Coal supply to Orissa during 1973-74**

\*928. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly quota of coal supply to Orissa both for the industries and private consumption; and

(b) the actual quantum supplies to the State during the year 1973-74.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) No Statewise allocation of coal is made by the Government. The average monthly demand of Orissa is estimated at 0.39 million tonnes.

(b) According to the provisional information available so far, supply made to consumers in the State during 1973-74 was about 3.58 million tonnes.

**Opening of New Coal Mines in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh**

\*929. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new coal mines proposed to be opened by the Coal Mines Authority during the current year in the States of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, separately; and

(b) the outlay proposed on development of new coal mines and the estimated production and employment potential of the new mines in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh separately?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

भारत, बंगला देश तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच  
शिखरवार्ता का प्रस्ताव

\*930. श्री श्रीकृष्ण झपटवाल : क्या  
विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में हुई त्रिपक्षीय  
वार्ता में भाग लेने वाले भारत बंगला देश तथा  
पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री शिखरवार्ता आयो-  
जित करने के लिये सहमत हो गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके लिये  
तिथि और स्थान का निश्चय कर लिया गया  
है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या  
हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
सुरेन्द्र वास सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

#### Non-Coking Coal Mines Illegally Locked-out

\*931. SHRI C. K. JAFFER  
SHARIFF: Will the Minister of  
LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some non-  
coking coal mines which are still  
lying illegally locked-out;

(b) if so, their names and the  
number of workers involved in those  
Mines;

(c) whether Government have re-  
ceived series of representations to  
lift lock-outs; and

(d) if so, whether the lock-outs  
have been lifted and payments for  
the period of illegal lock-out made  
to the workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI  
RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to  
(d). The information is being collec-

ted and will be laid on the Table of  
the House.

#### Small Scale Ancillary Units in Peri- pheral Areas of Maharashtra Coal Mines

\*932. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will  
the Minister of STEEL AND MINES  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Mines Autho-  
rity has consulted the Maharashtra  
State Government to explore the  
possibilities of setting up small scale  
ancillary units in the peripheral areas  
of the coal mines in the State in  
order to generate more employment  
and for the industrial development  
of the area;

(b) if so the reaction of the State  
Government thereto; and

(c) whether financial implications  
have also been gone through and some  
assistance is assured?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND  
MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Govern-  
ment has contacted various Small  
Scale Industries in the region and the  
Vidharba Industries Associations.  
Specific proposals are yet to be for-  
mulated.

#### Press Report regarding "U.S. House Okays Base Plan"

\*933. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL  
BHATIA: Will the Minister of EX-  
TERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether his attention has been  
drawn to a news-item in a Delhi  
English Daily dated the 6th April,  
1974 regarding "U.S. House Okays;  
Base Plan";

(b) whether any fresh review has  
been made by Government of its  
implications; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect. They have also seen press reports indicating that a U.S. Senate Committee had voted to delay funds for the Base.

(b) and (c). Government are constantly reviewing developments in this matter and their implications. In our view the expansion of military facilities at the Diego Garcia base is manifestly inconsistent with the U.N.G.A. Resolution designating the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace for all time and could lead to an increase of tension and great power rivalry in the area.

#### Setting up of Heavy Industries in Assam in Fifth Plan Period

\*934. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE. Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Assam for setting up of heavy Industries in the State in the Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Arrest of Iranian Students in Bombay

8842. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an English Daily newspaper dated the 1st April, 1974, six Iranian students were arrested in Bombay;

(b) whether the Iranian students' Association has appealed to the Prime Minister in the matter; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have seen the newspaper report appearing on the 1st of April about the arrest of six Iranian students in Bombay. In fact only three students had been arrested.

(b) Subsequently, a body calling itself the Iranian Students' Association appealed to the Prime Minister in connection with the eviction orders served on these three Iranian students.

(c) The three cases were fully considered and the three persons involved also obtained a stay order and appeared before the Court on the 16th of April in Bombay. The stay order was vacated and the three persons left on the 17th April for western Europe.

#### Delivery Cases in Delhi Hospitals

8842. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of delivery cases in Delhi Hospitals last year;

(b) the declared income pattern of these cases;

(c) whether there is any checking system on the declared income of the patients; and

(d) the penalty on the wrong declaration of income?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K.



**KISKU:** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as it becomes available.

### जबलपुर आधुनिक कारखाना

8844. श्री गंगाधरन बीक्षित : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जोधपुर आधुनिक कारखाने में अधिकांश औद्योगिक श्रमिकों पर उनके मामले में स्थितिकरण के कारण बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस स्थिति का कोई समाधान ढूँढा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) 29 दिसम्बर, 1973 को रक्षा सेवाओं में असैनिक (संशोधित वेतन) नियम 1973 लागू हो जाने के पश्चात्, औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के वेतन-मानों का संशोधन कर दिया गया है। परिणामतः कोई गति रोक नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

### मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा इस्पात की मांग

8845. श्री गंगाधरन बीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1972-73 में कितने इस्पात की मांग की गई थी ;

(ख) कुल कितना इस्पात सप्लाई किया गया ; और

(ग) यदि मांग से कम इस्पात की लाई की गई थी तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) इस्पात की कई श्रेणियों की मांग उपलब्धि से अधिक है। मुख्य इस्पात कारखानों में इस्पात के प्रेषणों का विनियमन इस्पात प्राथमिक समिति द्वारा इस्पात के अन्ततः उपयोग जिसके लिये इस्पात की मांग की गई हो, इस्पात की उपलब्धि तथा स्पर्धी मांगों को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है।

### Land, Air and territorial water

### Intrusions by Pakistan on Gujarat State Border

8846. DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani intrusions in Indian territory of Gujarat State, by land, air and territorial water after the last war; and

(b) the measures which have been taken to meet them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The number of intrusions by Pakistani forces into the land, air and territorial waters of Gujarat since the last war upto 25th April 1974 are as follows:—

Land intrusions	4
Air intrusions	3
Territorial	
water intrusions by	
Pak naval ship.	.. Nil

(b) Such intrusions are sought to be resolved or prevented through flag

meetings between local commanders. Our security forces are maintaining constant vigilance on the borders and have orders to take firm action where necessary.

### गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्पंज लोहे का कारखाना

8847. श्री गंगाधरन बीजित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी सहायता के साथ अथवा उसके बिना गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्पंज लोहे का कारखाना लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) (क) और (ख). संभवतः अभिप्राय मेसर्स चौगुल एंड वामन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड द्वारा 3 लाख टन वार्षिक क्षमता के लिए कर्नाटक राज्य के बेलारी जिले में एक स्पंज आयरन प्लांट लगाने के लिये प्रस्तुत किये गये प्रस्ताव से है। यह प्रस्ताव ठोस अपचायक के इस्तेमाल पर आधारित है। इस प्रायोजना पर लगभग 9.10 करोड़ रुपये लागत आने का अनुमान है। इस परियोजना में स्पंज आयरन के निर्यात की संभावना की परिकल्पना की गई है। आवेदक फर्म ने ने इस योजना को संयुक्त क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कहा है। यह प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

### Complaints against Indian Aluminium Co.

8848. SHRI VARALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any complaints against the Indian Aluminium Company regarding the distribution of aluminium ingots to different industries; and

(b) if so, the nature of complaint and whether any enquiry had been made into it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Heavy power cuts imposed on the aluminium smelters by different State Electricity Boards by different and in the current year have resulted in a substantial drop in the production of aluminium. This has affected the availability of metal (both electrical conductor and commercial grade) to the consuming units and consequently led to complaints which have been received from some industrial units regarding inadequate supply of metal by the primary producers, including Indian Aluminium Company.

### Recognition of Regional Medical College in Imphal

8849. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Medical College in Imphal has applied for recognition;

(b) if so, the latest position thereof;

(c) whether the first batch of students could not appear in their first University examination due to delay in affiliation to Gauhati University; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to remove the difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND

**FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) and (b). The M.B.B.S. degree of the Gauhati University, to which the Regional Medical College, Imphal, is affiliated, is recognised medical qualification and is included in the First Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. The question of approval of the Regional Medical College, Imphal, will be considered by the Medical Council of India when the first batch of students would appear for the final M.B.B.S. examination and after due inspection.

(c) Yes.

(d) Affiliation of the College was withheld by the Gauhati University as they felt that the College did not have the requisite teaching staff. The position was cleared when it was explained that the College was admitting only 50 students per year now and that for such an intake of students the staffing pattern was adequate. Subsequently a second inspection was held by the University following which the University have granted affiliation to the College. The first batch of students will be appearing in the first M.B.B.S. University examination in May, 1974.

**पूर्वी जर्मनी में भारत मूलक लोग**

**8850. श्री सुकम चन्द कछावास :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्वी जर्मनी में रह रहे भारत मूलक लोगों की संख्या के बारे में पूर्वी जर्मनी स्थित अपने दूतावास से जानकारी एकत्रित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं ?

**विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश पाल सिंह) :** (क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Agreement with U.N.F.P.A. for Grant of 40 Million Dollars for Family Planning Programme**

**8851. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement with U.N.F.P.A. has been signed for grant of 40 million US dollars to be spent on the Family Planning programmes in the country;

(b) if so, whether schemes have been prepared as to how the above amount is to be spent in different parts of the country; and

(c) whether some allocations have been made out of this fund to be spent in Punjab?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) The agreement is yet to be signed.

(b) and (c). Schemes to be financed out of U.N.F.P.A. assistance are being prepared.

**Recognised and Unrecognised Medical Colleges in the Country**

**8852. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of medical colleges recognised and unrecognised in the country as on the 30th March, 1974, State-wise; and

(b) the total seating capacity of each of the medical colleges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 6890/74).

दिल्ली में घर घर जा कर टीका लगाना

8853. श्री लम्बोदर बलियार : व स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री दिल्ली में चेचक के प्रसार के बारे में 21 मार्च, 1974 के तारु-किता संख्या 386 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि घर घर जाकर लोगों को टीका न लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : दिल्ली नगर निगम के कार्य क्षेत्र में टीका लगाने के 56 और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के क्षेत्र में 9 केन्द्र हैं जिनके माध्यम से ये निकाय चेचक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम को चलाते हैं। टीके लगाने वाले, लोगों को टीका केन्द्रों पर टीका लगाने के अतिरिक्त घरों पर जाकर टीके लगते हैं फिर भी उन इलाकों में जहाँ बीमारी जल्दी फैल जाती है जैसे गंदी बस्तियाँ, निर्माणाधीन परियोजनायें घूमने फिरने वाले मजदूरों के इलाके तथा ऐसे क्षेत्र जहाँ चेचक के संदिग्ध रोगी होते हैं वहाँ पर घर घर जाकर टीके लगाये जाते हैं।

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा मच्छरों को मारने का अभियान

8854. श्री लम्बोदर बलियार : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने विगत कुछ वर्षों से मच्छरों को मारने का अभियान बन्द कर रखा है जिसके कारण

मच्छरों की संख्या में अनापूर्व वृद्धि हो गई है ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाई की जाएगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) जी नहीं। वर्ष के इन दिनों में कुछ हद तक मच्छरों का आतंक हमेशा हो बढ़ जाता है क्योंकि इस मौसम में मच्छर पैदा हो ही जाते हैं फरवरी, और मार्च, 1974 के महीनों के बीच लाबोनाशक तेल के मिलने में दिक्कत हो जाने के कारण नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका का मच्छर मार काम रुक गया था।

(ख) अप्रैल में लाबोनाशक तेल आवश्यक मात्रा में मिल गया था और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने अपना लाबोनाशक काम हाल ही में तेज कर दिया है।

#### Expenditure on Rehabilitation of Refugees in Dandakaranya Project

8855. SHRI LAMBODAR BALIYAR Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many refugees from Bengal have been so far settled in Dandakaranya Project in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the total expenditure so far incurred in this project and the annual total expenditure that is being incurred for the past three years; and

(c) the future schemes of this project and the expenditure involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) So far, 7,211 families of displaced persons from former East Pakistan have been resettled in

**Dandakaranya Project.** Of these 7,279 families have been resettled in Madhya Pradesh Zones of the Project.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) An Irrigation-cum-Resettlement Scheme involving utilisation of water of the Sileru river by construction of a barrage at Surlikoda across the Potteru river is under consideration of the Government of India. The scheme comprises two parts viz, (i) the Irrigation Project and (ii) the Resettlement Project. The total cost of the Project is Rs. 41.85 crores. The Irrigation Project, the main cost of which is proposed to be borne by the Government of India, will have a command area of 1,50,000 acres. Under the Resettlement Project, the Government of Orissa would release 40,000 acres of culturable land in the command of the Potteru Irrigation Project on which it is proposed to settle 10,000 agriculturist families and 1,000 non-agriculturist families.

No new schemes besides the Potteru Project are proposed but it is planned to resettle 1100 additional families during the Fifth Five Year Plan period in other areas of the Dandakaranya Development Authority.

**बेलाडिला लोह अयस्क संयंत्र से शाखिनी नदी में गंदे लोहे की निकासी**

**8856. श्री लम्बोवर बलियार :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बेलाडिला क्षेत्र में रूढ़ने वाले ग्रामीणों ने शाखिनी नदी में गंदे लोहे की निकासी को रोकने के लिये सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) क्या बेलाडिला लोह अयस्क संयंत्र से समय समय पर गंदे लोहे की निकासी के कारण शाखिनी नदी का जल दूषित होता जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाई की जा रही है ?

**इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) :** (क) से (ग) . जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

#### **Target for Employment of Doctors in Bihar during 4th and 5th Plans**

8857. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the employment of doctors during the Fourth Plan in the State of Bihar;

(b) the outlines regarding targets for the Fifth Plan in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) During the Fourth Plan the State Government had set a target to employ 100 medical graduates per year.

(b) The State Government has a target of employing 1293 doctors during the Fifth Plan period mainly for rural hospitals, district and sub-divisional hospitals.

#### **Coal Production Target**

8858. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to attain the production target of coal for 1974-75; and

(b) whether any improvement in production is expected as compared to the preceding year, if so, the facts of the case thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). In order to meet the growing demand for coal, especially in the context of the oil crisis the production is proposed to be stepped up from the current estimated level of about 78 million tonnes to 95 million tonnes in 1974-75. The measures taken to increase production include re-organisation of the mines after rationalisation, intensive working of the open cast mines and the mechanised underground mines introduction of four shift working of coal face and seven-day working in selected collieries, in consultation with the trade union leaders procurement of the needed equipment, reorganisation of the transport facilities including centralisation of loading, effecting improvement in industrial relations, ensuring uninterrupted power supply, arrangements for adequate supply of explosives, etc.

# Restoration of Communications and Diplomatic Relations with Pakistan

8859. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an English Daily newspaper, there is a possibility of holding discussions between India and Pakistan on restoration of their postal, tele-communication and travel links at Islamabad within a month;

(b) whether the successful completion of these talks presumably at Ministerial level would clear the way

for restoration of diplomatic relations;

(c) whether talks between Pakistan and Bangladesh to establish trade relations, followed by diplomatic relations are also expected; and

(d) whether it is all due to a successful Tripartite Agreement reached at Delhi recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) As the House is aware, the Joint Indo-Pakistan Communique issued on April 9, after discussion with Pakistan Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, indicated that it was agreed that the time had come for exchange of delegations to discuss implementation of normalisation measures envisaged in para 3 of the Simla Agreement. When these discussions commence, restoration of postal, telecommunication links and travel will be taken up first. We have since written to Pakistan asking for a mutually convenient date to be fixed for these talks.

(b) India's well-known stand is that there should be some substantive progress in the implementation of normalisation measures before diplomatic relations can be resumed.

(c) There have been press reports to this effect.

(d) The Tripartite Agreement has cleared the way for further talks to implement normalisation measures and establish durable peace in the sub-continent.

Article entitled 'New Jeep Scandal' appeared in a Bombay Weekly

8860. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article "New Jeep Scandal" published in a Bombay Weekly dated 9th February, 1974;

(b) if so, what are the reactions of the Government on the various allegations levelled therein; and

(c) whether Government will make any judicial inquiry in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The allegations in the article mainly relate to the financing arrangements for the purchase of jeeps for one of the political parties in 1971 Mid-term elections and release of trucks by a leading truck manufacturer to the same party for financing the recent elections in U. P. and Orissa. There being no control on the sale and distribution of commercial vehicles including jeeps, modality of sale of these vehicles is the sale concern of the manufacturers and their dealers. Government are thus not required to supervise the release of commercial vehicles by the manufacturers. The question of making any judicial inquiry in the matter, therefore, does not arise.

#### **Tour of Assam and Meghalaya by U.S. Diplomat**

8861. SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS on the 21st March, 1974; and

(a) whether some U.S. diplomat recently toured Assam and Meghalaya on the 21st March, 1974; and

(b) if so, whether these were held responsible for earlier disturbances in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has no information to this effect.

#### **Meeting of Non-aligned Oil Producing Countries at Algiers**

8862. SHRI P. GANGADEB:  
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil producing non-aligned countries did not agree to give any price preference to the developing oil importing countries at the Algiers meeting held on the 20th March, 1974; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No specific proposals to give price preference to the developing oil importing countries could be discussed in depth at the meeting of the 17-member Coordination Committee of Non-aligned countries held in Algiers from March 19 to 21, 1974. However, the meeting decided to set up a working group consisting of Guyana, Sri Lanka, Liberia and Nepal to hold consultations with the Non-aligned members of O.P.E.C. These consultations will prepare the ground for discussions with the O.P.E.C. designed to explore the possibilities of cooperation among Non-aligned countries for resolving the difficulties facing certain Non-aligned countries. The meeting also agreed on the need for cooperation among the Non-aligned countries in evolving, urgently and in a spirit of solidarity, all possible measures to assist the Non-aligned and other developing countries affected by the oil crisis.

**Distribution of Imported Fertilizers  
by M.M.T.C.**

8863. SHRI C. K.  
CHANDRAPPAN;  
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM  
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3993 on the 21st March, 1974 regarding proposed centralisation of imports through M.M.T.C. and state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India is also claiming the distribution of imported fertilizers;

(b) if so, what is Government's final decision in the matter; and

(c) whether inter Ministerial differences are understood to be holding up a decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) and (b). In May, 1972, the Fertilizer Corporation of India made such a suggestion, but it was not found feasible.

(c) No, Sir.

**Radio Telephone Equipment**

8864. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SHARMA:  
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH  
RAO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Electronics has developed radio telephone equipment to be fitted in the aircraft;

(b) if so, the result of the trial, if any, conducted by Civil Aviation; and

(c) the extent to which it would be cheaper and quicker than the present wireless system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Bharat Electronics Ltd. has developed four channel radio telephone equipment to be fitted in light aircraft and gliders.

(b) The set has been tried out by the Civil Aviation authorities. Their "type approval" is still awaited.

(c) It is anticipated that the BEL developed equipment, which is transistorised and of more modern design, will be cheaper than the present twin-channel valve type communication set used in the light aircraft. The gliders at present do not use any wireless communication equipment.

**Memorandum regarding Black-marketing in Tyres, Chassis and Vehicles**

8865. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation dated the 26th March, 1974 has been received from a Member of the Managing Committee of All India Motor Transport Congress, Rajapur, Patna alleging distribution of chassis, tyres and vehicles in violation of Government orders and black-marketing thereof; and

(b) if so, facts thereabout and Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the State Governments have been requested to enforce strictly the provisions of the Commercial Vehicles (Restriction on Re-sale) Order 1974 so that vehicles are not sold at a premium by unscrupulous persons. The specific cases of re-sale of vehicles mentioned



in the Memorandum have been referred to the State Government of Bihar for investigation and report.

The appointment of dealers for particular States and areas is the prerogative of the manufacturers. Government do not interfere in such matters.

As regards the suggestion to impose statutory control on the prices of commercial vehicles, Government have already asked the manufacturers of commercial vehicles not to increase the prices of the vehicles manufactured by them without prior approval of Government.

The distribution arrangement for the supply of tyres which are in short supply are being streamlined. The industry has worked out a distribution scheme in consultation with the Government, which envisages close monitoring of the activities of distributors and dealers at various levels.

#### **Nepalese Gesture to promote Sino-Indian Amity**

8866. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:  
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in an English Daily dated the 4th March, 1974 regarding Nepal Offers to promote India-China Amity; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDA PAL SINGH): (a) The Press Report indicated that if called upon to do so, Nepal can consider the matter.

(b) India and China have diplomatic representation in each other's capi-

tals, which provide adequate channels for a dialogue for the promotion of amity between the two countries

#### **Confiscation of Indian Nationals property by Pakistan**

8867. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:  
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH  
RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of properties of Indian Nationals in Pakistan confiscated by Pakistan Government during the period from 1965—71 has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDR PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The question of properties of Indian nationals in Pakistan seized by the Government of Pakistan after the 1965 conflict has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan on a number of occasions without any positive results. Government will, however, continue to pursue this issue.

#### **Arrangements for Training of Test Pilots**

8868. SHRI SHANKER RAO  
SAVANT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the qualifications, accomplishments and duties of Test Pilots;

(b) whether Government have made arrangements for the training of Test Pilots; and

(c) if so, since when and in what numbers?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE**  
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) (i) Qualifications and Accomplishments—Selection for training as Test Pilots is made from amongst IAF Pilots with the following qualifications:—

- (a) Age 28—30 years
- (b) Total Flying—Not less than 750 hrs.
- (c) Total solo flying—Not less than 500 hrs.
- (d) High Average flying ability.
- (e) Appropriate medical category for flying high performance aircraft.

(ii) **Duties:** The main duties of Test Pilots are as follows:—

- (a) Flight testing of prototype aircraft/aircraft system during the development stage.
- (b) Data collection during prototype flying, its assessment with a view to help the designer to achieve the design requirements of the aircraft/aircraft system under development.
- (c) Production testing of aircraft ex-production from factories and after major repair and overhaul at Repair Depots.
- (d) Advising the industries, R&D Orgn. and DGCA regarding performance requirements achievements in respect of aircraft/aircraft system under indigenous production.

(b) and (c). **Training:** Pending the establishment of fullfledged training facilities in India from 1976, twenty test pilots have so far been trained abroad; 5 production test pilots have also been trained in the Aircraft and Systems testing establishment of the I.A.F.

674 LS—3.

**Proposal to Grant Financial Assistance to Patients of T.B., Leprosy and Mental Retardation**

8669. SHRI C. K. JAFFER  
SHARIEF:  
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to grant financial assistance to the Patients of Chronic Diseases such as tuberculosis, leprosy and mental retardation; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**भारत सरकार के मज्जनालयों में फार्मसिस्ट और नर्सों को सिलेक्शन ग्रेड देना**

8870. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रैस में काम करने वाले फार्मसिस्टों के लिये 425-640 रुपये का सिलेक्शन ग्रेड देने की सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) दिल्ली, नासिक, शिमला और फरीदाबाद स्थित गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रैसों में काम करने वाली 'ए' ग्रेड की नर्सों को मासिक वेतन के प्रतिरिक्त दिये जाने वाले विभिन्न भत्तों का झोरा क्या है और वे किस तिथि से तथा किस दर पर दिये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) दिल्ली में भारत सरकार द्वारा संचालित अस्पतालों में नर्सों और फार्मसिस्टों को मासिक वेतन के प्रतिरिक्त कौन कौन सी तथा किस विधि से भत्ते दिये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० के० किष्क) (क) और (ख) : सूचना एफ़ की जा रही है और मिलते ही उसे भेज दिया जाएगा।

(ग) दिल्ली में, केन्द्रीय सरकारी अस्पतालों की नर्सों और फार्मसिस्टों को वेतन के अलावा जो भत्ते दिये जा रहे हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं:-

#### 1. नर्स :

भत्ते की किस्म	दर	जिस तारीख से दिया जा रहा है
1	2	3
मंडगाई	पूरा जितना केन्द्रीय	
और नगर	सरकार के कर्मचारियों	
प्रतिकर	को देय है।	1-1-73
भत्ता		
भोजन	1-1-73 से मूल वेतन	
भत्ता	में मिला दिया गया	
वरदी	200 रुपये प्रति वर्ष	1-1-73
भत्ता		
घुलाई भत्ता	15 रुपये प्रति मास	1-8-73

#### 11. फार्मसिस्ट\*

मंडगाई भत्ता/अंत- ये भत्ते पुरानी दरों  
रिज राहत। पर बिये जा रहे हैं  
जो प्रत्येक फार्मसिस्ट  
द्वारा लिये गये वेतन  
पर निर्भर करते हैं।

1	2	3
नगर प्रतिकर भत्ता	वेतन का 8 प्रतिशत	जमा मंडगाई भत्ता।
मकान किराया भत्ता	वेतन का 15 प्रतिशत	जमा मंडगाई भत्ता।

\*फार्मसिस्टों के वेतन के संशोधित वेतन-मान अभी तक अधिसूचित नहीं किये गये हैं।  
अतः उन्हें पुराने दरों पर वेतन दिया जाता है।

#### Capital Outlay for Aircraft Industry for 1974-75

8871. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any capital outlay has been earmarked for Aircraft industry for 1974-75;

(b) if so, the main features of the outlay; and

(c) whether no amount has been sanctioned for the development of the industry; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. A provision of Rs. 400 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates of the Central Government for 1974-75 for grant of loan to the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore for meeting capital expenditure.

(b) The capital expenditure covering the projects on hand, as well as the new projects to be undertaken during the year 1974-75 at HAL, is estimated to be about Rs. 1200 lakhs. Part of this expenditure will be met by HAL's internal resources.

(c) Does not arise.

**Introduction of Private Sector into Coal Mines**

8872. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN  
KADANNAPPALLI:  
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Mining Federation demanded introduction of Private Sector into coal mining and whether erstwhile owners of the coal mines are still creating trouble in the coal area; and

(b) if so, the steps taken against those creating trouble?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). There is no intention of introducing private sector into coal mining industry. Disturbances in coal areas are being dealt with in accordance with law.

**Production of Cultured Pearls**

8873. SHRI P. GANGADEB:  
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the 2nd leading nation where cultured pearls have been produced without any technical help; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) According to available information India

has been the one nation, after Japan, to produce independently cultured pearls.

(b) A scheme on pearl culture was sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and this was initiated at Tuticorin in 1972 by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute in collaboration with the Tamil Nadu Government. The pearl culture laboratory and farm were set up at Vepalloai in December, 1972 and the technique of raft culture of oysters in the open sea for growing pearl oysters was employed. Oysters were collected from the pearl oyster beds off Tuticorin and suitable indigenously produced nuclei were implemented in the oysters for producing the culture pearls. The first culture pearl was produced on July 25, 1973 just after 43 days from the date of implementation of the nucleus. The work is being continued. It is proposed to take up a pilot project on pearl culture and also to train adequate number of persons for conducting large scale culture operations.

**Delegations sent Abroad**

8874. SHRI S. N. SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the delegations sent out of India during the last three years by the Ministry of External Affairs in which Members of Parliament were included; and

(b) the names of Members who went abroad in those delegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

## Statement

NAME OF DELEGATION	YEAR	NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT
26th Session of United Nations General Assembly 1971		Shri Bipin Pal Das Shri Mohamed Usman Arif Shri P. Ganga Reddy Shri Prabodh Chandra Shri Rudra Pratap Singh
Second "Pacem in Maribus" held in Malta		Shri N.K.P. Salve
Goodwill mission to South America		Shri Erasmo de Sequeira
UN Seminar on Racial Discrimination		Shri Solebhoy Abdul Kader
Goodwill mission to Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Sudan, Libya & Lebanon		Prof. Nurul Hassan
Goodwill mission to Egypt, Lebanon and Iran		Prof. Rasheeduddin Khan
1972		
Indian Goodwill Haj Delegation		Shri M.R. Rana & Shri A.K.A. Samad.
27th Session of United Nations General Assembly		Shri B.P. Maurya Shri C.M. Stephen Shri N.R. Laskar Shri V.B. Raju Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
Goodwill visit to Guatemala, Bogota, Caracas, Mexico & New York.		Shri Erasmo de Sequeira
Delegation to Turkey to attend Seminar on Status of Women and Family Planning		Shrimati Mukul Banerji
1973		
28th Session of United Nations General Assembly		Shri M.V. Krishnappa: Shri D.P. Singh Sardar Buta Singh
Fourth "Pacem in Maribus" held in Malta		Shri N.K.P. Salve
International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in South Africa held in Oslo		Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma
Delegation of Engineering Export Promotion Council to Latin American Countries		Shri D. D. Puri
Indian Goodwill Haj Delegation		Shri A.K.M. Ishaque

गाय की चर्बी से घी बनाया जाना

8875. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन  
यंत्रोपहृत बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान गत 27  
सितम्बर को एक समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित  
इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि  
अनेक स्थानों पर गाय की चर्बी से घी बनाया  
जा रहा है ; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ? और  
इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है  
तथा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाई की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन  
मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के०  
बिस्मिल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पंजाब सरकार द्वारा की गई  
जांच पड़ताल से पता चला है कि मुकेरियां,  
पंजाब के बाह्य क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले कुछ  
स्थानीय हरिजनों ने कुछ गाय और बैलों को  
कत्ल किया था (जिन्हें चुराया हुआ बताया  
गया है) और वे पठानकोट, जालंधर तथा  
अन्य स्थानों पर चोरी छिपे गाय की चर्बी बेच  
रहे थे । सितम्बर, 1973 में एक छापा  
मारा गया जिसमें पुलिस ने चार व्यक्तियों को  
उनके सामान के साथ गिरफ्तार किया और  
23 सितम्बर, 1973 को अपराधी व्यक्तियों  
के विरुद्ध बघ्न अधिनियम की धारा 318 और  
भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 429 के  
अन्तर्गत एक मुकदमा दायर किया गया ।  
जांच पड़ताल के बाद तथा कथित अपराधियों  
के विरुद्ध जूडिशियल मजिस्ट्रेट, श्रेणी-1  
दसूआ, की अदालत में मुकदमा चलाये गये हैं ।  
गाय की चर्बी से घी बनाने का व्यापार नियमित  
रूप से नहीं होता ।

Expenditure on Sterilisation in Bihar

8876. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND  
FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to  
state:

(a) the total amount of expendi-  
ture incurred on sterilisation in Bihar  
in 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the number of persons steri-  
lised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAM-  
ILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K.  
KISKU): (a) Figures of expenditure  
on sterilization are:

1972-73	Rs. 224.78 lakhs
1973-74	Rs. 9.40 lakhs

(b) Number of sterilizations done in  
the State during these years are as  
follows:—

1972-73	260,833
1973-74	28,237
(Provisional)	

#### Memorandum by Mysore Mine Workers Union

8877. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:  
Will the Minister of LABOUR be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has  
drawn to a memorandum dated the  
3rd September, 1973 submitted by the  
Mysore Mine Workers Union, Mari-  
kuppam, K.B.F-5, to the Assistant  
Labour Commissioner, Bangalore, al-  
leging that the management of Bha-  
rat Gold Mines Limited have been  
adopting a different attitude towards  
organised labour, particularly to-  
wards Mysore Mine Workers' Union;

(b) whether the Union has also  
alleged that the management have  
completely violated the memorandum  
of settlement dated the 22nd Novem-

ber, 1972 relating to item No. 5, and in the course of last one year the strength of the labour force has been reduced from 13,000 to about 10,000, if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the action, if any, proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Union has alleged therein that the management have violated item 5 of the memorandum of settlement dated the 22nd November, 1972.

As regards reduction of labour strength, it has not been reduced from 13,000 to about 10,000.

(c) The Assistant Labour Commissioner(C), Bangalore held discussion with the management and the union on 29th September, 1973. During the course of the discussion, the union was not able to give any specific instance of alleged harassment etc. and finally it was agreed by the parties to treat this complaint as closed.

#### **Malaria/Cancer/Filaria Cases in the Country**

8878. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2326 on the 7th March, 1974 regarding 'Malaria/Cancer/Filaria cases in the country' and state the reasons why the incidence of Malaria and Filaria cases in the country is on the increase since 1969?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): Following are the important reasons:

(a) Insufficient financial allocations for the Malaria/Filaria control programmes;

(b) Difficulties in the timely procurement and distribution of insecticides in adequate quantities;

(c) Development of resistance to conventional insecticides by certain types of mosquitoes in some areas;

(d) Rapid urbanisation and industrialisation resulting in increase in mosquito-genic conditions.

#### **Fault-finding between Coal Producers and Railways**

8879. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published by a Daily in its issue dated the 17th March, 1974, under the caption "Coal producers and Railway in fault-finding game"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is not happy that the newspaper in question has come to the conclusion that there is mutual fault-finding between coal producers and railways. There is no such mutual fault-finding and Government do not encourage such attitudes.

#### **Theft of Important Documents**

8880. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some important documents were stolen on the 29th March

last from the office of the Assistant Director, Directorate of Medical Services, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are those documents; and

(c) the reasons for the theft?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). On the afternoon of 29.3.1974, a part of a file containing information regarding strike position in different institutions in Delhi was found missing from the office of the Assistant Director General of Health Services (Hospital Administration). The loss of official papers was reported to the police authorities and the FIR was registered on 31.3.1974. The report of the Police Investigations is awaited.

दिल्ली के प्लास्टिक उद्योग में मजदूरों का बेकार हो जाना

8881. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के प्लास्टिक उद्योग एवं व्यापार में काम करने वाले दस जाह्न मजदूर पिछले करीब दो महीनों से बेकार बैठे हैं :

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं? और

(ग) सरकार ने उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

असम मंत्रालय में उपजंत्री (श्री बाल गोकुण्ड बर्मन) : (क) से (ग) : दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, उनको न तो इस संबंध में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं न ही संबंधित श्रमिकों ने कोई बकाया उठाया है। यह मामला संबंधित

मिकों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा दिल्ली प्रशासन के ध्यान में लाया जा सकता है।

पांचवी योजना में परिवार नियोजन के लिए नई योजना

8882. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :

श्री एस० एन० सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में परिवार नियोजन की सफलता के लिये कोई नई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा वह पुरानी योजना से किस अर्थ में भिन्न होगी और उससे उल्लेखित का क्या अनुमान है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपजंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) : परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये नई नीतियां तैयार की गई हैं।

(ख) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान परिवार नियोजन को सफल बनाने के लिये निम्नलिखित नीतियां अपनाने। कदम उठाने का प्रस्ताव है :—

(1) यह निर्णय किया गया है कि परिवार नियोजन को एक बड़े विकास समूह विशेषतया स्वास्थ्य पोषण तथा मातृ और शिशु कल्याण के साथ, क्रमिक रूप से मिला दिया जाए। ऐसे समेकित विकास के लिये सेवा और संचार दोनों ही प्रकार के प्रयत्नों को लगाया जाएगा।



(2) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के जरिये लोगों को उत्तम स्वास्थ्य और अन्य सेवाएं प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था की गई है तथा यह परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की सफलता के लिये अधिक प्रभावकारी ढांचा प्रदान करेगा।

(3) इस समय बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता, मलेरिया निरीक्षण कार्यकर्ता, बैक्सीनेटर स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा सहायक (रोहे) परिवार नियोजन स्वास्थ्य सहायक आदि के पदनाम वाले एक उद्देश्यीय कार्यकर्ता केवल अपने अपने कार्यक्रमों के लिये ही कार्य कर रहे हैं। इन सभी कार्य-कर्ताओं को अब धीरे धीरे बहुउद्देश्यीय कार्यकर्ताओं के रूप में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाएगा और इस तरह स्वास्थ्य, मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन के लिए अधिक संख्या में लोग उपलब्ध होंगे। परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी।

(4) फिनहाल नगरीय और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति का एक ममान प्रतिमान अपनाया जा रहा है। चूंकि ग्रामों और नगरों में रहने वाले जनसंख्या को सामाजिक आर्थिक विशेषताओं में काफी बड़ा अन्तर होता है अतः ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में कार्यक्रम को नीति अलग अलग होनी चाहिए। तदनुसार यह निर्णय किया गया है कि गहन प्रयत्नों के लिए जहां तक नगरीय क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है, नई नीति नगरीय-

करण, महिला साक्षरता तथा जनसंख्या के घनत्व जैसे विशेषताओं पर आधारित होनी चाहिए और जहां तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है, यह बृद्धि दर और जनसंख्या के घनत्व पर आधारित होनी चाहिए।

(5) एक ऐसी नई प्रोत्साहन नीति अपनाने का प्रस्ताव है जिस के अनुसार अलग अलग लोगों पर व्यक्तिगत तौर पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाएगा। विभिन्न जन प्रचार के साधनों का पूरा उपयोग किया जाएगा तथा दूरदर्शन तथा रेडियो पर किए जाने वाले प्रचार का विस्तार किया जाएगा। नई संचार नीति उस सामूहिक सेवा का एक अंग होगी जिसे परिवार नियोजन, शिशु स्वास्थ्य पोषण, महिलाओं को हैसियत और अधिकार, आर्थिक अवसरों समानता तथा अधिक रोगी बच्चे पैदा करने की तुलना में कम और स्वस्थ बच्चे पैदा करने आदि जैसे सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमों को साथ साथ चलाना और हल करना होगा। नए परिवार नियोजन संचार का स्वरूप अन्तर्विषयक, अन्तर्मन्त्रालयीय तथा बहु व्यावसायिक होगा।

(6) पुरानी नीति के अनुसार नसबन्दी के मामलों और गर्भाशयो गर्भरोधक (लूप) पहनाने के लिए मुआवजे की राशि अन्य लोगों के साथ साथ डाक्टरों और प्रेरकों को दी जाती थी परन्तु नई नीति में मुआवजे के ऐसे नकद भुगतान को बन्द कर दिया गया है। इसके स्थान पर उत्कृष्ट निष्पत्ति के लिए पंचायतों, स्वैच्छिक संगठनों और व्यावसायिक निकायि

को दिये जाने वाले सामुदायिक पुरस्कारों की योजना रखी गई है। इसके साथ साथ स्टाफ को सामान्य सुविधायें देने के रूप में पुरस्कारों की एक योजना स्वीकृत की गई है।

हजारीबाग जिले की केबला शारखंड कोलियरी के मजदूरों का बेकार हो जाना

8883. श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री :

इस्पात और लान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(7) ऐसे बृहद नसबन्दी शिविर बन्द कर दिये गए हैं जिनमें अधिक मुद्दाबजा दिया जाता था। उनके स्थान पर सीमित संख्या के मामलों वाले तथा प्रबन्ध करने के लिए 5 रुपये प्रति मामले की दर से अतिरिक्त सहायता दिए जाने वाले छोटे शिविर आरंभ किये गए हैं।

(क) क्या हजारीबाग जिले की केबला-शारखंड कोलियरी के करीब छः हजार मजदूर पिछले कुछ महीनों से बेकार बना दिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

(8) स्थानीय निकायों, स्वैच्छिक संगठनों तथा श्रमिक सघों आदि का अधिक प्रभावकारी सहयोग प्राप्त किया जाएगा और कार्यक्रम में जनता को अधिकाधिक शामिल किया जाएगा।

इस्पात और लान मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

### प्रस्थापित उद्योगिक

आशा की जाती है कि 35 प्रति हजार जनसंख्या की दर के वर्तमान स्तर को घटा कर 1978-79 के अन्त तक 30 प्रति हजार कर दिया जाएगा। इस प्रयोजन के लिए पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए परिवार नियोजन के विभिन्न तरीकों के लिए निम्नलिखित लक्ष्य रखे गए हैं :—

(1) नसबन्दी 1.80 करोड़

(2) लूप पहनाना 55 लाख

(3) प्रचलित गर्भनिरोधक उपयोगकर्ता 87 लाख

### Reopening of D.C.M. Chemical Works, Delhi

8854. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of D.C.M. Chemical Works, Delhi which is having strikes tried to reopen the factory with the help of hired hands and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether 436 workers of the D.C.M. factory at the Najafgarh Industrial area were arrested on the 9th April, 1974; and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the workers resented it and confronted against it; and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA):** (a) According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration, the management had lifted the lockout in the Chemical and Tin Container Departments and withdrawn the lay off in the Vanaspati Department and power house on March 18, 1974 by a notice dated March 17, 1974. The workers did not resume duty, and the management thereafter declared lay off in all the departments on March 18, 1974. The lay off was subsequently withdrawn from April 9 in some departments and from April 13 in other departments, and the workers were advised to resume duty to restore normalcy. The workers did not join duty. On April 19, 1974 the management are reported to have again advised the workers through a notice to resume duty by April 28, 1974 failing which the workers would be deemed to have left service on their own. The management, it is reported are also taking steps to recruit new hands if the workers do not resume duty. No new workers are, however, reported to have been recruited so far.

(b) and (c). 435 workers were arrested by the police on April 9, 1974 for alleged assault on other workers and officers resulting in serious injuries to some and for preventing workers and officers from resuming duty. The workers who were not arrested started, it is reported, preventing those who wanted to join duties. The authorities concerned are taking steps to maintain law and order. Delhi Administration are also continuing efforts to secure normalcy in this unit.

**कैन्टीन स्टोर्स विभाग द्वारा विदेशी कम्पनियों से खरीदी गई टायलेट की सामग्री**

**8885. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**

**क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) क्या कैन्टीन स्टोर्स विभाग द्वारा सैनिकों के लिए टा लेट की ऐसी सामग्री खरीदी गई है जो विदेशी हैं अथवा भारत स्थित विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा बनाई गई अथवा सप्लाय की गई हैं; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार इस प्रकार की सामग्री पर कितना व्यय किया गया है तथा भविष्य में सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या नीति अपनाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :**

(क) कैन्टीन स्टोर्स विभाग (भारत) ने विदेशों में निमित्त कोई भी प्रसाधन सम्बन्धी चीजें नहीं खरीदी हैं। तथापि, भारत में विदेशी कम्पनियों की सहायक कम्पनियों के द्वारा निमित्त टूथपेस्ट, टेलकम पाउडर, साबुन इत्यादि जैसी प्रसाधन सम्बन्धी चीजें रक्षा कार्मिकों में बेचने के लिए खरीदी गई हैं, क्योंकि वे इनकी बहुत मांग करते हैं।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इन चीजों की खरीद पर जितना व्यय हुआ, उसका विवरण इस प्रकार है :—

	रुपये
1971-72	3,33,22,836.59
1972-73	5,25,25,103.64
1973-74	3,57,76,127.20

रक्षा कार्मिकों में बेचने के लिए कैन्टीन स्टोर विभाग (भारत) किन चीजों को खरीदे— यह तय करने के लिए मुख्य सिद्धान्त यह है कि उपभोक्ता उस वस्तु विशेष को कितनी प्राथमिकता देता है और वह वस्तु कितनी लोकप्रिय है। इसी नीति का अनुसरण करते रहनेका विचार है।

**Planning and Designing of Bharat Electronics Limited, Ghaziabad by Indian Engineers,**

8886. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether the Bharat Electronics Limited, Ghaziabad factory has been planned and designed by Indian Engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Yes, Sir.

**Implementation of Agreement amongst Bangladesh, India and Pakistan in New Delhi**

8887. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the progress made till the 1st May, 1974 in regard to the implementation of the Agreement reached amongst Bangladesh, India and Pakistan in New Delhi in April, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): As on 30th April, 1974 all the Pakistani POWs in India including the 195 originally required for trial by Government of Bangladesh have, in accordance with the Bangladesh-India-Pakistan Tripartite Agreement been repatriated to Pakistan. As envisaged in the Tripartite Agreement, the repatriation of the remaining Bangalees from Pakistan and Pakistanis from Bangladesh is still continuing.

**Non-Graduate Employees of Joint Cipher Bureau**

8888. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5632 on

the 20th December, 1973 regarding non-graduate employees of Joint Cipher Bureau and state:

(a) whether the Recruitment Rules for posts in the Joint Cipher Bureau have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). A Study Group, set up by the Ministry to examine the existing provisions of the Recruitment Rules for the posts in the Joint Cipher Bureau, has submitted its report; and the recommendations made by the Study Group are at present under consideration of the Ministry.

**Agricultural Labour Welfare Fund**

8889. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of raising an Agricultural Labour Welfare Fund, collected as a cess as is done in the land revenue system, for the welfare schemes of agricultural labour has since been examined, in consultation with the concerned interests; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

**Running of Industries by Staff of Industrial Training Institutes in Madras**

8890. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the officials and relatives of the officials working at the Central Training Institute for Instructors Madras and Advanced Training Institute, Madras under the D. G. E. & T. are running private industries in Madras or elsewhere;

(b) if so, whether any official sanction is sought therefor;

(c) whether the students undergoing training in the abovementioned Institutions are engaged to work in such industries during the working hours of the institutes; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes. It was brought to notice that the fathers of two junior officials in the Central Training Institute, Madras were running business.

(b) No. The rules require intimation only if the relatives are dependents.

(c) No such case was brought to the notice of this Department.

(d) Does not arise.

### Persons Trained by Advance Training Institute, Madras and Expenditure incurred thereon

8891, SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons trained at the Advanced Training Institute of Madras under Director General of Employment and Training during the last three years and the yearly intake session-wise; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by the above mentioned Institute during the last three years separately, on Establishment charges and Training Charges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Number of passed out highly skilled craftsmen and technicians from the Advanced Training Institute, Madras in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74.

Course	1971-72	1972-1973	1973-1974	Total
1. Tool Design . . . . .	..	25	85	
2. Tool & Die Making & Tool Room Operator Training.	..	25	87	
3. Metrology & Inspection .	..	11	30	
4. Heat Treatment . . . . .	..	11	37	
5. Machine Tool Maintenance .	14	46	33	
6. Advanced Welding . . . . .	..	44	106	
*The Institute became, functional in November, 1971. . . . .	14	162	378	554

(b) :

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure incurred :			
Establishment Charges : .	2,91,905 (Actuals)	3,30,581 (Actuals)	3,91,670 (Departmental Actuals).
Training Charges . . . . .	6,000	39,000	48,000**

\*\*Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.

**Office Building of D.G.O.F.**

8892. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the monthly rent of the 27 years old office of the D.G.O.F. at Calcutta from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 80,000 per month; if so, the facts thereabout; and

(b) whether Government had decided to build an office of D.G.O.F. at 10A, Auckland Road, Calcutta but on the plea of non-availability of funds, it has been decided not to proceed with the construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A building at 44 Park Street, Calcutta was hired by the Ministry of Defence from 1.4.1968 at a monthly rent of Rs. 53,910/- for accommodating a portion of the office of the D.G.O.F. The last lease expired on March 31, 1974. Government have decided, in principle, to renew the lease. The quantum of rent payable is under examination.

(b) The foundation stone of the building proposed to be constructed at 10A Auckland Road, Calcutta, has been laid. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in this year's budget for the preliminary work. Estimates for the construction of the building are under preparation.

**Shifting of Labour Bureau from Simla to Chandigarh**

8893. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to shift the Labour Bureau Office located at Simla to Chandigarh for the purpose of official convenience and that the arrangements are under

way to complete the shifting process well before the ensuing Winter session;

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter; and

(c) the amount provided for shifting of the Simla Office of the Labour Bureau to Chandigarh during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A part of the Labour Bureau was shifted from Simla to Chandigarh in August, 1971. The question of shifting the rest of the Bureau to Chandigarh is being processed.

(c) A total provision of Rs. 71.51 lakhs was proposed in the Labour Bureau's Budget (Non-Plan) for 1974-75, including Rs. 14.27 lakhs for shifting of the office from Simla to Chandigarh. For reasons of economy, the above Budget has been reduced from Rs. 71.51 lakhs to Rs. 43.05 lakhs and it is difficult to say, at this stage, how much amount would actually be available for shifting the office.

**Labour Co-operatives for Construction Workers**

8894. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a policy for progressive reduction of contract labour in Building & Construction Industry and organising Workers Cooperatives on an increasingly larger scale to ensure fair deal to Labour on the pattern of Sweden;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the estimated number of worker, male and female, engaged in Building and Construction Industry, State-wise; and

(d) the measures, legislative or other-wise, proposed to ensure better working conditions, fair wages and other Welfare facilities to these workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Government have enacted the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and framed the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971 to regulate the conditions of work, payment of wages and provisions for welfare facilities, etc. of the contract labour including those employed in Building and Construction Industry. The Act also provides for abolition of contract labour under certain conditions. Under the Central Rules, the Contractors are required to deposit Security @ Rs. 30/- for each of the workman to be employed as contract labour, but where the Contractor is Co-operative Society, the amount has been fixed at Rs. 5/- for each of the workman to be employed. The National Advisory Board on Labour Co-operatives constituted by the Department of Co-operation at its 10th meeting held on 19.2.1974 made certain recommendations for encouraging labour co-operatives in the Building and Construction Industry. The Central Public Works Department is also giving certain concessions to registered Labour Co-operative Societies in the award of building and construction contracts.

(c) According to the 1971 Census, the number of workers engaged in the construction industry was 22.15 lakhs comprising 20.12 lakhs males and 2.03 lakhs females. State-wise break-up is appended.

(d) The existing Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act and Rules framed thereunder, take care of the wages, suitable working conditions and adequate welfare facilities.

STATEMENT  
number of workers  
engaged in Construction Industry according to  
1971 Census

Name of the State	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	240,827	44,486
Assam	40,288	944
Bihar	92,357	5,789
Gujarat	103,593	16,316
Haryana	46,212	2,690
Himachal Pradesh	48,665	2,518
Jammu and Kashmir	30,407	619
Kerala	103,098	4,351
Madhya Pradesh	106,341	14,197
Maharashtra	243,116	33,305
Manipur	4,538	89
Meghalaya	3,960	280
Karnataka	156,279	25,883
Nagaland	3,259	18
Orissa	35,696	2,105
Punjab	76,754	602
Rajasthan	93,891	5,893
Tamil Nadu	205,038	29,197
Tripura	3,053	85
Uttar Pradesh	163,888	2,673
West Bengal	121,229	3,083
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9,849	51
Arunachal Pradesh	247	16
Chandigarh	4,038	497
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	313	104
Delhi	59,416	5,722
Goa, Daman and Diu	10,726	1,626
Lakshadweep	583	51
Pondicherry	4,170	287
Total :	2,011,831	203,477

**Coal Crisis Hits Trombay**

8895. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in the press that Coal crisis has hit Trombay; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to enable the Trombay thermal power station to use coal instead of oil in some of its units it was decided that the following quantities of coal would be supplied to the power station:

15,000 tonnes in January, 1974

30,000 tonnes in February, 1974

40,000 tonnes in March, 1974

45,000 tonnes from April 1974 onwards.

Due to Railway staff agitations and public disturbances the movement of coal by rail had been seriously affected and the actual quantities of coal moved have been much less than the linked quantities. As a result the power station has not been able to build up sufficient stock considered by them to be necessary before they start using coal regularly. Efforts are being made by the Coal Mines Authority and the Railways to supply the linked quantity to the maximum extent possible.

**भारतीय डाक्टरों के अमरीका जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध**

8896. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :  
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) क्या भारत से अमरीका जाने वाले डाक्टरों की संख्या में कमी करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने अमरीका सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि वह इन डाक्टरों पर कुछ प्रतिबन्ध लगाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर अमरीका सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपसंजी (बी ए० के० किस्क) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Rehabilitation of Persons Evacuated in Border States during 1971 Indo-Pak Hostilities**

8897. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons evacuated in each border State during the 1971 Indo-Pak hostilities;

(b) the number of persons rehabilitated so far; and

(c) the assistance given to each State and the amount spent by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) to (c). A statement



containing the requisite information received from the State Governments is attached. The information with regard to Assam and Tripura is being checked and will be furnished as soon as this has been done.

**STATEMENT**

States	No. of persons affected during the Indo Pak conflict, 1971.	No. of persons who have been rehabilitated or are in the process of rehabilitation.	Amount released by the Deptt. of rehabilitation upto 31-3-1974.	Amount spent by the State Government.
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	4.39 lakhs	4.39 lakhs	Rs. 1805 lakhs Rs. 50 lakhs (as loan)	Rs. 1775 lakhs (upto 15-3-1974)
Jammu & Kashmir	1.67 lakhs	1.49 lakhs	Rs. 1529 lakhs	Rs. 1451 lakhs (up to 28-2-74)
Rajasthan	2.30 lakhs	2.30 lakhs	Rs. 126 lakhs	Rs. 114 lakhs (upto 28-2-74)
West Bengal	8114 families	5942 families*	NIL	Rs. 7.60 lakhs.

**Increase in Unemployment during the Last Quarter**

8898. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:  
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed persons in the country upto April, 1974;

(b) what is the percentage increase of the unemployed in the country during the last quarter; and

(c) the number of persons employed during the last quarter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Precise estimates of unemployment in the country are not available. The

available information relates to the number of job-seekers on the live registers of, and the number placed in employment through, the Employment Exchanges. There were 81.52 lakh job-seekers on the live registers on 31st March, 1974. This number recorded a marginal decrease of 0.8 percent compared to the number as on 31st December, 1973.

The number of persons placed in employment through the Employment Exchanges during January to March, 1974 was 1.11 lakhs.

**Chinese Statement at ECAFE session in Colombo regarding Super Powers adding tension in Indian Ocean**

8899. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

\*These families were granted ex-gratia financial assistance as per the amount shown in column "5".

Note : In Gujarat, an expenditure of only Rs. 1050 was incurred.

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Chinese Delegate's statement at ECAFE meeting held at Colombo in the last week of March, 1974 that the two super powers were adding tension in the region of Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, Government's views thereon; and

(c) whether India had made any fresh proposal to world powers and littoral States to make the Indian Ocean a 'zone of peace'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHR SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have seen the text of a speech made on the 29th March, 1974, by Mr. Huang Mingta at Colombo in which he has, *inter-alia*, said that "the two super powers are stepping up their contention for hegemony in this region".

(b) Government deplores any military escalation in the Indian Ocean.

(c) Government are closely watching developments and exchanging views with like-minded States for mobilising international opinion for the observance of the UN General Assembly Resolution calling for the Indian Ocean to be a Zone of Peace for all time.

#### **Hampering of Production of Heavy Industries in West Bengal due to Power cut**

8900. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been gathered from West Bengal about hampering of the production of heavy industries in the State due to power cut;

(b) if so, the effect of power cut on the production in the units up-to-date; and

(c) the measures taken up-to-date in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The power cuts and unscheduled load shedding in West Bengal have led to a sudden drop in production in almost all the heavy industry units in the State. The exact impact has not yet been quantified. The State Government have been requested to accord special treatment to these units in respect of power supply to avoid loss in essential production.

#### **Proposal for Tractor Factory in Purulia, West Bengal**

8901. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received to establish tractor producing industry in Purulia, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the contents of the proposals; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### **Talks held on threatened strike by Railwaymen**

8902. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had held discussions with representatives of various Central Trade Union Organisations and trade

unions of railwaymen regarding the threatened nation-wide strike of railwaymen; and

(b) if so, the outcome of these discussions?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The representatives of the Central Trade Union Organisations and Trade Unions of Railwaymen were assured that the views expressed in the meeting would be communicated to the Railway Ministry and to the Government as a whole. Hope was expressed that negotiated settlement would be a possible and the strike would be averted.

**Facilities for U.S. Base at Diego Garcia in violation of British Undertaking to Mauritius**

**8903. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in granting facilities to America to establish a naval base in Diego Garcia, it has been alleged that Britain has violated a solemn undertaking given to the people of Mauritius in 1967, when that Indian Ocean Island attained independence from the British Rule; and

(b) if so, whether India's representatives propose to raise this issue from the appropriate international forum?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) Government have seen a local press report to the effect that according to a solemn undertaking given by the Government of U.K. the Island of Diego Garcia would only be a communication base and not an offensive military establishment.

(b) The undertaking is a matter between the Governments of Mauri-

tius and of the U.K. India's views on the establishment of a naval base at Diego Garcia are well-known; we believe that it could exacerbate tension and rivalry in the area and go against the efforts of the littoral States towards creating a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

#### **Bauxite Production in Bihar**

**8904. SHRI JAGDISH NARAIN MANDAL:**

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON:**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) District-wise production of Bauxite in Bihar during the last three years; and

(b) the State-wise production of Bauxite during the last three years?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) and (b). A statement showing the State-wise production of Bauxite for the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. The entire production of Bauxite in Bihar State was from Ranchi District only.

*Production of Bauxite in various States of India during 1971, 1972, and 1973.*

(Production in Metric Tonnes)

State	1971	1972	1973 (P)
Bihar*	566,000	605,000	430,000
Goa	47,000	4,000	0,143
Gujarat	212,000	277,000	266,000
Madhya-Pradesh	248,000	294,000	238,000
Maharashtra	302,000	329,000	266,000
Karnataka	54,000	68,000	35,000
Tamil Nadu	74,000	101,000	33,000
Uttar-Pradesh	9,000	6,000	2,000

(P) Provisional.

\*Entire production in Bihar was from Ranchi District.

### Aluminium Factory in Ranchi

8905. SHRI JAGDISH NARAIN  
MANDAL:  
SHRI KARTIK ORAON:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government regarding the setting up of Aluminium factory at Lohardaga in Ranchi District where the raw material Bauxite is available in abundance; and

(b) if so, the exact position with regard to the commencement of construction of the factory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Foreign Exchange difficulty in Steel Import

8906. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to foreign exchange difficulty steel import would be cut;

(b) whether Government have to spend a huge amount of foreign exchange to import steel; and

(c) in view of the need for more steel, whether Government propose to release foreign exchange to import steel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Government have not imposed any cut on import of steel. It is proposed to import about 1 million tonnes of steel during 1974-75. Actual imports will however depend upon the availability of the material required at competitive prices.

### Mineral Deposits in Himachal Pradesh

8907. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Himachal Pradesh having possibilities of mineral deposits; and

(b) which places or areas were surveyed by the Union Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Places having possibilities of Mineral deposits were located in all the Districts of Himachal Pradesh. The Geological Survey of India carried out surveys for various minerals in different places of the State. As a result of such surveys, reserves of the major Mineral deposits estimated are more than 300 million tonnes of limestone of cement grade in Bilaspur, Sirmur, Kangra and Mandi districts; 1.32 million tonnes of Gypsum and 15300 tonnes of Barytes in Sirmur district; Sizeable deposit of rock salt in Mondri district and 3300 tonnes of Antimony ore with 2.88 percent Antimony in Lahaul Spiti district; large deposit of slate suitable for building material in Kangra, Mandi, Mahasu and Chamba districts and good quality quartzite suitable for glass manufacture in Bilaspur and Kangra districts.

### Basis for Preparation of Price Index

8908. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fixed rates of controlled commodities only available in the fair price shops are taken for preparing the price index; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take other non-controlled articles of daily use available in the open market on higher prices for preparing price index?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):** (a) and (b). In the Centres covered by statutory rationing, the fair prices of Controlled items are being utilised provided the quantum admissible through Ration Shops exceeds or equals the basic requirement of a working class family. However if there is a short fall in this quantum, then under certain circumstances, corrective action is taken which has the effect of utilising the open market trends of prices, as experienced for all other food items, and super imposing it to the extent of short availability of a particular cereal from the rationed sources.

In Centres, where informal rationing is in force, both the prices i.e., open market prices and controlled prices of rationed commodities are used in proper conjunction. Weights are calculated for averaging the open market and fair prices.

Besides the controlled commodities the index also includes various non-controlled commodities of daily use for which open market prices are taken.

#### Memorandum from Kirana Committee, Delhi

**8909. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any memorandum from the Kirana Committee, Delhi-6;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) the decision thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) Yes.

(b) The memorandum contains certain suggestions in regard to the implementation and amendment of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

(c) The suggestions are receiving Government attention.

#### Grants to Rajasthan for Family Planning during Fourth Plan

**8910. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the grants given to the State of Rajasthan for family planning, year-wise, during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the district-wise family planning targets achieved by the end of Fourth Plan period; and

(c) the birth rate checked as a result thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) The required information is given below:

Year	Grants given to the State of Rajasthan.
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1969-70 .	148.64
1970-71 .	252.27
1971-72 .	242.42
1972-73 .	287.65
1973-74 .	256.39

(b) A statement giving the targets and achievements (method-wise) during the period 1969-70 to 1973-74 (upto February, 1974) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8891/74].

(c) The estimates of birth rates at the end of Fourth Plan are not yet available. However, the estimate provided by the Sample Registration Scheme of the Registrar General of India gives 42.3 births per thousand of population in Rajasthan State for 1972 as against 42.9 in 1969, thereby showing a reduction of 1.4 per cent in the birth rate.

#### Price of Soft Coke

8911. SHRI P. GANGADEB:  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retail price of soft coke has been raised recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the wholesale price of soft coke has also been raised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The price of soft coke has not been increased by the coal producers during this year. Keeping in view the revision in the Railway freight, loading/unloading charges etc., some of the State Governments have, however, increased the retail price of soft coke in their respective jurisdictions.

#### Merger of H.E.I.L. and B.H.E.L.

8912. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether any final decision has been taken on the merger of the Heavy Engineering (India) Limited and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The reference perhaps is to Heavy Electricals (India) Limited which has formally been merged with Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited with effect from 15 January 1974.

#### Coal Gas more economical than Petroleum Gas

8913. SHRI P. GANGADEB:  
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7220 on the 18th April, 1974 regarding Coal gas plants in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and state:

(a) whether coal gas is more economical than petroleum gas; and

(b) whether this will solve the problem of oil crisis; if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The cost of coal gas would depend on the magnitude of the demand, type and size of coal, related economics of transporting gas versus coal from the mines to the gas plant and/or from the gas plant to the consuming centres, demand pattern for gaseous and/or solid fuels in the given areas and the specific objectives of energy substitution. Normally coal gas would be used as a substitute for liquid petroleum gas only when it is comparatively cheaper than the liquid petroleum gas. The economics of each project in each area would thus have to be worked out specifically. This is presently under the study.

(b) The scope of replacing petroleum products by coal gas or other substitutes is limited. As such, though the different measures which are being envisaged to replace petroleum products are expected to ease the situation arising out of the oil crisis; they cannot solve it entirely.

#### Registered Factories in the Country

8914. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of registered factories in the country up to date?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):** According to the latest available information the number of factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 during the year 1971 was 80,996 (Provisional).

**Ratio of Doctors and population in rural and urban areas**

**8915. SHRI S. N. SINGH:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio between Doctor and population both in the rural and urban area of our country; and

(b) what steps Government is going to undertake to remove this disparity from the rural area and to bring it at par with the urban population?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) The figures of doctor population ratio are not available separately for the rural and urban areas. However, the overall ratio for the country as per 1972-73 estimates is 1:4370.

(b) The assent during the Fifth Plan will be on increasing the accessibility of health services to rural areas and correcting the regional imbalance. The Government of India and the State/Union Territory Governments have taken the following steps to attract doctors to serve in the primary health centres in rural areas:

**Government of India.**—A special allowance of Rs. 150/- p.m. is given to doctors of primary health centres who have to work in disadvantageous areas.

**State/Union Territory Governments.**—(i) Formation of unified cadres for doctors working in rural as well as in urban areas.

(ii) Provision of a total package of incentives such as grant of rural allowance; transport facilities; free furnished quarters; protected water supply, electricity etc.

(iii) Improvement of physical facilities of Primary health centres particularly in respect of buildings and residential quarters.

(iv) Re-employment of retired doctors willing to serve in rural areas.

(v) Grant of advance increments (in Gujarat State).

(vi) Provision of adequate quantity of medicines in primary health centres.

(vii) Some State Governments have offered scholarships/stipends to medical students to bind them for serving in rural areas for a particular period.

**Target of State-wise Family Planning Operations**

**8916. SHRI S. N. SINGH:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what were the targets for family planning operations for each State during Fourth Five Year Plan and how much each State has achieved; and

(b) to what extent (per thousand) we have been able to check the population growth during these years?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) A statement giving the required information for the period from 1969-70 to 1973-74 (April, 1973 to February, 1974) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6892/74].

(b) As a result of work done, under the Family Planning Programme, the national birth rate has been

estimated to have come down from a level of about 39 per thousand population in 1969 to 35.6 per thousand population by the end of 1973-74. The death rate as per estimates provided by the Sample Registration Scheme of Registrar General of India has come down from 17.6 per thousand population in 1969 to 16.9 in 1972. The natural growth rate is thus estimated to have come down from a level of about 21.4 per thousand population in 1969 to 19.6 per thousand population in 1972 thereby showing a reduction of about 8 per cent during the period 1969 to 1972.

#### Capacity of Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai

8917. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity and target of production of Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai Steel Plant in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the production achieved in those three plants during those years;

(c) the total employees working in those units in officers and non-officers grades; and

(d) the establishment expenditure in those three units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The following table indicates the annual rated capacity, annual target and actual production in terms of ingot steel and saleable steel in respect of Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74:

	Ingot Steel			(In '000 tonnes)		
	Bhilai Durgapur Rourkela			Saleable Steel		
	Bhilai	Durgapur	Rourkela	Bhilai	Durgapur	Rourkela
Rated Capacity 197-72	2500	1600	1800	1965	1239	1225
(a) Target	2200	1150	1400	1720	877	999
(b) Actual 1972-73	1953	700	823	1568	432	597
(a) Target	2250	1000	1250	1790	729	889
(b) Actual 1973-74	2108	723	1177	1746	477	765
(a) Target	2250	1000	1300	1790	774	875
(b) Actual	1894	776	1081	1680	375	736

(c) The total number of regular employees, executive and non-executive, in Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants as on 31st December, 1973, was as under:

Bhilai Steel Plant	— 48,993
Durgapur Steel Plant	— 31,028
Rourkela Steel Plant	— 34,954

(d) The total payments to and provision for employees during 1972-73 was as under:

(Rs. in crores)	
Bhilai Steel Plant	— 35.6
Durgapur Steel Plant	— 22.0
Rourkela Steel Plant	— 24.5



**L.I.S.C.O. Ropeway**

8918. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of construction of the ropeway of Indian Iron and Steel Co. from Burnpur to Chausala mine;

(b) whether any West German group was the partner of this construction; and

(c) whether any allegations have made about huge expenses and corrupt practices adopted there in the ropeway construction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) About Rs. 8 crores.

(b) The ropeway was constructed by Messrs. POHLIG-HECKEL-BLEICHERT, a West German firm. These were the contractors and not partners of the construction.

(c) There has been no allegation of corrupt practice. The ropeway was initially estimated to cost about Rs. 4.8 crores and expected to be completed in 42 months. However, its construction was delayed by 20 months due to delay in land acquisition and obtaining other clearances and the cost increased to about Rs 8 crores. The performance of the ropeway has been unsatisfactory. Two and half per cent of the contract value has therefore been retained. The West German firm have now sent a team of their Engineers with a specific time-bound programme to put the ropeway in order so as to achieve the rated capacity.

**आयुर्वेदिक गर्भ निरोधक दवाइयों के बारे में अनुसन्धान**

8919. श्री महाश्रीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयुर्वेदिक गर्भ निरोधक दवाइयों के बारे में अनुसन्धान करने पर सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं और यदि कोई अनुसन्धान हुआ है तो किन्हीं अनुसन्धान संस्थान में और अनुसन्धान के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० बिस्मिल्लाह): (क) जी नहीं, गर्भनिरोधक उपयोग के लिए आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के अनुसन्धान के सम्बन्ध में सभी प्रकार के प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) भारतीय औषधि एवं होम्योपैथी अनुसन्धान की केन्द्रीय परिषद् आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के गर्भनिरोधक प्रभावों के अनुसन्धान सम्बन्धी कार्य का समन्वय कर रही है।

परिषद् ने गर्भनिरोधक क्षमता रखने वाली औषधियों के क्लिनिकल और रासायनिक-भेषज गुण सम्बन्धी जांच का अध्ययन करने का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है।

क्लिनिकल परीक्षण निम्नलिखित औषधियों पर किये जा रहे हैं :—

(1) विदगादि योग (आयुर्वेद)

(2) तालिसादि योग (आयुर्वेद)

(3) पिप्ल्यसत्रियोग (आयुर्वेद)

(4) धुन्डी-माजूने-नजाह (यूनानी)

विलिंग्डन अस्पताल दिल्ली द्वारा रोगियों को दी गई सुविधायें

8920. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कां विलिंग्डन अस्पताल, दिल्ली में रोगियों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं को, उनकी आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए, क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इन सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी करेबा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विलिंग्डन अस्पताल में दवाइयों और शल्य उपकरणों की कमी

8921. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विलिंग्डन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में शल्य चिकित्सा के लिए अपेक्षित विशेष दवाइयों और आधुनिक शल्य उपकरणों की कमी है;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में वहाँ के मुख्य शल्य चिकित्सक से कोई पृच्छताछ की गई; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले और उसके लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

देश के सरकारी अस्पतालों में नर्सों की नियुक्ति

8922. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के सभी सरकारी अस्पतालों में रोगियों को देखभाल के लिए नर्सों की नियुक्ति नहीं की जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में एक रूपाय्य लेने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क)

देश के सभी सरकारी अस्पतालों में नर्सों की नियुक्ति रोगियों को देखभाल के लिए की जाती है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए रोजगार देने के लिए कार्यवाही

8924. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या रक्षा मंत्री 28 फरवरी, 1974 के अंतरासक्ति प्रश्न संख्या 1328 के उत्तर के संदर्भ में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन्हें रोजगार दिलाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और यदि ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रहा तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बी जे० बी० पटनायक) :** भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को नोकरी दिलाने के लिए सरकार ने पहले ही कारवाई कर ली है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन तीसरी श्रेणी की सेवाओं/पदों के 10 प्रतिशत स्थान और चौथी श्रेणी की सेवाओं/पदों के 20 प्रतिशत स्थान भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए आरक्षित कर दिये गये हैं। किसी भी भर्ती वर्ष में भरे जाने वाले स्थानों के लिए आरक्षणों को कुल सोमा को, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए आरक्षणों सहित बढ़ाकर 50 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है और इस तरह निम्नलिखित अतिरिक्त स्थान भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को दिये जायेंगे, जिनमें से अशक्त भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी, चौथी श्रेणी में भर्ती के लिए सैनिक योग्यताओं और आयु-सोमा में भी छूट दी गयी है।

सार्वजनिक उद्योगों द्वारा भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को निदेश दिया है कि वे अपने यहां तीसरी श्रेणी के 17½ प्रतिशत और चौथी श्रेणी के 27½ प्रतिशत पद भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए आरक्षित करें। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से भी इसी आधार पर आरक्षण करने के लिए कहा गया है।

अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए आरक्षणों के विभिन्न विभिन्न प्रतिशत निर्धारित किये हैं

देश में बेरोजगारी की सामान्य स्थिति को देखते हुए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को सीधे नोकरी दिलाने की गुंजाइश कुछ सीमित ही है। अतः इस बात पर अधिक बल दिया जा रहा है कि भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए उन्हें अपने काम-धन्धों में लगाया जाये।

#### Product mix of wagon manufacturing units

8924. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether wagon manufacturers have diversified product mix; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof, unit-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A large number of manufacturers of Railway Wagons are also engaged in the production of one or more allied items like, steel structural fabrication, cranes etc. A statement showing the items of manufacture in addition to Railway Wagons, in respect of which these manufacturers are engaged, is enclosed.

#### STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Other items of manufacture in addition to Railway Wagons	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	Arthur Butler & Co. (I) Ltd. 11, Brabourn Rd., Calcutta.	Cultivator Plugs, Sugar Machinery.	Closed
2	Brithwate & Co. Ltd., Hide Road., Kidderpore, Calcutta—43.	Grey Iron Castings, Cranes, Road Rollers Steel Forgings, Structural Fabrication.	
3	Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd., 21, Netaji Subash Rd. Calcutta.	Steel Structural Fabrication.	

1	2	3	4
4	Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd., Mokameh Unit.		Closed
5	Burn & Co. Ltd., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.	Iron Castings, Chairn pulley blocks, Hoists Small Tools, Steel Foregings, Steel Structural, Valves, etc.	
6	Central India Machinery Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bharatpur (Rajasthan).	Cranes, Penstock, Steel Castings, Structural. Bright bar	
7	Hindustan General Industries Ltd., Qutab Road, Nabikaram.	Steel Structural.	
8	Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.	Structurals, Foreigngs Springs, Non-forrous seris.	
9	Jessops & Co. Ltd., 63-Netaji Subash Road, Calcutta.	Structurals, Road Roller Machine Tools, Earth moving equipment, cranes, Castings, Paper Machinery.	
10	K.T. Steel Ind. (P) Ltd., Broach Street, Dana Bunder P.O. Box No. 5052, Bombay.	Trailors, structurals, Foreigngs, Castings !	
11	Makenzies Ltd., Sewri, Bombay-15.	Railway Wagons only.	Closed.
12	Modern Industries, Shahibaba (Ghaziabad)	Structurals, Foreigngs, Castings.	
13	Raymond Engg. Works Ltd. 12, Bra - bourn Road, Calcutta.	Structurals.	
14	Singh Engg. Works Ltd., G.T. Road, Kanpur (UP).	Railway Wagons only	Closed.
15	Southern Structural, CDC Blds., 19, Cathedral Rd. Madras-6.	Structurals, Cranes.	
16	Textile Machinery Corpn., Belgharia, 24-Parganas.	Steel Castings, Machine Tools, Industrial Machinery, Loco-motive spares, Boilers.	

#### Production target of Jessop and Company in 1974-75

8925. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state the target of production of Jessop & Co. Ltd. in 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The target of production of Jessop and Co. Ltd. in 1974-75 is Rs 34.17 crores.

#### Mass retrenchment in General Border Roads

8926. SHRI P. K. GHOSH:  
SHRI KARTIK ORAON:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for retrenchment on mass scale in the Directorate General Border Roads;

(b) whether more than 1,000 employees such as Turners, Fitters, Pioneers have been served with notices regarding termination of their services; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering any proposal to give alternative employment/adjust those who have served in that organisation for more than 3 years?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) There has been no mass scale retrenchment in the Directorate General Border Roads. However, a number of employees of various categories had to be discharged from the General Reserve Engineer Force for the following reasons:

- (i) Replacement of pineers by casual labour;
- (ii) Reorganisation of GREF units in order to reduce costs in pursuance of recommendations made by the Estimates Committee in their 122nd Report (4th Lok Sabha).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Every effort is being made to find alternative employment in consultation with Director General (Employment & Training) as well as Director General Resettlement and Ministry of Home Affairs and other Agencies who employ labour for construction work.

**Use of Sophisticated Operational Research techniques to improve performance of public undertakings**

8927. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of **HEAVY INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposes to use sophisticated 'Operational Research' techniques in improving the performances of the public undertakings and industrial sectors placed under his Ministry; and

(b) what measures have been taken so far in using Operational Research in project appraisal and management?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to "Operations Research" techniques. While Operations Research is not particularly relevant in project appraisal it is not doubt a sophisticated management technique. As a management tool the use of Operations Research in selective areas has been introduced in a few of the Enterprises in the administrative control of this Ministry. It is proposed to extend their use to other areas and to other Enterprises as well. There can be an increasing usage of Operations Research and other management techniques once the Public Sector and other Enterprises of this Ministry are able to get over the problems of shortages, such as in power, raw materials, transport facilities and in some cases unsatisfactory labour relations.

**Exploration of Lignite Deposit in Rajasthan**

8928. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of **STEEL AND MINES** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2351 on the 7th March, 1974 regarding mineral deposits in Rajasthan and state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have sought assistance of minerals Exploration Corporation for accelerated exploitation of lignite deposit; and

(b) the reasons of Centres not taking over exploitation of lignite deposit for generation of power in the Northern region?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) There has been no formal request as yet from the State Government of Rajasthan to the Mineral Exploration Corporation for undertaking any work in connection with the exploitation of lignite deposit at Palana near Bikaner. However, the State Govern-

ment has had consultations with the Mineral Exploration Corporation and a joint team is undertaking the preparation of a preliminary report on the various aspects relating to these deposits.

(b) A final decision regarding exploitation of lignite reserves at Palana either by the Central or the State Government for purpose of generation of thermal power, can be taken only after the economic viability has been fully examined.

### **Iron ore pellet-making plant**

8929. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the time taken by National Mineral Development Corporation in deciding and selecting the tender for turn-key offer of iron ore pellet-making plant; and

(b) the reasons for delay in arriving at a decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The National Mineral Development Corporation has issued a tender notice in December 1973 for a pelletisation plant at Donimalai. The last date for receipt of tenders is now 30th September 1974. The tenders will be finalised after the date.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Investment of Vijayanagar Steel Plant**

8930. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:  
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have not yet announced its decision regarding investment on the Vijayanagar Steel Plant in the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether the Union Government are in a position to spend at least Rs. 125 crores (out of a provision of Rs. 250 crores for Vishakhapatnam and Vijayanagar Steel Plants) earmarked in the Draft Fifth Plan; and

(c) if so, the facts and the decision thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, an investment of Rs. 125 crores has been proposed for the Vijayanagar Steel Project.

Subject to the availability of resources and adequate allocation of funds in the Annual Plans it would be possible to utilize fully the proposed Fifth Plan provision for this project.

(c) The Public Investment Board had supported the proposals of the Department of Steel for the setting up of the Vijayanagar Steel Plant with an ultimate annual capacity of about 3 million tonnes. The Steel Authority of India Limited expect to take up shortly, the work on the preparation of the Detailed Project Report. This Report would contain all relevant details including the phasing of execution of works. Meanwhile, work is in progress on land acquisition and on studies for the development of infrastructure facilities.

### **Cancer due to contraceptives in I.U.C.D. Operations**

8931. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether contraceptives, I.U.C.D. operations, are leading to cancer among the users; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to check the users periodically?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise

#### Tests to detect Cancerous Germs

8932. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether quick tests have been evolved to detect cancerous germs in the patients; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Steel Production and Requirement

8933. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the exact position of production of steel separately in respect of the various steel plants in the country during the last three years;

(b) the total requirement of steel for the industrial development for the Fourth Five Year Plan and the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps proposed to meet the requirement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The following table indicates production of saleable steel from the main steel plants during the years 1971-72 to 1973-74:

(In '000 tonnes)  
Production of saleable steel

Plant

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Bhilai	1568	1746	1680
Durgapur	432	477	375
Rourkela	597	765	736
TISCO	1387	1458	1200
IISCO	493	347	359
Total :	4477	4793	4349

(b) The domestic demand for steel for 1973-74, the last year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, was estimated at 6.6 million tonnes. The domestic demand for mild steel by 1978-79, the the last year of the Fifth Plan, is presently estimated around 9.8 million tonnes.

(c) Apart from measures taken and being taken to step up production from the existing steel plants, additional production is expected from the Bokaro Steel Plant, the expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant from its present capacity of 2.5 to 4.0 million ingot tonnes and from existing electric furnaces and those in the process of being set up.

#### Increase in Production of H.E.C., Ranchi

8934. SHRI KARTIK ORAON;  
SHRI JAGDISH NARAIN  
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi has stepped up production during the financial year 1973-74;

(b) if so, the rated capacity of the various plants of The Corporation; and

(c) the actual achievement of production of the various plants during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rated capacity of the three plants of HEC as indicated in the Detailed Project Report is as follows:—

tonnes

(i) Heavy Machine Building Plant	— 1,05,000
(ii) Foundry Forge Plant	— 1,16,671
(iii) Heavy Machine Tools Plant	— 10,000 (278 Machines)

(c) The actual achievement of production of the three plants in terms of value during the last three years is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (Provisional)
1. FFP	1099.64	1213.49	1751.27
2. HMBP	2940.81	3742.72	4290.61
3. HMTP	126.26	146.37	200.05

#### Cheaper Coal Transportation by Trucks

8935. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether soft coke from Colliery is being transported by about 200 trucks every day to West Bengal at a much cheaper rate; and

(b) if so, the quantum of coal that is being transported to West Bengal and the price at which it is being sold?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Soft coke despatched by road to West Bengal is about 90,000 tonnes per month and it was selling at the



following rates during December, 1973:—

At Asansol — Rs. 5.0 and Rs. 3' 90	} per
At Calcutta — Rs. 7.10 and Rs. 7' 31	
At Howrah — Rs. 5.80 and Rs. 5' 94	

#### Coal Mines Authority Hqs. in Calcutta

8936. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the factors which weighed in favour of the setting up of the Headquarters of Coal Mines Authority of India at Calcutta; and

(b) the factors which weighed against setting up of the Hqs. of Coal Mines Authority of India at Ranchi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Traditionally Calcutta was the commercial centre from where most of the Coal Mining Industry was being controlled even before nationalisation. On account of easy accessibility, operational facilities and administrative convenience in managing the taken over mines which are spread over from Assam to Maharashtra, Calcutta was preferred to Ranchi for the location of the Headquarters of Coal Mines Authority.

#### Off-loading of Structural Fabrication Jobs by H.E.C., Ranchi

8937. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi has been off loading the job of Structural Fabrication to outsiders even though there is a structural fabrication shop with annual capacity of 25,000 tonnes; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). These structural fabrication jobs which are uneconomic for Heavy Engineering Corporation to take up, are being off-loaded on the ancillary units attached to the Corporation. No structural fabrication work is off-loaded on outsiders.

#### देश में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा कालेज

8938. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विष्ट : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति की शिक्षा किन किन स्थानों पर दी जाती है ;

(ख) इस का पाठ्यक्रम कितने वर्ष का है और पाठ्यक्रम पूरा करने के बाद क्या डिग्री दी जाती है ;

(ग) इन कक्षाओं में प्रवेश के लिये क्या अर्हता है और क्या इन में प्रवेश के लिए विज्ञान विषयों के साथ संस्कृत का ज्ञान होना भी अनिवार्य है; और

(घ) क्या आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों को भी वही वेतनमान दिया जाता है जो कि एम० बी० बी० एस० डॉक्टरों को दिया जाता है. और यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें वह वेतनमान न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपसचिवी (जी ए० के० फिस्कल) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही यथाशीघ्र भेज दी जमेली।

**Research for after effects of Vasectomy**

8939. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT:** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether vasectomy, if not performed with all the necessary skill, caused mental disturbances and fits of insanity;

(b) if not, whether it is proposed to carry out research for the after effects of the vasectomy; and

(c) whether many deaths occurred after Vasectomy and Tubectomy?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) No.

(b) Research on various aspects of after effects of vasectomy is being done.

(c) Some deaths have been reported after Vasectomy and Tubectomy operations.

**Project Report on Heavy Machine Building Plant in West Bengal**

8940. **SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:**  
**SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE:**

Will the Minister of **HEAVY INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project report regarding heavy machine building plant has been received from West Bengal;

(b) if so, the outlines of the report; and

(c) the action of Government thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

**Diversification of Production in Jessop and Co.**

8941. **SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:** Will the Minister of **HEAVY INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision had been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan period in respect of Jessop & Co. for the units diversification programme; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the diversification programme of the unit?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir. A provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan period in respect of Jessop and Co. for their diversification and expansion programmes.

(b) The diversification and expansion programmes of Jessop and Co. are broadly consisting of Projects for manufacture of paper machinery, Road Rollers, Aerial Ropeway, Cranes, Crawler Tractors, etc.

**विश्व कर्मा जयन्ती**

8942 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचार छीन ऐसी कोई योजना है कि विश्व कर्मा जयन्ती को राष्ट्रीय अन्न दिवस के रूप में मनाया जावे और उस दिन सभी कारखानों तथा निजी संस्थानों में अन्निक प्रवकाश रखा जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

अन्न मंत्रालय में उपजम्मी (जी कल्ल बोकिन्द कर्मा ) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

इण्डिया गेट, नई दिल्ली पर प्रज्वलित अमर  
जवान ज्योति पर ध्वज

8943. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या  
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि  
इण्डिया गेट पर प्रज्वलित अमर जवान  
ज्योति पर 26 जनवरी, 1972 से लेकर  
अब तक कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :  
25-4-1974 तक 1,47,116.08 रुपये।

कोयला खानों में आकस्मिक श्रमिक

8944. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या  
अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले  
आकस्मिक श्रमिकों की इस समय अनुमानित  
संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) आकस्मिक श्रमिकों को नियमित  
करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की भावी  
योजना एवं नीति क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या  
कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

मंत्रालय में अम उपमंत्री (श्री बाल  
गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग) :

सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की  
मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### Withdrawal of Prosecution launched for violation of Labour Laws

8945. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-  
BAIAH: Will the Minister of  
LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether prosecutions launched  
for the violation of labour laws are  
being withdrawn in certain cases and  
if so, the procedure for withdrawal  
of such prosecutions;

(b) whether this approach leads to  
discrimination which is neither desir-  
able nor healthy for the labour rela-  
tions; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken  
to draw a definite criteria in such  
cases to minimise the scope for discri-  
mination?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI  
BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c).  
The requisite information is being  
collected and will be laid on the  
Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### Training Course for Labour Officers

8946. SHRI P. VENKATSUB-  
BAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a short course of two  
weeks duration is being conducted  
for the Labour Officers at the Indian  
Institute for Labour Studies, New  
Delhi;

(b) the number of Labour Officers  
so far trained in such short duration  
course at the aforesaid Institute; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred  
in this programme and the cost of  
travelling expenses incurred by the  
trainees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI  
BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) These  
refresher courses are generally held  
twice a year.

(b) 196.

(c) The total expenditure incurred  
was 2521. The cost of travelling ex-  
penses incurred by the trainees is  
borne by the respective sponsoring  
authorities and is not known.

#### Refresher Course by Indian Institute of Labour Studies

8947. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-  
BAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the trainees who are to join the short course of two weeks duration conducted by the Indian Institute of Labour Studies, New Delhi have already attained higher qualifications and undergone extensive as well as intensive training programmes/course for longer duration at other Institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the necessity for this refresher course and whether it is useful and commensurate with the expenditure involved; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to undertake a study of its utility and the necessity to economise in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The two weeks refresher course is meant for labour officers of the Central Pool and officers in public sector undertakings similarly placed, and is specially designed taking into account their qualifications and experience and the duties they have to perform. This enables them, among other things, to exchange their views and experiences thereby improving their efficiency and effectiveness. The courses are useful and are commensurate with the small expenditure involved.

#### Postings in Indian Institute of Labour Studies

8948. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-  
BAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Labour Studies is being treated as one of the regional offices of the Central Labour Commissioner;

(b) whether no consideration is being given in the matter of posting staff in the Indian Institute for Labour Studies;

(c) whether posting in the Institute is being done either to post a person who wants to be in Delhi or to punish a person by withdrawing him from the field; and

(d) the number of persons who have been posted in the Institute as Deputy/Assistant Directors from the beginning of the Institute, their aptitude for teaching and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the working of the Institute during its transitionary period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Indian Institute of Labour Studies is a subordinate office under the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

(b) Postings in the Institute are made keeping public interest in view.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Six Regional Labour Commissioners and fourteen Assistant Labour Commissioners have so far worked as Deputy/Assistant Directors. The officers are selected for posting on the basis of their mature experience in the field of Labour Administration and their aptitude in teaching.

#### Agreement between Britain and U.S.A. on Diego Garcia Island

8949. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the population, area and situation of the island of Diego Garcia; and

(b) the main features of agreement between Great Britain and U.S.A. regarding the use of the Island?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Diego Garcia lies in the Indian Ocean at latitude 7 degrees

and 18 minutes south, and longitude 72 degrees and 26 minutes east. It is situated about 1000 miles from the southern extremity of India. It has a land area of 11 square miles and originally had a population of some 300-500 persons who have since been moved elsewhere.

(b) According to the December 1966 Anglo-American Agreement, the British Indian Ocean Territory (including Diego Garcia) was to be available "for the defence purposes of both the Governments, as they may arise". By another Agreement signed in October 1972, the Government of USA acquired the right for "a limited naval communication facility". On 4.2.74 the Government of the U.K. announced their agreement in principle to the U.S. proposal for the expansion of military facilities at Diego Garcia. A formal agreement is yet to be finalised.

#### Expulsion of Indians by African countries

8950. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the African countries which have expelled Indians or have made their stay there hazardous;

(b) the number of Indians who have left each of these countries during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 separately;

(c) which of these countries have given compensation to such Indians and to what extent; and

(d) how many of these refugees have since been rehabilitated in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). As the House is aware, many African countries since attaining independence have been progres-

sively restricting commercial, economic and employment opportunities to their own nationals. The Government of India have been assured that non-nationals so affected would be phased out in an orderly manner and be given sufficient notice to wind up their affairs and be permitted to repatriate reasonable amount of assets to enable them to resettle elsewhere. There are no reports about the stay of Indians being made hazardous; it was only in Uganda that Indians along with other Asians were expelled at short notice in 1972. The number of such Indian nationals expelled from Uganda was 4129. The Government of India are in constant touch with the Ugandan authorities for the payment of equitable compensation and have been assured of cooperation at the highest level.

(d) Under a scheme prepared by the Government of India, all such expelled Indian citizens from Uganda are being given assistance for rehabilitation in India in accordance with their needs.

#### Indian Doctors and Nurses in USA, U.K. and Canada

8951. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the number of Indian nationals serving as doctors and nurses in the U.S.A., the U.K. and Canada during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): The requisite information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as it is received.

#### Leprosy Hospitals run by various Authorities in the Country

8952. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the All-India incidence of leprosy and the State-wise incidence of leprosy;

(b) how many leprosy hospitals are conducted by the Central Government, how many by the State Governments and how many by various missions, naming the missions and the hospitals conducted by them; and

(c) whether the Central Government give any subsidy to those hospitals, if so, how much?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Leprosy being a chronic disease running over years before a case is detected, the endemicity of the disease is calculated on the basis of the rate of prevalence and not by incidence. According to 1971 census, it is estimated that the number of leprosy cases in India is 32 lakhs. The rate of prevalence for India as a whole is 0.58 per cent. State-wise rate of prevalence is as follows:

State	Prevalence rate of Leprosy (Percentage).
1. Andhra Pradesh	1.44
2. Tamil Nadu	1.90
3. Bihar	0.60
4. Maharashtra	0.56
5. Karnataka	0.59
6. Orissa	1.08
7. Uttar Pradesh	0.19
8. West Bengal	0.86
9. Rest of the States and the Union Territories (Low endemic areas)	0.13

(b) There is only one hospital at Chingleput which is run by the

Central Government. The State Governments are running 81 hospitals. Voluntary Organisations including international are running 150 hospitals. Some of the hospitals run by international organisations are as follows:

Name of the Institution	Organised and Financed by
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ELEP Leprosy Control Project, Dharampuri (Distt. Dharampuri, Tamil Nadu.)	European Federation of Anti-Leprosy Association, Brussels (Belgium).
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Urban Leprosy Control Project, Greater Madras, Tamil Nadu.	German Leprosy Mission (West Germany).
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Leprosy Inpatient Institution and Rehabilitation Centre, Kathpadi (Tamil Nadu)	Swedish Missions (Sweden)
Swedish Leprosy Mission Hospital, Ramnad, Tamil Nadu)	

Leprosy Research and Training and Treatment Centre, Agra, U.P.	Japanese Leprosy Mission for Asia (Japan)
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Elep Centre at Dharampuri	Damien Leprosy Foundation (Belgium)
Leprosy Centre at Pollambakkam (Tamil Nadu)	

Charistian Medical College, Vellore (Tamil Nadu)	Leprosy Mission London. Besides there are many hospitals, clinics in India which are being run by the Mission.
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German Leprosy Centre, Chetput (Distt. North Arcot) Tamil Nadu.	German Leprosy Centre West Germany)
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Leprosy Centre in Tamil Nadu.	Brnuss Swiss (Switzerland).
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Leprosy Institute, Trichur (Kerala)	Damien Leprosy Foundation (Belgium).
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Ballijapeta, Sriakulam (A.P.) and Pondicherry.	Franch Aid Centre (France).
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Besides there are other hospitals run by smaller Organisations.

(c) The Central Government does not subsidise the State Government Hospitals. However, ad hoc grants are given to hospitals run by voluntary organisations for construction and equipment, if approached through the State Government concerned. The grant varies according to the merits of the case.

**Violation by U. K. of Undertaking given to Mauritius regarding Diego Garcia Island**

8953. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a Daily newspaper dated the 8th April, 1974, Mauritius High Commissioner in India has stated that U.K. had undertaken that Diego Garcia would become a communication centre;

(b) whether conversion of the island into a naval base has amounted to breach of the Agreement;

(c) whether Mauritius intends to take the issue to the World Court at the Hague in case Britain failed to honour the undertaking in order to vindicate its position and establish its rights; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Government have seen the press report quoting the Mauritian High Commissioner to the effect that "the island of Diego Garcia ..... would be only a communication base and not an offensive military establishment".

(b) Government are not aware of the terms of the undertaking.

(c) Government have no information on the intentions of the Mauritius Government in this regard.

(d) The question of an undertaking is one between the Government of Mauritius and the Government of U.K. Government's views on the establishment and expansion of a naval base in Diego Garcia are well-known; we believe that it could exacerbate tension and rivalry in the area and go against the efforts of the littoral states towards creating a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

**Statues of Martyrs taken away by Pakistan during Indo-pak conflict**

8954. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the statues of some of the martyrs taken away by Pakistan during Indo-Pak conflict are still with the Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether Government have requested Pakistan to return those statues; and

(c) if so, the reaction of that country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) to (c). The busts removed from the Samadhi of Martyr Bhagat Singh by the Pakistan Armed Forces during the December, 1971 conflict have been handed over to us by Government of Pakistan on 22nd April, 1974.

दिल्ली बलाय मिल्स और उसके अन्तर्गत अन्य कारखानों में हड़ताल

8955. श्री चारत सिंह चौहान : क्या अन्ध मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान दिल्ली बलाय मिल्स और उसके अन्तर्गत चलने वाले कारखानों में कितनी बार श्रमिकों ने हड़ताल की ;

(ख) श्रमिकों की मुख्य मांगे क्या हैं और उनके प्रति प्रबन्धकों का क्या रवैया है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा मामले में हस्ताक्षेप करके इस विवाद को सदा के लिए समाप्त न करने का क्या कारण है?

**अम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बासुगोविन्द वर्मा) :** (क) से (ग). संलग्न विवरण में उस उपलब्ध सूचना का सार दिया गया है जो कि दिल्ली क्लाय मिल्स और अन्य कारखानों में पहली अप्रैल, 1973 से 29 अप्रैल 1974 तक की अवधि के दौरान हुई हड़तालों की संख्या

और उनकी अवधि और श्रमिकों की मुख्य मांगों के बारे में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई है। दिल्ली प्रशासन, जो मुख्य रूप से सम्बन्धित थे, का औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध तंत्र सौहार्दपूर्ण समझौतों को बढ़ावा देने के प्रयास में पक्षों के साथ विचार विमर्श करता रहा है। अप्रैल, मई, 1973 में दिल्ली टेक्सटाइल मिल्स और डी० सी० एम० कैमिकल वर्क्स में हड़ताल के मामले में केन्द्रीय अम मंत्री और केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री में इस मामले को सुलझाने हेतु मध्यस्था की थी।

### विवरण

क्रमांक कारखाने का नाम	हड़ताल की अवधि	मुख्य मांगे
1 दिल्ली क्लाय मिल्स	11-4-73 से 5-5-73 तक	मंहगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि और अन्तरिम राहत का भुगतान।
2 स्वतंत्र भारत मिल्स	यथोक्त	यथोक्त
3 डी० सी० एम० सिल्क मिल्स	यथोक्त	यथोक्त
4 एम० बी० एम० सिंथेटिक्स	यथोक्त	यथोक्त
5 डी० सी० एम० कैमिकल्स वर्क्स	29-4-73 से 6-5-73 तक	टेक्सटाइल मिल्स के श्रमिकों की हड़ताल के समर्थन में।
6 डी० सी० एम० कैमिकल्स वर्क्स	12-10-73 से 23-10-73 तक	मजदूरियों, मंहगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि, आदि संबंधी मांगों सहित 40 मांगे।
7 दिल्ली क्लाय मिल्स	4-12-73 (रात्रि) से 23-12-73 (सुबह) जब कि तालाबंदी घोषित कर दी गई जो 14-1-74 को समाप्त कर दी गई।	अप्रैल/मई, 1973 में हड़ताल की अवधि के लिए पूरी मजदूरियों संबंधी मांग।
8 स्वतंत्र भारत मिल्स	22-12-73 से 13-1-74 तक	यथोक्त
9 डी० सी० एम० सिल्क मिल्स	यथोक्त	यथोक्त
10 डी० सी० एम० सिंथेटिक्स	यथोक्त	यथोक्त
11 स्वतंत्र भारत मिल्स	12-12-73	डी० सी० एम० के हड़ताल पर गए श्रमिकों के समर्थन में सांकेतिक हड़ताल।
12 डी० सी० एम० सिल्क मिल्स	यथोक्त	यथोक्त
13 एस० बी० एम० सिंथेटिक्स	यथोक्त	यथोक्त



### श्रमिक हड़तालों को रोकने के लिए कार्यवाही

**8956. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों में श्रमिक हड़तालों को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

**श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) :** केन्द्र में और राज्यों में, औद्योगिक संबंध तंत्र अपने अपने संबंधित क्षेत्राधिकार में सरकारी और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों के उपक्रमों में श्रमिकों द्वारा की जाने वाली हड़तालों को टालने हेतु वर्तमान कानूनी तंत्र और वैचारिक व्यवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत आवश्यकता अनुसार अनौपचारिक मध्यस्थता, संशोधन और न्यायनिर्णयन या विवाचन के द्वारा प्रयास जारी रखे हुए है। सरकार को नियोजकों और श्रमिकों के संगठनों सहित सम्बन्धित पक्षों के साथ विचार विमर्श करती रही है जिससे औद्योगिक संबंध प्रणाली में सुधार लाने हेतु समस्त उपाय निकाले जा सकते सकें।

### अपंग तथा मृत सैनिकों के आश्रितों को रोजगार

**8957 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर 1973 तक कितने अपंग तथा मृत सैनिकों के आश्रितों को रोजगार दिया जा चुका है ;

(ख) उन अपंग सैनिकों तथा मृत सैनिकों के आश्रितों की पृथक् पृथक् क्या संख्या है जिन्हें अब तक रोजगार नहीं प्रदान किया जा सका ; और

(ग) उन्हें कब तक रोजगार दिलाये जाने की सम्भावना ;

**रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जे.बी.पट्ट-नायक) :** (क) 1962, 1965 और 1971 के युद्धों में अशक्त हुए 1513 सेवा कर्मिकों को और इन युद्धों में मारे गये कर्मिकों की 387 पुत्र विधवाओं व आश्रितों को दिसम्बर 1973 तक नौकरियां मिलाने जा चुकी थी।

(ख) 1962, 1965 और 1971 के युद्धों में अशक्त हुए 259 सैनिकों को अभी तक नौकरी नहीं दिलायी गयी है। इनमें 1971 में अशक्त हुए वे 49 सैनिक शामिल नहीं हैं जिनका अभी भी विभिन्न अस्पतालों में इलाज हो रहा है।

उपयुक्त युद्धों में मारे गये कर्मिकों की 602 विधवाओं एवं आश्रितों को अभी भी नौकरी पर लगाना बाकी है।

(ग) निश्चित रूप से यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इन सभी व्यक्तिों को कब तक नौकरी दिलायी जा सकती है। अशक्त कर्मिकों के लिये काम ढूँढना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जो खाली स्थानों की उपलब्धता तथा कर्मिकों की उपयुक्तता पर निर्भर करती है। जहां तक लड़ाई में मारे गये सैनिकों की विधवाओं/आश्रितों का प्रश्न है, उनके पुनर्वास का प्रमुख उपाय उदार पेंशन का दिया जाना है जिसकी घोषणा 1971 के युद्ध के तुरन्त बाद की गयी थी और उन्हें नौकरी दिलाने का उद्देश्य इस पेंशन को अनुसूचित करना है। जो विधवाएं और आश्रित अभी भी नौकरी पाने की प्रतीक्षा में हैं उनमें से अधिकांश ग्रामों के रहने वाले हैं और और नौकरी दिलाने के लिए उन्हें वहां से शहरी क्षेत्रों के अपरिचित परिवेश में ले आना वांछनीय नहीं होगा। फिर भी उन्हें शीघ्रतः शीघ्र नौकरी दिलाने के प्रयासों में कोई कसर नहीं रखी जा रही है, यद्यपि कुल मिलाकर देश में नौकरियों की कमी है।

**Intake of S.C. and S.T. candidates in C.M.A. and SAIL**

8958. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any specific orders issued by the Ministry for intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in various categories of services in the newly set-up organisations like C.M.A., S.A.I.L. etc.; if not the reasons therefor;

(b) if the reply be in affirmative, whether any recruitment has been made in Class III and Class IV, other than the mine-workers, since the formation of the above organisations;

(c) whether there is any specific quota reserved for them; and if so, the manner these are going to be filled up and when this will be completely filled up; and

(d) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at present working in C.M.A. and S.A.I.L. and the total vacancies (reserved for S.C. and S.T.) still exist?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Flat products from Rourkela Steel Plant**

8959. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge quantity of flat products which could be transported by road have not been released from the premises of Rourkela Steel Plant to the consumers or the traders who had placed the work order for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons of withholding the stock in this manner; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). A sizeable quantity of saleable steel had accumulated at the steel plants including Rourkela Steel Plant due mainly to difficulties in rail movement. Day to day liaison has been established by the Steel Authority of India Limited with the Railway Board, Steel Plants and the concerned zonal Railways for expediting movement of steel. A special Railway Movement Coordination Cell has also been set up at Calcutta with active participation of all the concerned agencies and the position is being constantly watched and reviewed. Meanwhile, as a temporary measure, those who have priority allocations based on the priorities approved by the Steel Priority Committee have been allowed to lift the material from the plants, if they so desire.

**Rolling Mills in backward areas of West Bengal**

8960. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take for encouraging the Private entrepreneurs to set up Rolling Mills in the industrially backward areas, particularly in the areas inhabited by the Tribal and other backward people in West Bengal;

(b) the number of licences issued for backward areas specified by the Planning Commission; and

(c) the total number of applications for new licences received from the backward areas of West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) In view of the large re-rolling capacity already available in the country and the continuing shortage of re-rollable

material, setting up of new re-rolling units is not being encouraged at present.

(b) Out of the existing licensed units in West Bengal, three re-rolling units are located in the industrially backward Districts selected for concessional finance from the financial institutions.

(c) Three new proposals have been received for setting up re-rolling mills in such backward districts in West Bengal.

#### **Shifting of Indian Institute of Labour studies to Poona**

8061. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals for shifting temporarily the Indian Institute of Labour Studies to Poona are under the consideration of Government;

(b) the amount of time, labour and man-hours spent and currently being spent to look for an alternative accommodation due to the fact that the present land lords have been pressing hard for vacation of the buildings;

(c) whether the process of finding alternative accommodation, both for the office and the hostel, has been going on for more than the last five years with no definite results; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop such infructuous efforts resulting in loss of time, money and the consequential uncertainty?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):** (a) There is no proposal at present to shift the Indian Institute of Labour Studies to Poona;

(b) Efforts made to locate alternate accommodation are in the normal course of work. There is no

separate record kept of the time, labour and man-hours spent in this behalf;

(c) Yes;

(d) It is not proposed to discontinue the efforts to find suitable accommodation for the Institute in Delhi.

#### **Increase in Indian Immigrants to Europe**

8962. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:  
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Immigrants in Europe from India have increased and many of them being illegal immigrants;

(b) whether this decreased the dignity of our country in Europe; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to prevent such illegal immigrants from India?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) to (c). The facts are being ascertained and the results would be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Payment of Monthly Salary to (Ad Hoc) C.G.H.S. Doctors in Delhi**

8964. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the dates on which monthly pay of (Ad Hoc) CGHS doctors of Delhi was paid in 1974 to them;

(b) whether many doctors of this category did not receive their monthly salaries in 1974 regularly each month; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) As the (Ad Hoc) C.G. H.S. Medical Officers, as Class II Gazetted Officers, are their own drawing and disbursing Officers, the exact dates on which they drew their pay for the months from January, 1974 onwards are not available in the Ministry.

(b) and (c). The appointment of *ad hoc* Medical Officers under the CGHS was initially sanctioned upto 31-12-1973. Due to delay in completing procedural formalities like consultation with U.P.S.C. etc. orders for further continuance were issued only on 26-2-1974. Efforts are constantly made to ensure that Medical Officers are enabled to draw their salary in time.

**Bill Passed by State Legislature suggesting Life-imprisonment for Adulterations Charges**

8965. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the State Legislatures in the country has passed a Bill suggesting life-imprisonment for the adulteration charges;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and whether it has come into force and since when; and

(c) whether Government propose to advise other States also to enact such a legislation?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):** (a) Yes.

(b) The Bill passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly has received the assent of the President of India on 21-4-1974, but official confirmation of its having coming into force is still awaited from the State

Government. The salient features of the Bill are:

1. In cases where food articles, drugs or cosmetics are seized on the plea that such articles are misbranded or adulterated, the onus of proving that such articles are not misbranded or adulterated has been placed on the person from whom it has been seized.

2. The penalties for manufacture and sale of drugs in contravention of the provisions of Chapter IV of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have been scaled up to imprisonment for life.

3. All offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have been made cognizable and non-bailable.

4. The functions of the Central Food Laboratory and the Central Drug Laboratory may be carried out by any other Authority specified by the State Government.

(c) It is proposed to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and the Drugs and Cosmetics Act by and large on the same lines. Being Central Acts these will be applicable to all States.

**Offices of SAIL and CMA in Hotels**

8966. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of offices of the Steel Authority of India Limited and the Coal Mining Authority set up in hotels and in private rented places in the country and the reasons for which these offices are functioning there;

(b) their exact location, the number of staff working there, the annual rent paid therefor in the case of each such office;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken to shift these offices to Government buildings or to some low rent premises; and

(d) the persons responsible for suggesting the location of these offices in hotels and big buildings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). The required information in respect of Steel Authority of India Ltd. is given below. The information in respect of Coal Mines Authority is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(a) Steel Authority of India Ltd. has taken private accommodation on rent for its own office at New Delhi and for offices for the Vijayanagar and Visakhapatnam Steel Projects at Bangalore and Hyderabad respectively.

(b) The requisite information is given below:

Location	Staff strength	Monthly rent
(i) 13th and 14th floors Hindustan Times House, 18/20, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi—1.	137	Rs. 87,780

(ii) 30, Race Course Road, Bangalore—1. (From 1-4-74)	7	Rs. 32,000
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(iii) Shankar Bhavan, B-1-174, Fat'h Maldan Road, Hyderabad—4. (Sub-tenant of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation).	4	Rs. 3,600
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(c) Public sector undertakings are not normally eligible for Government

accommodation. There is at present no proposal to shift these offices elsewhere.

(d) The decision to locate these offices in these rented buildings was taken by the management of the Company.

### Central Assistance provided to States and Union Territories for Family Planning Scheme

8967. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of central assistance provided to each State and Union Territory in the country during the last three years, year-wise for the family planning schemes; and

(b) the salient features of the schemes taken up by each State/Union Territory during these years and the achievements thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) A statement showing the amount of Central assistance given to States and Union Territories during the last three years is (Statement-I) is laid on the Table of the House. [Place Library. See No. LT-6893/74].

(b) Family Planning is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for which 100 per cent assistance is provided by the Central Government. The programme is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations under the overall direction of the Central Government. The Family Planning Programme, inter alia envisages (i) provision of Services & Supplies (ii) training of medical & para-medical personnel (iii) research in the field of demography, communication-action and bio-medicine, (iv)

Mass Education (v) schemes of Immunisation with DPT of children and expectant mothers and Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia among mothers and children and (vi) experimentation with new ideas and techniques.

Two Statements showing the Family Planning performance and the Infrastructure built up in the States and Union Territories are (Statement II & III) Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6893/74].

### **Workers rendered Jobless due to Power shortage in Gujarat**

8968. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether 50,000 workers were rendered jobless due to the power shortage in the State of Gujarat;

(b) whether unrest in the labour class in the State is continuing;

(c) what steps are being taken by the Union Government to improve upon the labour uprest in the State; and

(d) the extent to which the Union Government have agreed to help the State in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected.

### **Improvement in relation amongst India, Bangladesh and Pakistan**

8969. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:  
SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after signing the Agreement amongst India, Pakistan and Bangladesh in April, 1974 the rela-

tions amongst three countries have improved; and

(b) if so, the main fields in which the relations have improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Bangladesh-India-Pakistan Agreement has, by bringing about a solution of the humanitarian problems arising out of the 1971 conflict, cleared the way for further talks to implement normalisation measures and establish durable peace in the sub-continent.

### **Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant**

8970. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:  
SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production at the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur came to a stop recently following strike spearheaded by two labour unions;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the nature of demands of these labour unions; and

(d) the steps taken to meet their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). With effect from the 23rd March, 1974, production in the Steel Melting shops of the Alloy Steels Plant was disrupted owing to an illegal strike launched by a section of the workers led by the Hindustan Steel Employees' Union and Alloy Steels Shramik Union. The strike was apparently in protest against certain alleged deficiencies in the incentive bonus scheme and was for getting the scheme suitably changed. The Management of the Plant took the stand that discussions could be started with the Unions only after the illegal

strike was called off and normalcy restored. The strike was withdrawn with effect from the 16th April, 1974. Negotiations are now going on between the management with the concerned unions with the assistance of the Labour Department of the State Government.

### Supply of Power to Steel Plants by respective States

8971. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:  
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.P. Government have decided to supply power to day shift from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. for five days in a week to the steel rolling and re-rolling mills at Kanpur;

(b) whether the Union Ministry have asked the other States to give preference to the Steel Mills for power supply; and

(c) if so, the number of States agreed to the Union Government proposal and main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The position is being ascertained from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Presumably, the reference is to power supply for electric arc furnaces and re-rolling units. If so, the reply is in the negative.

(c) Does not arise.

### Raise in E.P.F. Contributions by Employees and Employers

8972. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:  
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to raise the rate of contribu-

tion of Employees Provident Fund from the employees as well as the Employers; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The National Commission on labour has recommended that the rate of provident fund contribution may be increased to 8 per cent where it is 6.4 per cent and to 10 per cent where it is 8 per cent. The recommendation is under consideration.

### Opening of New Coal Areas

8973. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:  
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open new coal-areas; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES, (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Coal Mines Authority tentatively propose opening about 60 new mines in the Fifth Five Year Plan as given below:—

Areas/Divisions	No. of Mines
Assam	1
Eastern Division	4
Central Division	26
Western Division	29
Total	60

Similarly, the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. tentatively propose opening 10 new mines, mainly in the virgin blocks and the Singareni Collieries

Co. Ltd. 21 new mines in Godavari. Gowridevipeta, Mangur, Cherla and other virgin coal areas in Andhra Pradesh.

#### Accidents in various Coal Mines

8974. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of total and serious accidents in various Coal Mines during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 Colliery-wise;

(b) the number of persons killed and the compensation paid; and

(c) the action Government have taken to reduce such accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The total number of accidents, the number of serious accidents and the number of persons killed in coal mines during the years 1972 and 1973 respectively are as under:

Year	No. of serious accidents	No. of fatal accidents	No. of persons killed
1972	1540	200	217
1973	1904	173	238

Compensation is paid to the eligible persons as per law and rules on the subject.

(c) The following steps are taken to reduce resources of accidents:—

- (1) Enforcement of safety rules and regulations.
- (2) Regular discussions with the Director General of Mines Safety regarding safety matters followed by suitable action.

(3) Prompt Enquiry and analysis of accidents and follow-up action on the recommendations to prevent recurrence of such cases.

(4) Activising the pit safety committees to secure workers' and officials' participation in ensuring safety.

(5) Propaganda through bulletins & various mass media regarding safety steps.

#### Bogus Enterprises dealing in Steel Scrap

8975. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are bogus enterprises dealing in steel scrap and how many such organisations have been brought to light;

(b) whether there is any standard rule for sale of scrap; and

(c) whether Government will patronise unemployed engineers and graduates dealing with scraps for industrial purposes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Presumably, the reference is to the arisings of iron and steel scrap, defectives, cuttings etc. with the Main Steel Producers. These are mostly distributed through the stockyards of the main producers in accordance with the guidelines formulated by the Joint Plant Committee and are mainly given to the actual users on the recommendations of the State Directors of Industries, Small Scale Industries Corporations etc. Actual user units set up by engineers and graduates will also get these materials within the framework of these guidelines. As and when the existence of any "bogue enterprise" comes to



notice. the matter is investigated into by the concerned Regional Iron and Steel Controller and action is taken where necessary.

### **Alleged Inter-Union Rivalries in Rourkela**

8976. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are serious inter-union rivalries in Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) There are inter-union rivalries in the Rourkela Steel Plant.

(b) There are no specific steps that Government or the plant can take in regard to inter-union rivalries in the plant.

### **Plan to Popularise Family Planning Programme this year**

8977. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made an elaborate plan to popularise Family Planning in this year which is the Family Planning year declared by International Family Planning Society; and

(b) whether non-official organisations will be extended financial help to work for Family Planning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The United Nations have declared 1974 as the World Population Year and not as Family Plann-

ing Year. For observing the World Population Year in India, a World Population Year Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister of Health and Family Planning has been constituted. The Committee has decided that the World Population Year should be suitably observed at national, State, district and block levels involving Govt. and voluntary organisations.

(b) Financial assistance is already being given to the non-official organisations working for Family Planning.

### **Chinese Support to Anglo-American base in Diego Garcia**

8978. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether China has extended support to the United States of America in regard to the decision to develop Anglo-American military base in Diego Garcia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Government is not aware of any support having been given by the Government of the People's Republic of China for the Anglo-American move to develop the military base in Diego Garcia.

### **Health and Family Planning Centres in Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

8979. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Health and Family Planning Centres functioning in Dadra and Nagar Haveli upto 31st December, 1973;

(b) the number of such centres likely to be increased during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the amount earmarked?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) There were two Primary Health Centres and five sub-centres functioning in Dadra and Nagar Haveli at the end of the Fourth Plan.

(b) There is a proposal to set up four more new sub-centres during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(c) A tentative outlay of Rs. 21.12 lakhs including Rs. 11.30 lakhs for the Minimum Needs Programme has been provided under the Health sector in the Fifth Five Year Plan for Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

#### Aluminium Factory in Palamau District, Bihar

8980. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government have taken any decision with regard to establishment of Aluminium factory in Palamau District, Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): No such proposal has been received by Government.

#### Amendment of Bonus Act

8981. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to amend the Bonus Act so that there should be no limitation in payment of Bonus and it should be according to profit of the companies; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Bauxite Mine area in Chotanagpur

8982. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total Bauxite Mine area in Chotanagpur, Bihar;

(b) the total out of that which has been given to private factors of Aluminium and

(c) whether Government are proposing to preserve it for the proposed factory to be established in that area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Total area for bauxite under Mining Leases in Ranchi District of Bihar is 5157.918 hectares. Of this, 1705—996 hectares has been leased to aluminium producers in the private sector.

(c) There is at present no approved proposal for setting up a new factory.

#### Amount sanctioned for Nayveli Lignite Project

8983. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) when the Nayveli Lignite project was to start and when it was started actually; and

(b) the amount sanctioned and the actual amount spent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The original schedule of completion of the various Project Schemes of the Nayveli Lignite Project and the actual

dates of completion are as indicated below:—

	Original schedule	Actual date of completion
<b>Mines</b>	July, 1961	Lignite was exposed in August, 1961.
<b>Thermal Power Plant :</b>		
I Stage (250 MW)	April, 1961	Completed in April, 1964.
II Stage (400 MW)	March, 1966	Completed in March, 1967.
III Stage (600 MW)	December, 69	Completed in February, 1970.
<b>Fertiliser Plant</b>	November, 60	March, 1966
<b>B&amp;C Plant</b>	May, 1963	August, 1965
(b)		
		(Rs. in lakhs)
	Amount sanc- tioned (Esti- mated cost)	Actual cost as per project completion report.
Completed schemes	178,11.39	174,23.83
On-going schemes	17,75.35	3,78.99*

\*Actual expenditure to end of 31-3-1973).

### Carbon Steel Plant in Madhya Pradesh

8984. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Carbon Steel Plant has been started in Raipur, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the estimated production capacity of the plant; and

(c) the estimated expenditure thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Presumably the reference is to the unit being set up near Raipur (Madhya Pradesh) by M/s. Allied Steels Limited who have been granted an industrial licence for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes per annum of mild steel, carbon steel and spring

steel billets. The unit is expected to go on stream shortly. The party had indicated that the expenditure on land, buildings and machinery would be about Rs. 308 lakhs.

### Production of thermal sets by B.H.E.L.

8985. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether B.H.E.L. has taken advance action for the production of thermal sets of standard parameters; and

(b) if so, whether it has also set up an organisation to standardise and simplify the designs of the products at Bhopal and Hardwar so as to make them economical?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited have set up an Organisation for Research and Development which has *inter-alia* taken up the work of standardisation and simplification of the designs of products at their various units, in the interests of economy and rationalisation of production.

**Document regarding 'An Economic Charter for Poor Nations' by Non-Aligned Countries**

8986. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India along with Yugoslavia, Algeria and some other Non-aligned countries have prepared a document in the form of "An Economic Charter for Poor Nations" which has been circulated among the delegates of the member-nations;

(b) if so, whether the document has led to extensive diplomatic activity on the eve of the U.N. Special Session; and

(c) whether the problem of oil prices and their adverse impact on the poor nations has been omitted or it is also scheduled for discussion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A Draft Declaration and a Draft Programme of Action prepared by the Group of 77 (developing countries), on the basis of an initial draft submitted by a working group including Yugoslavia, Algeria, India and some other Non-aligned countries, have been presented to the Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly. These documents are at present the subject of intensive negotiations in the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Special Session set up for the purpose. A separate Working Group is also considering other specific and concrete proposals that have been

made in the general debate. No decisions have, however, been taken so far.

(c) The agenda of the Special Session of the General Assembly in 'Raw Materials and Development'. During the discussions so far, a number of delegations have dwelt *inter alia* on the problem of oil prices and their adverse impact on the developing countries.

**Fall in Birth Rate**

8987. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a Government study and report since the inception of the Family Planning Programme 1.2 crore births have been prevented or averted in the country upto 30th November, 1972.

(b) if so, the methods applied to reach a correct and exact number of births which were averted; and

(c) whether in spite of the Family Planning Programme in full swing for the last so many years the growth rate of population is not declining?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is annexed.

(c) As a result of births averted during the various years under the Family Planning Programme, the national birth rate is estimated to have come down to 36.5 by the end of 1972-73 from 41.7 per 1000 population in 1961. The death rate has been estimated to have come down faster from 22.8 per 1000 population in 1951-60 to 16.9 per 1000 population in 1972. If the birth rate had not come down to the above level the growth rate of population would have been higher than that at present.

## Statement

**A brief Note on the Method of Calculating the number of Births Averted due to Family Planning Programme**

The number of Births averted are estimated by following a convert of contraceptives (which term includes sterilised cases, IUD wearers, Conventional Contraceptive users) till their exist from the reproductive period due to aging, mortality, drop-out and failure of contraception. The number of births that would have occurred to the cohort in different years are estimated in accordance with the expected age specific fertility rate of contraceptive women. For making these calculations the current and likely future age distribution of contraceptors of various method as well as the termination rates by period of use in the case of loops (IUD) are utilised on the basis of current and likely future experience. The number of births saved by method depends on the nature and extent of production against conception provided to the couples by the method. Since the nature and extent of protection varies from one method to another, calculations are made separately for each method. In the case of sterilisation protection against risk of conception continues during each year of women's life, if she remains alive, currently married and in the reproductive age. The same is true for IUD except that failure of the method, expulsion or removal of IUD may also terminate protection in this case. The sterilization or IUD insertions done in the current years as well as the previous years are, therefore, taken into account while calculating the number of births averted due to these contraceptive methods. But in the case of other conventional contraceptives like condoms, diaphragms, from tablets, jelly and cream, protection against pregnancy lasts as long as the method is used. Hence the number of births saved on account of these conventio-

nal contraceptives is calculated on an yearly basis irrespective of the fact whether the contraceptors were new users or continuing from the past. A detailed technical note explaining the methodology adopted for calculation of births averted is available in the Department of Family Planning.

Following the above methodology, it is estimated that 1.2 crores births have been averted by November, 1972.

**Population project to Intensify Family Planning**

8986. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rs. 23 crore population project to intensify family planning has been taken up in six districts of Uttar Pradesh and five districts of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme and the name of the six districts selected in U.P.; and

(c) whether the International development Association and the Government of Sweden have agreed to meet the project cost in full?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) This is an experimental project and its broad outlines are:—

(i) to complete the infrastructure, facilities and equipments in the project districts according to existing Government of India pattern;

(ii) to implement a maternity based family planning programme both in urban as well as in rural areas;

(iii) to provide additional inputs in two districts in each State to supplement and test alternatives to the said programme particularly by the addition of a supplementary Nutrition programme; and

(iv) to establish one Population Centre each in Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka for designing an improved management information and evaluation service, and for continuous evaluation of the Project the results from which could be applicable to India's Family Planning Programme as a whole. These Centres will be assisted in their task by specialised Management Institutes.

The names of the Project districts in Uttar Pradesh are—Lucknow, Sultanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareilly and Saharanpur.

(c) The Government of India will finance all regular operating costs, i.e. those within the normal Government of India pattern and a sum of 21.2 million dollars U.S. provided by the International Development Association as loan and a sum of U.S. \$10.6 million Government of Sweden as grant are to be utilised for the additional facilities provided under the Project.

#### **Agreement for increase in Production of H.M.T. Watches with Japanese Collaboration**

8989. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Watch factory and citizen watch company of Japan, its original collaborators, have signed an agreement which will enable H.M.T. to increase its present rate of production and also develop manufacture of watches almost wholly indigenous;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement;

(c) the percentage of import in each variety of the watches; and

(d) whether any agreement for the manufacture of time pieces has also been reached and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c): Government have recently received a proposal from the Hindustan Machine Tools for entering into a technical collaboration agreement with M/s Citizen Watch Company, Japan to increase the present rate of production of watches and also for the manufacture of some of the sophisticated watch components like Hair Springs etc. The proposal is under consideration.

(d) No, Sir.

#### **Survey Carried out by Government regarding Food Adulteration in the Country**

8990. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been recently carried out by the Government regarding the extent of food found adulterated in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the measures suggested by the State Governments to streamline the machinery and reactions of the Central Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b) No comprehensive All-India survey has been made regarding the extent of food found adulterated in the country. The problem of food adulteration is, however, under close and constant review based on reports received from the States.

**Feasibility report on Gasification Plant by Engineering projects (India) Ltd.**

8991. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the feasibility report prepared by the Engineering Project (India) Limited on the gasification plant; and

(b) if so, the number of coal gas plants Government have decided to set up along with their locations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Engineering Projects (India) Limited has prepared a feasibility report for the Government of West Bengal for setting up a plant to produce gas and coke for domestic and industrial uses. This report has been approved by the Government of West Bengal and is now under the consideration of the Central Government.

(b) No decision in respect to this has been taken so far.

**Steel Policy**

8992. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the high investment costs, Government have any proposal to change the Steel Policy;

(b) if so, the facts regarding the recently reviewed policy of Government in this regard; and

(c) the manner in which it has affected the proposals for setting up new plants in different parts of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Priority is being accorded in the Fifth Five Year Plan to the expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants. Work on the three new Steel plants at Salem, Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar would also be continued in the Fifth Plan.

**आवंटन के बाद स्कूटर देने में देरी**

8993. श्री लालजी माई : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बात ने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कोटे से आवंटित "बेस्पा" तथा "लेम्बेटा" स्कूटर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आवंटन की तारीख से लगभग 3 अथवा 4 महीने के बाद प्राप्त होते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो आवंटन होने के बाद स्कूटर मिलने में इतनी देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : जिन व्यक्तियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के कोटे से स्कूटर आवंटित किए जाते हैं उन्हें बिना किसी विलम्ब के स्कूटर देने के लिये निर्माता तथा विक्रेता भरसक प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। किन्तु आवंटन पत्र जारी होने के पश्चात् कुछ आवश्यक औपचारिकताओं का पालन करना होता है अर्थात् आवंटित व्यक्तियों को निर्माताओं को डिलीवरी संबंधी अनुदेश देने होंगे, और निर्माताओं को उन पर कार्यवाही करने पड़ती है और सम्बन्धित विक्रेताओं को सूचित करना पड़ता है। इस प्रक्रिया में दो से तीन महीनों की अवधि के अन्दर डिलीवरी की जाती है। कुछ मामलों में परिवहन में होने वाली कठिनाईयों के कारण भी विलम्ब होता है।

**Persons recruited in army from Rajasthan**

8994. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of persons being recruited in the army from Rajasthan is going down;

(b) whether the number of persons recruited in the officers' rank have also gone down during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Taking up small-pox eradication programme on National Level**

8995. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the help received from the World Health Organisation for the eradication of small pox in India has been utilised during the last three years and the achievements thereof; and

(b) whether it is proposed to take up the small-pox eradication progra-

mmé on the national level like National Malaria Eradication Programme; if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The WHO assistance received for small-pox eradication in the form of Epidemiologists, short-term Consultants, Fellowships and materials and equipments during the last three years was fully utilised. Significant achievements have been made in the reporting of small-pox cases, development of surveillance system and outbreak containment measures. Small-pox endemicity is now limited to a few States. The country has become self sufficient in the production of freeze dried vaccine.

(b) The Small-pox Eradication Programme is already a National health programme.

**Death due to small-pox**

8996. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the total number of persons died of small pox during the last three years, year-wise in each State/Union Territory in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

The following are the details of deaths due to small pox during the last three years, year-wise in each State/Union Territory in the country :—

State/Union Territory	1971	1972	1973*
Andhra Pradesh	38	40	107
Assam	12	2	152
Bihar	344	870	4189
Gujarat	34	2	..
Haryana	367	216	20
Himachal Pradesh	6	..	1
Jammu and Kashmir	1	43	123
Kerala	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	168	380	914
Maharashtra	21	40	22
Manipur	..	..	9
Meghalaya	..	..	1



State/Union Territory	1971	1972	1973*
Mysore	24	112	1
Nagaland	..	..	..
Orissa	4	2	264
Punjab	17	22	14
Rajasthan	444	236	115
Tamil Nadu	..	..	..
Tripura	..	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	1098	2234	4717
West Bengal	49	1227	4649
A & N Islands	..	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	1
Chandigarh	..	..	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..
Delhi	79	30	42
Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	..
L.M.&A. Islands	..	..	..
Mizoram	..	..	..
Pondicherry	..	..	..
	2706	5457	15343

\*Figures are provisional.

**Supply of spare parts and accessories to Car customers**

8997. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:  
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether car manufacturers are not giving spare parts and accessories to car customers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is shortage of some categories of bought-out spare parts and accessories of motor vehicles. The shortage is mainly due to factors like acute shortage of power and raw materials and constraints of manufacturing capacity in respect of certain categories. To overcome the situation Government have allowed additional capacity both by way of expansion of existing units and establishment of new units in all the critical areas.

**Amenities to workers at Satiguda dam in Malkangiri Zone of Dandakaranya Project**

8998. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technical staff working in the Satiguda Dam site in Malkangiri Zone of Dandakaranya Project and how many of them have kept their families there;

(b) whether adequate medical arrangements along with provision of ambulance van have been made at the site to meet the emergencies; if so, the arrangements made; and

(c) whether inspite of protracted demands by the employees, a fulfilled primary school has not been provided in the dam site colony; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Family Planning centres and amount earmarked for in West Bengal**

8999. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family planning centres established in West Bengal, District-wise;

(b) the total amount earmarked for the Family Planning Campaign to each Centre for the year 1973-74;

(c) the amount spent; and

(d) the result achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The total number of Family Planning Centres established in West Bengal is as follows:

1. Rural F.W.P. Centres	310
2. Sub-Centres	1351
3. Urban F.W.P. Centres	103

District-wise information is not readily available.

(b) and (c) Central assistance for the Family Planning Programme is provided to the State Government for different schemes and Centres for the State as a whole. Details of allocation for funds and expenditure, Centre-wise, is maintained by the State Government themselves.

The total allocation to West Bengal for meeting the expenditure on Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres, Sub-centres and Urban Centres during 1973-74 was Rs. 126.60 lakhs. The expenditure during the period April to December, 1973, reported was Rs. 113.13 lakhs. Figures of expenditure for the period January to March, 1974 are not yet available.

(d) Progress of performance in the State of West Bengal is as follows:—

F.P. Methods	1973-74 (April, 73 to Feb., 74)	Cumulative performance since inception of the programme up to February, 1974.
(i) Sterilization	21,699	957,801
(a) Vasectomy	7,218	843,372
(b) Tubectomy	14,481	114,429
(ii) I.U.D.	5,822	325,213
(iii) Equivalent Conventional contraceptive users.	224,540	224,540

**Family Planning programme in West Bengal**

9000. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to intensify the family planning programme in the State of West Bengal in the light of the encouraging results achieved by that State during the past years in this field; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the programme included in the Fifth Plan to be implemented in that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) It is proposed to further intensify Family Planning Programme in West Bengal as in other areas of the country during the Fifth Plan.

(b) The following specific projects have been included in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan to be implemented in West Bengal:

- (i) Continuation of the infrastructure built up by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan.

- (ii) Establishment of additional 228 Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres, 8 Post-Patrum Centres, 1 Regional Family Planning Training Centre.
- (iii) Performance of 2.50 lakh IUD insertions, 15.00 lakh Sterillisations and raising the C.C. Users to a level of 7 lakhs by the last year of the Fifth Plan.
- (iv) Coverage of 48 lakh children between 0.5 years and 26.25 lakh children between the age of 6—11 years under the Scheme of Immunization with DPT.
- (v) Coverage of 40 lakhs children and mothers under the Scheme of Prophylaxis against Nutrition anaemia and 50 lakh children under the Programme of Control of blindness among children due to Vit. 'A' deficiency.

#### Steel Import by State Governments

9001. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have permitted any State Government to import steel;

(b) if so, the total quantity of steel imported, Statewise during the last two years;

(c) whether West Bengal Government have represented for permission to import steel in view of the high price of steel in open market and inadequate allotment of quota by Joint Plant Committee; and

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have permitted West Bengal Government to do so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (c). In the current year, no request for imports has been received in this Ministry from West Bengal or any other State Government. In respect of items permissible for imports and which are not canalised, State Governments as actual users for Government Department/Undertakings can apply for imports directly and no clearance from this Ministry is required.

(b) Actual import data compiled by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics do not give break-up of imports by State Governments.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Sidhartha Steel Limited, Calcutta

9002. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2380 on the 7th March, 1974 regarding Mini Steel Plants in West Bengal and state the tonnage capacity of Sidhartha Steels Limited, Calcutta and the place where the unit will be located?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): M/s. Sidhartha Steels Ltd., Calcutta, have been granted an industrial licence to manufacture 18,000 tonnes of steel ingots per annum. The unit is to be located at Rishra, District Hooghly, West Bengal.

#### Issue of licences to increase production of commercial vehicles

9003. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of letters of intent have been issued to increase the production of commercial vehicles in the country to the extent of 1,04,000 numbers per annum;

(b) if so, the names of the units along with their location and capacity; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF, HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) when these units are expected to go into production?

(b) Details about the names of the units, their location and capacity are given below:—

Name of the firm	Location	Capacity p.a.
(i) M/s. Insov Auto Ltd., Calcutta.	Uttar Pradesh	12,000
(ii) M/s. Krishna Raghunath Shethy & Sons, Bicholim, Goa.	Bicholim, Goa	12,000
(iii) M/s. U.P. Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Kanpur.	Rae Bareilly	20,000
(iv) M/s. Saru Engineering Corporation Ltd., Meerut.	Meerut (U.P.)	10,000
(v) M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	50,000
TOTAL		104,000

(c) The letter of intent granted to one of the above parties namely M/s. Saru Engineering Corporation Ltd., Meerut has lapsed as they failed to take steps to implement their scheme within its validity period. As regards the others, it is not possible to indicate at this stage with any degree of precision as to when they would go into production.

#### Setting up of a commercial vehicles producing industry in West Bengal

9004. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been submitted by West Bengal Government to establish a commercial vehicles producing industry in the State; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The West Bengal Industrial Deve-

lopment Corporation Ltd., had submitted an application for the establishment of a new undertaking in a backward district of the State for the manufacture of light commercial vehicles. Apart from indicating that the capacity of the proposed unit would be 35,000 vehicles per annum, that the scheme envisaged foreign collaboration and that capital equipment worth Rs. 776.50 lakhs would have to be imported, the application did not contain essential details like design specifications of the vehicle proposed to be manufactured, the phased manufacturing programme etc. Although *prima facie* the application did not deserve favourable consideration, on a representation received from the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Government have agreed to consider the application if the Corporation could furnish a feasibility report on their project.

#### Expansion in production of Commercial Vehicles

9005. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether three existing units have been permitted to increase the production of commercial vehicles to 24,600 numbers per annum;

(b) if so, the production capacity allowed to be increased unit-wise with the existing capacity; and

(c) the target of production during the Fifth Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite details are given below:—

Name of the Unit	Existing Capacity	Addl. Capacity Allowed
	(Nos. per annum)	(Nos. per annum)
1. M/s. Tata Engg. & Locomotive Company, Bombay.	24,000	12,000
2. M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras.	5,400 (Coment Vehicles)	4,600
3. M/s. Bajaj Tempo Ltd., Poona	4,000	8,000

(c) The target of production for commercial vehicles has been fixed at 1,10,000 nos. per annum by the end of the Fifth Plan period.

#### **Production of passenger cars and commercial vehicles during Fifth Plan period**

9006. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state the target of production of passenger cars and commercial vehicles during the Fifth Five Year Plan, year-wise and unit-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The production targets for passenger cars and commercial vehicles (including jeeps) by the end of the Fifth Plan period are 60,000 nos. and 1,10,000 nos. per annum respectively. The year-wise and unit-wise targets have not been worked out.

#### **Talks with Madame Allende, widow of former President of Chile**

9007. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madame Hortensia B. Allende, widow of the former President Salvador Allende of Chile, visited India recently;

(b) whether Government took this opportunity to get detailed information regarding the misdeeds of the military Junta which overthrew the constitutionally elected Government of Chile and seized power by a violent armed coup; and

(c) whether Government of India propose to make any protest to the U.N. against violation of human rights in Chile by the present illegal rulers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Madame Hortensia B. Allende widow of the former President Salvador Allende visited India between 7 to 18 April at the invitation of the National Federation of Indian Women. She also called on the President and the Prime Minister of India.

(b) The Government of India is fully aware of the developments in Chile.

(c) The Government of India's position on this matter is well-known. It was also stated by the Foreign Minister in last session of the U.N. General Assembly when he said "we deeply mourn the death of Dr. Allende in such violent and tragic circumstances. I do not intend commenting on the developments of a Sovereign State, In the wider context, however, I must

express profound regret and concern over the setback that the democratic tradition of the people of Chile has suffered as a result of his overthrow, and over the violence, bloodshed and deprivation of human rights and infringement of diplomatic obligations which have recently been reported from that country. We earnestly hope that peace and harmony will be restored soon so that the people of Chile can resume their work at national reconstruction and reconciliation without any outside intervention and without further violence".

#### **S.A.I.L. Head Quarters in Delhi**

9008. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for maintaining S.A.I.L. Headquarters at Delhi when practically all the existing steel plants are located in the Eastern region, and 2 out of the 3 proposed new plants will also be near the various steel plants; and

(b) the number of days per month, and the expenditure, involved in Headquarters' officers' commuting back and forth between Delhi and the various steel plants; and

(c) whether it would not be more economical to locate S.A.I.L. headquarters at Calcutta?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The headquarters of Steel Authority of India Ltd. have been located at New Delhi principally because its functions and activities as an organisation for ensuring coordinated development of the iron and steel and associated input industries require close and constant liaison and coordination with the Ministry of Steel and Mines and other Ministries/Departments/agencies of Government. Besides, Chairman, SAIL, is also Secretary to Government in the Department of Steel.

(b) During 1973-74, 18 Officers of the Company visited the various steel plants and were away from Delhi on this account for a total period of 356 days. The total expenditure involved came to Rs. 68,450.

(c) In deciding on the location of the headquarters of an organisation, a number of factors, in addition to the economics, have to be taken into account.

#### **Improvement of H.F.-24**

9009. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the efforts to invest HF-24 aircraft with the supersonic capabilities for which it was originally intended;

(b) if so, by when some concrete results are expected; and

(c) whether drastic redesigning of the engine and/or fuselage is within the capacity of indigenous talent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Consideration is being given to the problems involved in improving the capability of the HF-24.

(b) This project will involve a good deal of development effort; it is estimated that a prototype would be available for trials after about five years.

(c) To a large extent indigenous capability in regard to the redesign of airframe exists. However, in some specialised areas, technical assistance may be required from outside agencies.

#### **Joint Consultative Machinery at Durgapur**

9010. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Consultative Machinery set up at the Durgapur Steel Plant has virtually broken down;

(b) whether this is mainly due to the non-co-operative attitude of the INTUC-affiliated union; and

(c) whether such machinery has been, or will be, set up at any of the other steel plants up to the shop-floor level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Joint Consultative Machinery was initially set up for a period of one year with effect from May, 1972. Its life was extended by six months upto November, 1973 with the approval of all concerned. Its life was not extended further as one of the three Constituent Unions, the Hindustan Steel Workers Union (INTUC) was not agreeable to the continuance of the machinery;

(c) No such machinery has been set up at any other Steel Plant nor is there any proposal for setting up such a machinery at any other Steel Plant.

**बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में पाये गये कंकड़ों से बना चूना**

9011. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में जरीन के अन्दर कंकड़ निकलते हैं;

(ख) क्या इन कंकड़ों से बना चूना ज्यादा मजबूत होता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी क्षेत्र में इन कंकड़ों से चूना बनाने का है?

**इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) :** (क) बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में कहीं-कहीं कंकड़ मिले हैं।

(ख) कंकड़ों से चूना नहीं बनाया जाता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**बिहार-नेपाल सीमा पर सड़क का निर्माण**

9021. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत सरकार का विचार विभिन्न बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिहार-नेपाल सीमा पर पूर्व से पश्चिम तक सड़क बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार कब तक निर्णय कर लेगी?

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)**

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**नेपाल और तिब्बत के बीच स्वतन्त्र रूप से आवागमन के बारे में चीन-नेपाल समझौते का समाचार**

9013. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नेपाल ने चीन के साथ कोई समझौता किया है जिसके अन्तर्गत नेपाल और तिब्बत के बीच पांच पहाड़ी रास्तों को जाने के लिये स्वतंत्र कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या नेपाल में भारत सीमा पर चीन का बहुत सा साहित्य तथा चीन की भाषा अनेकों चीजें इकट्ठी की जा रही है—और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश पाल सिंह) : (क) अखबारों में . इस प्रकार की खबरें छपी हैं कि निर्बाध आवागमन के लिये नेपाल ने चीन के साथ सीमा पर पांच दरें खोलने के बारे में एक समझौता किया है । लेकिन नेपाल की सरकार ने इन समाचारों का खण्डन किया है ।

(ख) सरकार को इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि नेपाल में भारी मात्रा में चीनी साहित्य आदि इकट्ठा हो रहा है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कनिष्ठ डाक्टरों के दमन के मामलों का वापस लिया जाना

9014.- श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कनिष्ठ डाक्टरों के दमन के सभी मामले वापस ले लिए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) और (ख) . जैसा की स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री ने 2 अप्रैल, 1974

को अपने वक्तव्य में बतलाया है कि सरकार कनिष्ठ डाक्टरों के खिलाफ की गई सभी दायिद्वक कार्यवाही को जिसमें मुफ्तसी, सेवा समाप्ति, बेदखली, छात्रवृत्ति की रकम की वसूली के आदेश भी शामिल है, वापस लेने को सहमत हो गई है । फिर भी हड़ताल की अवधि को “काम नहीं बेतन नहीं” के सिद्धांत पर मान लिया जाएगा । तदनुसार अग्रिम कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

कोयले का उत्पादन

9015. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974 में कोयले का उत्पादन मांग के अनुसार नहीं हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या कोयले के अभाव में उत्तर बिहार में कृषि विकास कार्य ठप्प हो गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कोयले के उत्पादन के लिए सरकार का विचार कौन सा नया कदम उठाने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) 1973-74 के दौरान 800 से 850 लाख टन का अनुमानित मांग का तुलना में 780 लाख टन कोयले के उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) विशेषतया वर्तमान तेल संकट के संदर्भ में, कोयले की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से कोयला उत्पादन के वर्तमान 780 लाख टन स्तर को 1974-75 में बढ़ाकर 950 लाख टन करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है । यह उत्पादन वृद्धि कोयला खान प्राधिकरण को मध्य व पश्चिमी प्रभागों



की 'मोशन कास्ट' खानों व यंत्रोक्त खानों की गहन खुदाई करके, बन्द खानों को चालू करके तथा मजदूर संघ आदि से सलाह करके जहाँ सम्भव होगा, सात कार्य दिवसों और तीन की बजाय चार परी प्रणाली लागू करके की जाएगी।

**Unauthorised occupation of Rural Evacuee Agricultural Land/Houses in village Bakhtawarpur, Delhi**

9016. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of rural evacuee Agricultural Land/houses in village Bakhtawarpur, Union Territory of Delhi still in possession of unauthorised hands and the steps taken so far to recover such property;

(b) the total area of evacuee Agricultural land (composite land) and houses left after partition at village Bakhtawarpur, Delhi and such Agricultural land allotted among Delhi Colonists to satisfy their claims during the last three years, year-wise and the total area of un-allotted land in the said village;

(c) whether any compensation is paid to the Refugees (West Pakistan) for financial losses suffered by them due to delay in allotting the balance agricultural land by the Department and if not, how they are to be compensated for the loss; and

(d) whether Government have recovered or propose to recover any damages/Lagan from the un-authorised occupants and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Declining Japanese interest in Kudremukh ore**

9017. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan which was evincing keen interest earlier is now no longer interested in getting the ore from Kudremukh Project;

(b) whether Government of Karnataka have taken initiative to negotiate with the foreign party for putting up a pelletisation plant; and

(c) if so, the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Interest evinced by certain Japanese parties in Kudremukh earlier was for supply of pellet feed. About one year ago, it was intimated by those Groups that they were no longer interested in importing pellet feed because of the set back to pelletisation programme in Japan under the new anti-pollution measures.

(b) Government of India is not aware of any initiative taken by the Karnataka Government.

(c) Does not arise.

**Return of Statues of Indian Martyrs by Pakistan**

9018. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has agreed to return the statues of martyrs of Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukhdev which were taken away by the Pakistani army during the last Indo-Pak conflict; if so, when;

(b) whether statues of some other martyrs and saints which were also taken away by them would also be returned; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the location of the installation of these statues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The busts removed from the Samadhi of martyr Bhagat Singh by the Pakistan Armed Forces during the December, 1971 conflict have been handed over to us by the Government of Pakistan on 22nd April, 1974.

(b) and (c). Government are not aware of any other statues of martyrs taken away by the Pakistan Armed Forces during the December, 1971 conflict.

#### Financial Corporation for Ex-servicemen

9019. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 366 on the 21st February, 1974 regarding Corporation to help Ex-servicemen and state:

(a) the likely date by which the Corporation would be set up; and

(b) the broad outlines of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The necessity and feasibility of forming a Corporation to help ex-Servicemen to set up small scale industries are still under study. Details are yet to be finalised and it will take some more time before a decision can be taken.

#### Renewal of Rate Contract for Supply of Jeeps

9020. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate contract for the supply of Jeeps for the various Departments of the Government has lapsed and has not been renewed;

(b) if so, the date by which it would be renewed; and

(c) the causes for the delay in its renewal?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). A new rate contract for Jeeps for the period 15-12-73 to 31-3-76 has been concluded with M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra, Bombay.

(c) A series of meetings had to be held with the firm both at the level of DGS&D as well as the Department of Supply to arrive at mutually acceptable terms and conditions for the rate contract. These took some time.

#### Opening of Sainik School at Sujampur Tira in Himachal Pradesh

9020. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding the opening of a Sainik School at Sujampur Tira in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) whether it will be ensured that the scheme would start functioning with effect from this year?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The State Government of Himachal Pradesh appointed a High Powered Technical Committee on the 19th September, 1973 with State Revenue Minister as Chairman, for undertaking the work relating to the acquisition of land, construction of roads and buildings etc., so that a Sainik School could be established at Sujampur Tira in District Hamirpur. The tenure of the Committee is three years. The Sainik School at Sujampur Tira will start functioning as soon as necessary

buildings and other facilities for running a Sainik School are provided by the State Government.

**Lead Smelter in Sundargarh District, Orissa**

9022. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:  
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether after a high level meeting held at Bhubaneswar with Orissa Government, the then Steel and Planning Ministers took a decision that the total investment in the Lead Smelter will be borne by Governments and it will be located at Sargipalli in Sundargarh District in Orissa during the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether the commitment regarding the Lead Smelter Plan for Orissa was taken after arriving at a decision that Union Government will be having majority shares, and the Government of Orissa holding will be 49 per cent; and

(c) if so, the progress thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). At a meeting held in January, 1972, at Bhubaneswar it was agreed that there should be a separate Corporation for lead based on the ore deposits in Sargipalli in Sundargarh District, (Orissa). The location of the lead smelter was, however, to be decided after examination of the economic feasibility of the project. As regards investment in the proposed Corporation, it was suggested that the Central Government may take 51 per cent shares and the balance 49 per cent by the Orissa Government.

(c) In November, 1972, it was decided in consultation with the Government of Orissa that the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., a public sector undertaking under the administrative control

of the Department of Mines, may be entrusted with the task of initial development of the Sargipalli lead deposits including preparation of feasibility project report to establish the economics of lead production based on this prospect. The Company could not, however, enter the area immediately pending grant of mining lease. The lease is now expected to be executed shortly and the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. has sent its officers to Sargipalli. The Company will commence preparation of feasibility project report on receipt of the geological report of the Geological Survey of India who had investigated the area. This report is under compilation and will be available shortly.

**Delay in referring of Disputes to Tribunal**

9023. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:  
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are cases with the Ministry which have not been decided so far even though a period of six months after taking a decision to refer the disputes to tribunal for adjudication; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) In case of industrial disputes in public sector undertakings the concerned administrative Ministries have to be consulted in accordance with the laid down procedures before referring the disputes to adjudication. Often certain clarifications are sought from the establishments concerned by the administrative Ministries and they try to solve the disputes through negotiations either direct or through the Central Industrial Relations Machinery which naturally take time

**Representation to P.M. from Shareholders Association of Coal Mines**

9025. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA:**  
**SHRI VEKARIA:**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the month of May, 1973 when the coal mines were nationalised the Prime Minister received any representation from the Shareholder's Association of Coal Mines;

(b) if so, the date when it was received and the contents thereof;

(c) how would the shareholders of the public companies mentioned in the memorandum be affected as per the contents; and

(d) how much a shareholder would get against its share of Rs. 100/- and Rs. 10/- each?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A representation was received from the shareholder's Association some times in May-June, 1973 expressing apprehensions of small investors and middle-class share-holders of coal mines.

(c) and (d). It is difficult to give this information.

**Full capacity utilisation of Steel Plants**

9026. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:**  
**SHRIMATI ROZA DESH-**  
**PANDE:**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to use fully the installed capacity in the steel plants; and

(b) how much steel could be produced if the fuller utilisation of the steel plants is done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a). The utilisation of installed capacity in integrated Steel Plants depends upon a number of factors, both internal and external. Within the limitations imposed by external factors, the management of Hindustan Steel Limited have taken, and are taking, a number of measures to step up production from the public sector steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela. These include: specialised repairs of coke ovens, use of alternative fuels to supplement gas availability, oil firing in certain furnaces to augment fuel resources, improved maintenance aimed at better equipment availability, speeding up of capital programmes required to correct existing imbalances in production facilities and planned procurement of spares, refractories and other essential materials. To meet the shortage of coke and coke oven gas, one additional coke oven battery at Bhilai and one half coke oven battery each at Rourkela and Durgapur have been sanctioned. The Action Committee appointed by the Planning Commission which examined the working of Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants sometime back has recommended a number of measures for achieving near rated capacity levels of production and these recommendations have been taken up for implementation. The Committee's report in respect of Durgapur Steel Plant has been received recently and is presently under examination. Steel Authority of India Limited is also giving the plants all the support that is required and is making every effort to ensure a gradual build up of production in these plants in the coming years. Close liaison has been established, and is being maintained, with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, D.V.C. authorities, the State Governments concerned and the Rail-

ways in regard to the supply of power and rail movement of essential inputs and finished goods.

As regards IISCO, a plant rehabilitation programme has been drawn up at an estimated cost of Rs. 43 crores and it is under implementation.

IISCO have also drawn up a phased programme of rebuilding of old coke oven batteries and replacement of old boilers and of installation of facilities for increased production at the collieries. This programme is under implementation.

(b) The total capacity for production of saleable steel of the five main steel plants is 6.729 million tonnes. If the production from these plants is raised to 90 per cent of the installed capacity, the total production of saleable steel would come to 6.056 million tonnes.

#### **Purchase of New Drilling Machines**

9027. SHRI MD. JAMILUR-RAHMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether within a span of two years the Chief of Geology asked for purchase of about 100 new drilling machines; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Imported Drilling Machines with N.C.D.C. Store lying Idle**

9028. SHRI MD. JAMILUR-RAHMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of imported Drilling Machines (10-15) are lying idle in the Barkakana Centre stores of N.C.D.C. with their complete new set of spares; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Disposal of Drilling Machines owned by N.C.D.C.**

9029. SHRI MD. JAMILUR-RAHMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether N.C.D.C. was owning about 115 drilling machines till the beginning of 1970 and just after that a large number of machines were either sold out or auctioned for scrap value; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **N.C.D.C. purchase of Drilling Machines from Orissa Mining Corporation**

9030. SHRI MD. JAMILUR-RAHMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether N.C.D.C. has purchased Drilling Machines from Orissa Mining Corporation; and

(b) if so, the cost and other facts thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**N.C.D.C. rejected the deal with Bihar Government for Drilling Machines**

9031. SHRI MD. JAMILUR-RAHMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief of Geology and Drilling, N.C.D.C., rejected the deal with Bihar Government for the purchase of Drilling Machines; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Utilisation of Lignite and Bauxite found in Gujarat**

9032. DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of high grade Lignite and Bauxite are found in Lakhpat Taluka of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the proposals with Government to utilise these huge stocks?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):** (a) As a result of investigations for lignite by the Geological Survey of India, a reserve of 10.7 million tonnes of lignite was estimated in Umaras area, Kutch district. In addition, Government of Gujarat have estimated 123.7 million

tonnes of lignite in Panadhro, Akhri-mota and Matanomadh Lafri areas. Government of Gujarat have also estimated a reserve of 1.18 million tonnes of bauxite with 49.65 to 55.46 per cent Alumina in Lakhpat Taluka of Kutch district.

(b) Proposals for optimum utilisation of these minerals are under consideration of the State Government of Gujarat. The State Government have entrusted the exploitation of the lignite deposits to the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation. The feasibility study for utilising the bauxite deposits of Lakhpat Taluka and other areas of Gujarat which was conducted by National Industrial Development Corporation, is under consideration of the State Government.

12.15 hrs.

**MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT**

**ARREST OF LEADERS OF RAILWAY WORKERS**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We have given an adjournment motion on the issue of arrest of the railway leaders. The adjournment motion is there, and we would like you to permit us to ask for the leave of the House to adjourn the scheduled formal business of the House and proceed with the discussion of the heinous step taken by the Home Minister in arresting the railway leaders and thereby scuttling and bringing a show-down in the negotiations that are being carried on or pursued by the workers.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): At a time when the negotiations are going on, how is it that the Convener of the Action Committee could be arrested? We are told that meetings for negotiations are there. How is it that when the Action Committee is there the hon. Minister writes to the NAIRF, though I had already pointed it out to him at that time that this was all a conspiracy? He wanted an agreement with the NFR to be put before the Prime Minister

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]  
before she came. I accuse the hon. Minister of being dishonest, I accuse the Home Minister and the whole Government of being dishonest. The hon. Minister of Railways should resign.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): If political ambushing in the bandit tradition takes place in the course of discussions already continuing between Government and the working class movement, then we should know where we stand. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Members kindly sit down. Let there be no debate now. This adjournment motion has been given by the following Members namely Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri C. K. Chandrappan, Shri Bhogendra Jha, Dr. Ranen Sen, Shrimati Roza Deshpande, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Samar Guha, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, and Shri Samar Mukherjee.

I think when they made the effort to get the Question Hour postponed, they missed one chance. I do not want to deprive them of this chance. I shall ask them to ask for leave of the House for moving the motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I hereby ask for leave to move a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter to urgent importance namely the indiscriminate arrests of leaders of railway workers like Shri George Fernandes and others while the negotiations are going on, that is, of Shri George Fernandes, Shri Barua, Shri Sarkar and Shri Chaudhury and many others all over the country while the negotiations are going on.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Since it amounts to a vote of censure, I oppose it.

MR. SPEAKER: He is opposing it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (Gwallior): Let him not oppose it.

MR. SPEAKER: Those in favour of leave being granted may please rise in their places. ....

Their number is more than 50. So, we shall take it up at four o'clock today, as leave is granted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Let us take it up at two o'clock.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, इस में रूल्स को थोड़ा वेव करना होगा । रूल्स के अन्तर्गत इसके लिए केवल ढाई घंटे हैं लेकिन इस समय में बहस नहीं हो सकेगी । आप इसके लिए थोड़ा सा अधिक समय दीजिएगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस वक्त देखेंगे ।

We have the Finance Bill also before us. If hon. Members agree to cut the time on that, we can do so. I do not think that there will be any difficulty about the Finance Bill. Let hon. Members please listen to me. We have our own difficulties. The Finance Bill is scheduled to be discussed today....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It does not matter. This is more important.

MR. SPEAKER: How much time should we cut from that allotted to the Finance Bill?.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: No question of cutting.

MR. SPEAKER: We have this difficulty about the Finance Bill. So, either let them allow the time to be cut from that or let them start this discussion at four o'clock.

I think we can discuss it tomorrow. We can have more time for discussion on this today. I shall not come in. I shall allow the House to sit for more time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let the Finance Bill wait. They only want to impose taxes. What do we lose if we take this up at two o'clock?

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:** The Finance Bill has to be passed tomorrow.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It must be passed tomorrow.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष जी, फाईनेन्स बिल कल समाप्त कर दिया जाए और आज चार बजे से पहले ही इस पर बहस शुरू कर दें ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** If we reduce the time allotted to it by one hour, we can have this discussion at three 'o'clock.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** No, no.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai): We can settle the problem with regard to the Finance Bill at the Business Advisory Committee meeting, because we want to have a full discussion on the Finance Bill.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We have cut the Business Advisory Committee meeting. We have no meeting of the Business Advisory Committee because this is already there.

I think we can finish the discussion on the Finance Bill by 3 p.m. and then at 3 p.m. we shall take up this discussion.

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:** Am I to understand that the Finance Bill will definitely be passed tomorrow, because under the schedule, the Finance Bill has to be passed tomorrow? They can have this discussion at any time, but subject to this fact that the Finance Bill will be passed tomorrow.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Before the discussion starts on the adjournment motion, I would request you to ask the Railway Minister and the Home Minister to make a statement about how many people have been arrested and the reason for their arrest. Let them make the statement before we start.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is going to be a debate and everything will be there.

What I propose is that the Finance Bill must be passed by tomorrow. I advice that instead of keeping it pending, either we finish it today by three o'clock....

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** We want to discuss the Finance Bill fully.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is the understanding that we start the discussion on the adjournment motion at three o'clock, and if any part of it is left, that will be the first item to be passed tomorrow. Is it all right? The Finance Bill has to be disposed of tomorrow. I think that is okay.

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

**SHRI SEZHIVAN** (Kumbakonam): The Finance Bill can be discussed tomorrow, not the adjournment Motion.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER** (Ausgram): I have given a notice under rule 377....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Whichever notice is accepted under rule 377 will be called at the appropriate time and not just now. Let him not get up every day like this. Every day I am explaining this. What is this? After all, I am not a gramophone record so that if you put the needle every day, I go on repeating the same thing. Notices under rule 377 are fixed up and taken up at the proper time; after certain items, the Member whose notice is accepted is called. But I find that the hon. Member gets up every day and expects me to go on repeating what I have to say every day like a gramophone record....

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** I do not give it every day.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is only those which are accepted which are called.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Kindly give me one minute to submit about the attack on the fundamental rights of....



MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the table.

12.20 hrs.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GUJARAT VACANT LANDS IN URBAN AREAS (PROHIBITION OF ALIENATION) ACT ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Gujarat Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Act, 1972 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) The Gujarat Vacant lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. GHM-74-22-M-VCT-1173-V in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 1st February, 1974.

(ii) The Gujarat Vacant lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. GHM-74-50-M-VCT-1173-V in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 20th March, 1974.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing:

- (i) Reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications, and
- (ii) For not laying the Hindi version of the Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6883/74].

INTER-ZONAL WHEAT AND WHEAT PRODUCTS (MOVEMENT CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1974

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): On behalf of Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 181 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1974 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6884/74].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1972-73.

(2) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT-6885/74].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS ETC. OF POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KIS KU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgra-

duate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1972-73 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6886/74].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.,  
CALCUTTA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1972-73.
- (2) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6887/74].

PAPERS UNDER EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Revised Estimates for the year 1973-74 and Budget Estimates for the year 1974-75 (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6888/74].
- (2) A list (Hindi and English versions) of industries in respect of which no order was issued for constitution of Joint Management Councils, under sub-

section (1) of section 3A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and sub-section (1) of section 53A of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6889/74].

12.24 hrs.

STATEMENT ON CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION REGARDING SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, PONDICHERRY FOR 1973-74

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chavan.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): When I raised this issue on Monday, I made a specific request that in the event of a prepared statement being made to the House by the Minister, a copy of that be made available to me earlier. I had raised it on 23rd April, 1974 and waited patiently. I wrote to you....

MR. SPEAKER: A copy will be made available to you.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: It should be made available earlier so that I could go through it. This is common courtesy. Why could this not be made available to me?

MR. SPEAKER: He can read the statement now.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): Sir, on the 23rd April, 1974, Shri Era Sezhiyan raised the question regarding non-passing in time of the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1973-74 of the Union Territory of Pondicherry. The point raised by the Hon'ble Member which is important had also been considered.

As I understand, Sir, the main issues raised by the Hon'ble Member were:

- (i) The Supplementary Demands of Pondicherry for 1973-74, which had been presented to the Union Territory Assembly on the 26th March, were not

[Shri Yeshwant Rao Chavan]

passed by the Assembly before it was dissolved under Presidential Order of the 28th March, 1974. Under the Presidential Order, the Legislative functions of Pondicherry Assembly vest in Parliament but the Supplementary Demands were neither presented to, nor approved by, Parliament before the end of the financial year 1973-74. Consequently, the expenditure incurred on the items contemplated in the Supplementary Demands was not covered by the Appropriation Act and was, therefore, illegal; and

(ii) Some of the items included in the Supplementary Demands were specifically for New Service not contemplated in the original Budget and, although adequate savings were available in the relevant Grants, the expenditure incurred on any such New Service, without appropriate Legislative approval, could not come within the purview of Excess Grants contemplated in clause (b) of sub-section (i) of section 30 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963.

Sir, it had been submitted, both to this House as well as to the other, that, following the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly of Pondicherry on 28th March, 1974, information about the Union Territory's Budget Estimates for 1974-75 was received here late in the forenoon of the 29th March, 1974. For the Supplementary Demands for 1973-74 also, information was received on that day. It was not possible to give a final shape to the Supplementary Demands, for the purpose of presentation to Parliament, translate them in Hindi, get printed copies in Hindi and English, obtain President's approval and, therefore, present the Supplementary Demands to this House, which alone was in Session, and get them passed—all within the few hours left of the same day, namely 29th March, 1974, which was the last working day of Lok Sabha before the end of the financial year. Rajya Sabha was not in Session and, therefore, even if the House had passed the Demands and

the connected Appropriation Bill, the later could not have become a law within the year. I may add, Sir, that in the matter of getting the Supplementary Demands and connected Appropriation Bill passed, the position was no different from getting the Budget for 1974-75 passed, except that the non-availability of Supplementary Grants for 1973-74 would not create for the Union Territory Administration a situation same as the non-availability of funds for expenditure to be incurred from 1st April, 1974 inasmuch as, by the 29th March, 1974, the expenditure of 1973-74 would have been incurred for all but one working day of that year. This is the reason why it was not considered either necessary or desirable to have Presidential authorisation for the Supplementary Expenditure of 1973-74, although such an authorisation had to be resorted to in respect of the expenditure to be incurred from 1st April, 1974, pending sanction by Parliament.

Moreover, as my Hon'ble friend himself pointed out, the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 envisage a situation of excess expenditure at times and provide for Post Facto regularisation thereof by the Legislature. Such regularisation is usually done after the Appropriation Accounts, certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General, are submitted to the Legislature and the Public Accounts Committee thereof has examined the Excesses and recommended their regularisation. In this case also, the same procedure will have to be observed. That is to say, the excess expenditure, as may be revealed in the Appropriation Accounts, will not be left out of the powers of the Legislature in regard to the regularisation of such excess expenditure. However, I do not deny, Sir, that the expenditure on New Service may not strictly come within the scope of excess expenditure contemplated in section 30(1) (b) of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, in case such expenditure on New Service had been incurred from the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory.

Actually, in respect of such cases of New Service, the expenditure has been incurred by obtaining advances from the Contingency Fund of the Union Territory, established under section 48 of the Act. The Contingency Fund, not only at the Centre and the States but also in the Union Territories, I should like to clarify, are meant precisely for such occasions. Sir, I should also like to add that, according to section 48(2) of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, advances from the Contingency Fund are made for meeting expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory under appropriation made by law. In other words, these too will eventually come within the purview of regularisation by the appropriate Legislature in due course. As the expenditure on the items of New Service has been met from advances from the Contingency Fund, it is not correct to say that the expenditure so incurred has been illegal.

Hence, the expenditure, whether on New Service or otherwise, that may have been incurred in Pondicherry in excess of the appropriation for 1973-74 as may be revealed in the accounts for that year will be regularised in the manner prescribed in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 and this will have to be processed in due course in the appropriate Legislature.

**SHRI SEZHIAN:** I am not satisfied with this statement. I am quite clear in my mind that the demands for supplementary grants should be passed before the financial year is over. I have seen many decisions given by the Public Accounts Committee and also by the Attorney General of India. Therefore, I should like to have a detailed discussion on this matter which has got constitutional implications.

The executive cannot arrogate to itself the powers of legislatures. Therefore, I want you to fix some time. The hon. Speaker should also give his ruling on this very vital point. This is something atrocious and it is against the Constitution.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai): This statement should be circulated.

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE** (Calcutta North-East): On an earlier occasion when a reference to such a course of action was suggested, I did not favour the idea of calling in the Attorney General. The position has now become so complicated and we should have a full-dress discussion here. The Attorney-General should be asked to come and assist the House in this regard. I know our schedule is tight and it is difficult to get time. Even so this is a question of such paramount constitutional importance that we should find time to discuss it to the extent that we can possibly do.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** (Gwalior): Was the Attorney General consulted in this matter at any stage?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** No; but the Law Ministry and the Law Minister were consulted.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** The time should be fixed at the earliest for the discussion. Otherwise the illegality of the situation will continue. No further time should be allowed for the continuance of this illegality.

श्री मधु लिंगये (बांका) : आज जो बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठक होने वाली है, उस के एजेन्डे में आप इसको रखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे इस को भी।

**STATEMENT RE. OWNERSHIP OF  
LAND BELOW THE SEA WITHIN  
THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF  
THE COUNTRY**

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE  
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI  
H. R. GOKHALE):** Mr. Speaker, Sir,  
Shri Madhu Limaye, M.P., has raised  
the question of ownership of Land  
below the sea within the territorial  
water of the country and has stated  
that the Maharashtra Government is  
encroaching on the rights of the Union  
of India.

The reference is to the scheme of  
reclamation formulated and pursued  
by the Maharashtra Government re-  
lating to the reclamation of foreshore.  
The right of the State Government  
to the foreshore i.e. the area inter-  
vening the high-water mark and low-  
water mark is based on sections 294  
and 295 of the Maharashtra Land  
Revenue Code, 1966. The Bombay City  
Land Revenue Act of 1876 contained  
almost identical provisions and they  
have been repealed by the aforesaid  
legislation in 1966.

The right of the State Government  
to reclaim the foreshore areas be-  
tween the high-water mark and low-  
water mark in no way comes in con-  
flict with the constitutional mandate  
contained in Article 297 of the Con-  
stitution. Under this Article such of  
those lands, minerals and other things  
of value as are underlying the ocean  
within the territorial waters or the  
continental shelf of India shall vest  
in the Union and be held for the pur-  
poses of the Union. This Article con-  
forms to a well recognised rule of  
International Law and State practice  
embodied in Article 3 of the Geneva  
Convention on the territorial sea and  
the contiguous zone of 1958. According  
to the Geneva Convention, "the nor-  
mal baseline for measuring the breadth  
of the territorial sea is the low water  
line along the coast. In the Anglo-  
Norwegian Fisheries case the Interna-  
tional Court of Justice held in 1951  
that it has no difficulty in finding that

for the purpose of measuring the  
breadth of the territorial sea, it is the  
low-water mark, as opposed to the  
high water mark, or the mean between  
the two tides, which has generally  
been adopted in the practice of States.  
This criterion is the most favourable  
to the coastal State and clearly shows  
the character of territorial waters as  
appurtenant 'to the land territory'.  
The Presidential Proclamation on  
territorial waters issued on 30-9-67  
refers to the extension of the territorial  
sea to a distance of 12 nautical miles  
measured from the appropriate base-  
line, which, in the context, is a refer-  
ence to the low-water mark.

The area between the high-water  
mark and low-water mark of the coast  
which has been brought under the  
Maharashtra legislation cannot be  
treated as underlying the ocean within  
the territorial waters or the con-  
tinental shelf of India within the  
meaning of Article 297 of the Consti-  
tution. Neither the Presidential Pro-  
clamation of 1967 nor the accepted  
rules and principles of International  
Law warrant the conclusion that such  
areas come within the territorial  
waters.

In conclusion it may be stated that  
the reclamation of the foreshore by  
the Maharashtra Government under  
the scheme of reclamation formulated  
by them does not contravene, Article  
297 of the Constitution.

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) इस के बारे में  
मेरे आप का मार्गदर्शन चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मंत्री  
सहोदय ने छापी जो क्लरिफिकेशन दिया है वह काफी  
की क्लरिफिकेशन से भी क्लरिफिकेशन है और कानून की क्लरिफिकेशन  
से भी क्लरिफिकेशन है। तो इस के बारे में मैं आप कौन  
की प्रक्रिया निश्चित करना चाहते हैं। एक  
तो यह है कि एक प्रस्ताव मैंने मंत्री सहोदय  
के खिलाफ दिया था, उस प्रस्ताव को आप कैसे  
या कोई और प्रक्रिया क्लरिफिकेशन जिस के तहत  
मैं यह साबित कर सकूँ कि इन्होंने गुमराह

करने वाला वक्तव्य दिया है और केन्द्र के अधिकारों पर जो अतिक्रमण हो रहा है उस का समर्थन किया है जबकि इन का कर्तव्य है कि केन्द्र के अधिकारों की रक्षा करें। आप जो भी प्रक्रिया बतावेंगे मैं मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं आप के सामने सारे तथ्य रखने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not sitting here as a judge. I deal with procedures. I am not in a position to give my firm opinion as to the constitutional or legal side of it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं प्रोसीजर की ही बात कह रहा हूँ जब ये सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं जान बूझ कर और अपने कर्तव्य को निभाने में असफल रहे हैं, तो आप ही बतायें कि कौन सी प्रक्रिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: How can I give my firm opinion on a legal question?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप के सामने सारे सबूत रखने के लिए तैयार हूँ। आप मुझे सदन के सामने इन को रखने की इजाजत दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prepared to go into the legal or constitutional side of it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फेक्ट्स के ऊपर भी ये गलत बोल रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: He thinks he is right. You think you are right. How can I decide?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को फेक्ट्स देने को तैयार हूँ। या तो डाइरेक्शन 115 में यह मसला उठे या 184 में उठे। जो भी आप बतावें मैं मानने को तैयार हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 115 में भी ही सकता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : जो आप बतावेंगे, मैं मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: As far as the legal position is concerned, I am not going into that.

श्री मधु लिमये : लीगेलिटी की भी बात बताऊंगा और तथ्यों के आधार पर भी बताऊंगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not sitting here as a judge.

12.42 hrs.

#### MATTER-UNDER RULE 377

TIME CAPSULE BURIED BY ALL-INDIA CONFEDERATION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION ON 1-5-1974.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up matter under Rule 377. There are three Members who have given notice on the same subject, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Shri B. V. Naik and Shri Madhu Dandavate. Out of the three, I allow the Member who was the first to send in the notice.

SHRI B.V. NAIK (Kanara): The other day all the seven were permitted.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : 377 के अन्दर मैं आपकी मार्फत गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि एक टाइम कैप्सूल तो सरकार ने लाल किले के सामने जमीन में गड़ाया था। वहाँ नहीं उस में कौन कौन सी बातें हैं। उन बातों के बारे में बोझा सा अखबार में भी आया था। यह कहा गया था कि देश का इतिहास उसमें लिखा गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम लोगों को भी पृष्ठना चाहिए था कि हम टाइम कैप्सूल गाड़ने जा रहे हैं, उस में क्या क्या बातें लिखी जाएँ। हम लोगों

### श्री विभूति मिश्र

ने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी थी और हम लोगों को भी देश देश के इतिहास के बारे में काफी जानकारी है। विभिन्न घटने वाली घटनाओं का इतिहास सरकारी नौकरों से लिखाया गया वह बात तो खत्म हुई। अब सरकारी स्टाफ के आदमियों ने एक कैम्पसल जमीन के नीचे गाड़ा है। यह उस कैम्पसल जमीन ने किया है जिस में क्लास 1 के आदमी है। विरोधी पार्टी के लोग और इधर के लोग भी कहते हैं कि ब्यूरोक्रेसी हिन्दुस्तान की ऐसी है कि जो प्राप्रैसिव काम हैं उनको आगे चलने नहीं देती है, हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ की ब्यूरोक्रेसी की बजह से नहीं हो रही है ब्यूरोक्रेसी में भी इससे पता चलता है कि असन्तोष है। वह कहती है कि सरकार का फोर्लोर हो गया, सरकार ने बादे किए, उनको पूरा नहीं किया। इसको सेंस नहीं है। बहुत सी बातें इस कैम्पसल में कही गई हैं। यहां तक की कांग्रेस पार्टी के इलैक्शन मैनिफेस्टों का भी उस में जिक्र किया गया है। साथ ही डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी का नाम लिया गया है, गिरी साहब का नाम लिया गया है और यहां तक कि इंदिरा जी का भी नाम उस में है। इंदिरा जी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं और ये इनके इम्प्लायीज है। कहां गड़बड़ी हो रही है इसको आप देखें। इंदिरा जी का नाम भी लेते हैं और गवर्नमेंट की फोर्लोर भी बताते हैं। यह जो कंट्रोवर्केशन है यह समझ में नहीं आती है। इन्होंने एक प्रस्ताव भी पास किया है जिस में उन्होंने धमकी दी है कि दूसरे कर्मचारियों के साथ अपनी शिकायतों को पूरा करवाने के लिए वे भी शामिल होंगे। उन्होंने प्रस्ताव में कहा है :

"In a resolution adopted on the occasion, the Confederation warned that the Government employees will join other sections of the people concertedly to redress their grievances. It criticised the Finance Minister for one-sided presentation of the case concerning personnel and emoluments policies."

सरकार की आलोचना भी है और यह भी सुना है कि बहुरताल में भी शामिल होंगे।

समझ में नहीं आता है कि सरकार कहा खड़ी है। जो सरकार बनती है वह अपना सारा काम क्लास 1 के एम्प्लायीज की मर्फत ही करवाती है। अब क्लास 1 के एम्प्लायीज असन्तुष्ट है। इंदिरा गांधी की जो पालिसीज है उनको कैरी आउट नहीं करते। नहीं करते हैं तो कौन करेगा? कैरी आउट करने वाले तो यही लोग हैं। ये ही कहते हैं कि हम सारे देश में एजिटेशन चलाएंगे और हिन्दुस्तान में पचास स्थानों पर पंद्रह फीट नीचे जमीन में कैम्पसल गाड़ेंगे। आप हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स को देखिए। इस में सभी कुछ आया है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि सरकार कहां है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, महाभारत में लिखा है कि जिस राजा के राज्य में उसके एम्प्लायीज असन्तुष्ट रहते हैं उस राजा का राज्य नष्ट हो जाता है। यहां पर पोलिटिकल पार्टीज भी असन्तुष्ट हैं। हमारे लोगों में भी असन्तोष है। राज है कहां? ये लोग तीन मई को जायन करने जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में बयान दे। गृह मंत्री कहां बैठे हुए हैं, कौन सी गद्दी पर बैठे हुए हैं। उनके एम्प्लायीज उन्हीं को खड़े कर रहे हैं। इंदिरा गांधी ही का नाम भी लेते हैं और उन्हीं को गवर्नमेंट को कंडेम भी कहते हैं। उसके फेनोर्फ्री को बताने हैं। इम्प्लेमेंटेशन का जो काम है वह इन लोगों के ही हाथ में है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार से आप कहीं बयान दिलवाएं ताकि सेशन के उठने के पहले हम लोगों को पता चल सके कि सरकार कहा बैठी है।

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram):** Sir, I want to make a submission for one minute regarding the attack on fundamental right of the citizens. Sir, it is the right of every citizen to vote in an election according to his choice and have victory processions if he likes. I have received a telegram which reads:

"Congress candidate defeated in Vuyyuru constituency stop on ins-

tructions from vindictive Chief Minister of Andhra the police came on the scene and severely lathi-charged the peaceful procession after counting at Gunnavaram stop they chased into houses and beaten innocent people including children and women stop arrested a large number of opposition and CPM activists stop they were beaten in police custody."

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, by generosity is being exploited. If I allow one, I will have to allow others also.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, I want Government to make an inquiry into the matter and make a Statement in the House. So through you, Sir. I want to say that the Minister should make a statement in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Not on the spur of the moment; I did not know what you were going to say.

RE. REPORTED NOTICE ISSUED TO THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA BY SUPREME COURT IN THE MATTER OF SPECIAL REFERENCE RELATING TO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): मैंने आपको पत्र लिखा है राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के बारे में। आज के मस,चारपत्रों में खबर आई है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आपके नाम भी एक नोटिस जारी किया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अखबार में मैंने देखा है, लेकिन आया तो नहीं है।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आपको सदन को विश्वास में लेना चाहिए इसके बारे में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आया नहीं है। किस दिन आया

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): It has come out in the press. The court wanted to issue a notice to you. But the Attorney-General said that they should issue to him first.

MR. SPEAKER: I also read this. What I read in the papers was that when they said that a notice will go first to the Speaker of Lok Sabha, the Attorney-General said that it should be issued to him first so that he may be in a position to lay the facts. Whether the Attorney-General made the observation or not, I do not know but Chief Justice said:—"I am sorry I do not know the protocol."

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि आप इस झगड़े में पड़े।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) : आपको बीच में नहीं आना चाहिए।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप कैसे आते हैं ? यहां तक कि राज्य विधान सभाओं के स्पीकरों के नाम भी नोटिस जारी कर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आया तब पता नहीं उस में क्या लिखा होगा।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आ जाए तो हम लोगों से चर्चा कर लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जनरल परपजिब कमेटी में सभी पार्टियों तथा तुम्स के नेता हैं। उनके साथ वहां बात कर लेंगे।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : जो अखबार में निकला है हम लोग उससे सहमत नहीं हैं। बेयर कहीं पर भी नहीं आती है।

श्री बिभति मिश्र : राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में आप कैसे आते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आपको ही पता होगा, हमें क्या पता है ?



श्री बिमल मिश्र : अब जब कर्मा आप  
मिलें उन्हें एडवाइज दे दो जिरगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता नहीं क्या  
निश्चय कर रहे हैं : जब अर्थात् तब पता चलेगा  
मैंने इस को पढ़ा है, रेडियो पर भी आया है ।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta  
North-East): Will you take the  
House into confidence?

MR. SPEAKER: I will put it before  
the General Purposes Committee.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Your  
name is being bandied about unneces-  
sarily in the Supreme Court or any-  
where else. We do not like the name  
of the Speaker being dragged in any-  
where.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE  
(Burdwan): *inter se*, your standing is  
being discussed in a court of law.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you.  
Before I come out with any final obser-  
vation or my opinion, I must have  
the information from them. I cannot  
say anything unless I get some infor-  
mation from them. When it comes, I  
will take the General Purposes Com-  
mittee into confidence and whatever  
they decide, I will follow it. It is not  
an individual matter. I am the Spea-  
ker and, as the Speaker, I will not do  
anything unless I consult you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:  
It is surprising why the Attorney-  
General did not make a submission  
before the court that the Speaker could  
not be dragged into it.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think the  
Attorney-General had any instructions  
about it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We should know  
the position.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:  
The Attorney-General should have  
consulted the Law Minister. The Law

Minister knows that the Speaker  
should not be dragged into that. I  
think, there is no relation between the  
Law Ministry and the Attorney-Gen-  
eral.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:  
At the same time, it shows that the  
Attorney-General is not at all con-  
cerned about Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: We are basing  
everything on something which has  
not reached me but which you have  
read in the papers. As to what are the  
contents of that, what is the back-  
ground, when it comes, I will share it  
with you.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: It will not come  
to you. The Minister should come out  
with a statement as to what happened  
there. What the Attorney-General has  
said is unwarranted. Secondly, Sir,  
this House and you, Mr. Speaker, are  
not concerned with the reference  
made. In this House we only made a  
request to the Government to make a  
reference. Why should you be dragged  
in the court, I do not know. The At-  
torney-General should make the position  
amply clear.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: The House  
is so much exercised and agitated, but  
the Law Minister who instructs the  
Attorney-General does not say any-  
thing.

MR. SPEAKER: This has just been  
brought to his notice.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:  
We can anticipate what the notice will  
be. They will give you a notice to  
appear, if you so desire. Is it a matter  
where it is even contemplated that  
the Speakers of Lok Sabha and differ-  
ent Assemblies would be dragged be-  
fore the Supreme Court? In that mat-  
ter, the Attorney-General is claiming  
precedence. Here your position cannot  
be compromised. Openly the At-  
torney-General is claiming precedence  
over others... (Interruptions).

Notice to Speaker about  
Presidential Election

MR. SPEAKER: I assure you that, personally, and also representing the House, I am not myself prepared to compromise my position. We have seen something in the Press. Let me have a little more information about it. We are here. We shall meet in the Committee. I will place the matter before you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Attorney-General should have made the position absolutely clear to the court that in no case the Speaker could be dragged in the matter. That is more important.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This must be conveyed to the Attorney-General.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: What is the Government's view on the matter? The Law Minister is here.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall call the Law Minister also to that meeting.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Can he not give this view right now?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): At the present moment I personally do not know what transpired in the court. I have also read only in the papers. I will certainly get the facts from the Attorney-General and lay them before you in the General purposes Committee. It is a judicial order which may be a right order or a wrong order (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please drop it now. I have already indicated that we shall discuss this in the General Purposes Committee. The General Purposes Committee is a very high level Committee in which all the leaders and all Chairmen of the Committees are represented. They are very mature people and they can give good guidance.

Now we go to the next item.

12.54 hrs.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE  
(AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Limitation Act, 1963 be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:—

Shri R. V. Bade,  
Shri T. Balakrishniah,  
Shri Narendra Singh Bisht,  
Shri Chandrika Prasad,  
Shri A. M. Chellachami,  
Shri M. C. Daga,  
Sardar Mohinder Singh Gill,  
Shri H. R. Gokhale,  
Shri Dinesh Joarder,  
Shri B. R. Kavade,  
Shri L. D. Kotoki,  
Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma,  
Shri Madhu Limaye,  
Shri Debendra Nath Mahata,  
Shri V. Mayavan,  
Shri Mohammad Tahir,  
Shri Surendra Mohanty,  
Shri Noorul Huda,  
Shri D. K. Panda,  
Shri Prabhudas Patel,  
Shri K. Pradhani,  
Shri Rajdeo Singh,  
Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao,  
Shrimati Savitri Shyam,  
Shri R. N. Sharma,  
Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha,  
Shri T. Sohan Lal,

[Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhary]

Shri Sidrameshwar Swamy,

Shri R. G. Tiwari,

Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhary,

and 15 members from Rajya Sabha:

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

That the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last of the Twelfth Session of Fifth Lok Sabha;

That in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Limitation Act, 1963 be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:—

Shri R. V. Bade,

Shri T. Balakrishniah,

Shri Narendra Singh Bisht,

Shri Chandrika Prasad,

Shri A. M. Chellachami,

Shri M. C. Daga,

Sardar Mohinder Singh Gill,

Shri H. R. Gokhale,

Shri Dinesh Joarder,

Shri B. R. Kavade,

Shri L. D. Kotoki,

Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma,

Shri Madhu Limaye,

Shri Debendra Nath Mahata,

Shri V. Mayavan,

Shri Mohammad Tahir,

Shri Surendra Mohanty,

Shri Noorul Huda,

Shri D. K. Panda,

Shri Prabhudas Patel,

Shri K. Pradhani,

Shri Rajdeo Singh,

Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao,

Shrimati Savitri Shyam,

Shri R. N. Sharma,

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha,

Shri T. Sohan Lal,

Shri Sidrameshwar Swamy,

Shri R. G. Tiwari,

Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhary,  
and 15 members from Rajya Sabha:

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

That the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last of the Twelfth Session of Fifth Lok Sabha;

That in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.56 hrs.

# FINANCE BILL, 1974

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up further consideration of the Finance Bill. Shri Giridhar Gomango, was on his legs. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I was talking about the exploitation in the tribal areas. The Working Group set up by the Planning Commission has observed:

"Unless they are protected from the exploiters, any amount of development work would have a negligible effect for the reason that all such development would drain away into the pockets of the exploiters."

Then I come to the provisions of the Constitution with regard to financial matters relating to tribal areas and the scheduled areas in the country. Here, the proviso to Art 275(1) of the Constitution says:

"Provided that there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid of the revenues of a State such capital and recurring sums as may be necessary to enable that State to meet the costs of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State:"

12.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

In this provision, one important point I would like to place before the hon. Minister is that the question is not the allocation but the question is about the implementation. The Cons-

titution provided that the raising of the level of the administration in the Scheduled Areas is the responsibility of the Centre, but the Government has not taken any concrete steps for the administrative matters. I will not go into the details but I would like to submit before the hon. Minister about the Fifth Plan allocation for the tribal areas. The Planning Commission submitted a report that the Tribal Development Agencies and the Central sponsored Schemes will be integrated in the Fifth Plan. The Tribal Development Agency which was started by the Ministry of Agriculture in some areas gets the assistance, that is the special allocation by the Ministry of Agriculture. When the new integrated development scheme is taken up in the Fifth Plan, the scheme which was started by the Ministry of Agriculture in that area, will be integrated with integrated Tribal development. The Tribal Development Agency scheme and the allocation made for that project should be made separate from the integrated development scheme. The financial position of the States is very low compared to their position during the previous Plan period and if you see, the present allocation also is very low. The help given by the Central Government should be more. This is my submission. Take States like Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. They are getting low allocation. Shortfall in expenditure is another aspect of our developmental effort. There special problems of the hill and tribal areas which have to be taken into account. There are special disturbed areas which have to be taken into account, like for examples. Naxalism in tribal belts and so on. Of course the Government has taken some steps. But Sir, whether the development needed for that purpose has been successful or not has to be considered and that should be studied by a Committee. There is a need for a machinery to watch these matters. There is need for such a committee to see the progress of the development expenditure in that area.

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

Article 275 provides for the effective utilisation of the allocation made by the Central Government and the State Governments. Funds for welfare of tribals should be made non-lapsable. Lastly, since I have no more time, I have to refer to one point. This is about the allocations made by different Ministries as directed by the Planning Commission. They have not yet made up their mind how much money will go to the tribal area with your permission, Sir, I will pass on the note which I have prepared to the Finance Minister.

13 hrs.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you will permit me to say that never in my experience of this House for the last 23 years have I seen a Budget session like the present one. There is unrelieved tension in the country and there are unpredictable bust-ups in Gujarat and Bihar and else-where. And this I find reflection in the working of our parliamentary system; we are letting go of the Budget so to speak without anything like adequate scrutiny. I think, Sir, there is very urgent need for an effective committee system to supervise the Ministries, or this kind of a make-believe of a Parliamentary democracy will collapse.

I do hope that the Speaker and other persons in authority concerned will apply their minds to this aspect of the crisis of the Parliamentary system so far as its working is concerned.

The Finance Bill is a symptom of the declining economy which we see all around us today. There is what need not be repeated but is an acute fact of life, the mounting suffering of our people. More than 2 years of the garibi hatao campaign has seen an absolute growth in terms of the numbers of the population below the poverty line. The Finance Minister's

own State of Maharashtra has 60 per cent of her people living below the poverty line. A question was answered in this regard the other day, Unstarred Question No. 4871. In West Bengal more than 70 per cent of the people live below the poverty line.

At the same time, vulgar ostentation and conspicuous consumption goes on. The Finance Minister tells us without turning a hair that there is a parallel economy, black-money economy and he cannot do much about it.

Toy money bags are in league with Government leaders and powerful bureaucrats. Government is unable or unwilling to demonetise, to seal vaults to curb vulgar and conspicuous consumption, to increase production of articles of mass consumption by the masses of our people and produce articles of luxury only for exports. Government are unable even to collect arrears of taxes, let alone stopping downright cheating of the revenues by the very rich. I saw recently some very revealing figures how very little is being recovered from the 25 top assesses including Dharam Teja and Mundhra and others from whom a total of Rs. 31.25 crores are still due and there is a case, a very delectable case—Sita Ram Durga Prasad Limited, who owe Government about Rs. 320.23 lakhs out of which they have only paid Rs. 3 lakhs. They are paying their arrears at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per month at which rate it would take 500 years to pay up. This is the fashion in which the Government is trying to mop up the arrears due to our country. In Shri Chavan's own city of Bombay I saw the other day and I was disgusted not only with the discovery, that almost everyone therein various strata, are fed up with the administration, also the sight of the skyscrapers was really disgusting. They are the symbols of the power of black money, the boarders and blackmarketeers who lord it over our country while the people suffer and economy seems in

collapse. Such things happen as the one to which Shri Bibhuti Mishra drew attention a little while ago, namely, that the Central Government Officers' organisation buried a capsule recording 'the Government's broken promises and wasted words.' I expect that on the Government's rhinoceros skin, criticism, universal ridicule and slander slips off. This is the Rhinoceros' skin of Government which the Finance Minister seems to wear.

In April 1973, the Task Force of the Planning Commission warned no progress in land reforms was possible in the absence of what they call in their own words 'the requisite political will'. Our country is a "soft" and flabby State. The most egregious example of this condition is the Government's failure to take over wheat trade, in spite of the progressive but puerile prattle, which some of them indulge in. This has been found to be so because no Congress Ministry was considered safe as long as wheat wholesalers remained disgruntled and were ready to invest in Congress disunity and go on subverting the Congress, its own organisation. This Government has its scandalous dependence on callous, conscienceless profiteers in human misery and it is through the operations of these people, the Finance Minister tries to serve. That is why in the taxation proposals in spite of the present day conditions of distress, the Finance Minister declares a war on the people. In North Korea, practising *Juche* (self-reliance). They have achieved a taxless economy, while our burdens are impossibly increased. And the Finance Minister came forward with some generous amendments. But they do not mean that the post card will not cost more. In spite of the rise in prices he has given some more concessions than what the proposals originally had offered. It has been already pointed out how the index numbers of prices have risen from 100 in 1948 to 316 in 1973. National income actually fell in 1972-73. Unem-

ployment over the last 12 years has increased by almost 400 per cent and social justice is a forgotten concept as far as Government thinking is concerned today. On the other hand we find the authoritarian manner and the method of Air Marshal P. C. Lal of IAC, again in the railway strike which is going to be discussed a little while later. But political ambushing of one of the principle leaders of the railway workers is a form of banditry which even the Madhya Pradesh operators would have perhaps felt ashamed of to practise but Government did not hesitate to do so. The Railway Board, if I may use the term, is the most discredited single body of powerful bureaucrats in India today. What right does this Government have to call for labour discipline?

Despite the austerity resolution of the All India Congress Committee in December 1969 not even one carpet has rolled out from the offices and bungalows of a single Minister. We were told the other day about the State Bank of India Chairman's office in Bombay having supra mughal luxury fittings in the SBI building in Bombay. We find Ministers groveling before a money flinging Mohite or a Bombay tycoon who gets hairdressers from London at an expense of Rs. 50,000 in foreign exchange to doll him up for his wedding and the State Ministers go to the marriage to guzzle rich food. How can they talk about austerity and labour discipline? Gunnar Mardal, a friend of this country has written as to how corruption could be stopped. He says before the power structure has been changed by evolution or revolution it will be difficult to decrease corruption or even hinder its continual increase. We know the first Prime Minister of India had expressed a wish that the blackmarketeers should be hanged on the nearest lamp post and we have lived to see who hangs whom. Even an honest individual in the Ministry or in a position of authority finds himself compelled by the pressure of

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee]

circumstances as they prevail, to patronise the enormous empire which rests on corruption, and these are the people who swear by the name of Gandhi and all that sort of thing. What fight has this Government to call for labour discipline when this is the way in which they behave?

The Finance Minister should also be warned that the continued reliance on aid, above all from the United States, is a road to re-colonisation. 'Aid to Re-colonisation' is a title of the book written by Tibor Mende who is a very distinguished French publicist. Our external liabilities in March, 1973 amounted to Rs. 7161 crores. Our public debt that is to say, at a percentage of national income at current prices, has risen from 35.8 per cent to 42.8 per cent between 1960-61 and March, 1973. In this context of our financial condition the impertinences of Moynihan and the dance poses of Kissinger are considered to be a boon from heaven by the Finance Minister and his friends. There was no discussion in Parliament on the new PL 480 agreement. It is a surrender to U.S. blackmail and that is why our Foreign Minister plays down the Diego Garcia business. He does not have the courtesy of meeting the widow of the martyred President of Chile, Madame Allende. In contrast there is the Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. Olaf Palme, who himself presented to Madame Allende a large sum of money as a contribution of Sweden to the fighting fund of anti-fascist freedom fighters in Chile today. But of course our External Affairs behaves very differently, and perhaps in expectation of some leavings from the rich laden table of the Shahenshah of Iran. Government depots Iranian students from India. The External Affairs Ministry is unaware that we are living in a world where even Portugal shakes and Thailand, the unsinkable aircraft carrier of the United States gives sings of an explosion, but our External Affairs

Ministry arranges the official visit to India of so called Crown Prince and Princess of Spain. I was mystified. I did not know who it could be. They are representatives of the derelict Hapsburg Dynasty kicked out of history by the Spanish people a long time ago and they were given a right royal reception because our Government has to follow a policy of appeasing certain interests on the world scene. And perhaps also to be in the good books of Iran and Japan and the United States, this country prepares to denude herself of treasure, which is not inexhaustible, like iron ore and such wealth which we do not know how to prepare to use for our economic strength and political influence just as the oil-rich countries are using their oil resources for their own political purposes. This is the sorry story—I shall conclude as quickly as I can—about a sorry and sick country which India is today.

That is why to keep this country in leash, there is an apparatus of coercion in the hands of this Government MISA and all, 10,000 and more political prisoners in West Bengal and Andhra, many of them so-called ultra-revolutionaries, unspeakable jail conditions, crimes galore in police custody, all this being conducted perhaps under the direction of the top people in Delhi, the Research and Analysis Wing, a mysterious engine of oppression which is the Prime Minister's particular pigeon costing God knows how many crores of rupees, all forming a paraphernalia of coercion which is needed in order to keep this country in order.

I have warned this Government before Ascent is slow, but descent might be steep. Fallen from people's affections you can also drop off from power. I do not wish them to be replaced here and now, because we have not been able to set up a viable alternative. But let no one imagine that because of the fear of Rightist Intervention hoping to exploit a Chile-

type situation in this country, since already Mr. Masani is asking the Army to take over and offer him and Jayaprakash Narainji jobs to do which the people won't trust them with, the country cannot just go on propping up the present leadership if it performs in this wicked fashion.

I was astonished the other day to see about this Government which asks the working people to tighten their belts, that according to the reply to Starred Question 867 on 26 April, 681 officials of the Ministries of the Central Government, apart from the Ministries of Defence, External Affairs, Commerce, Industrial Development, Information and Broadcasting, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Food, Atomic Energy and Health, went abroad costing more than Rs. 73 lakhs of rupees. One official went 17 times abroad in the same year. Another official went 13 times abroad. Eight officials went 10 times abroad in one year; 179 officers went more than once abroad during the year. And they talk about corruption elsewhere. They talk about austerity, they talk about people tightening their belts. I am not surprised to find this Government fail; I am not surprised to find government leaders sometimes behaving wickedly. But I am surprised that they are so shameless; I am surprised that they do not come before the country in a sack cloth and ashes; I am surprised to see that they do not even have the grace to apologise to our people. They do not tell our people that these mistakes have been committed for perhaps unavoidable reasons. They never try to put up a case. In Parliament, we have to shout ourselves hoarse, which I personally never enjoy, because I cannot afford. I have not that kind of voice to throw away. But we have to shout ourselves hoarse. They never come out; they never tell our people. This is the only forum where our people have to be convinced and something is being done.

They talk about the right danger. Very well. I agree with them there. I am ready and willing to help them to the extent it is possible to fight the right danger. It is not enough merely to talk. It is necessary to begin to implement things. That is why I say that this Government requires discipline for itself. If it cannot acquire that discipline before long, it will go the way of all flesh.

It is necessary therefore that something is done drastically, immediately, faithfully, sincerely and genuinely to have land reforms properly implemented, to have progressive elimination of industrial monopoly, to have measures for plugging national drain by stopping or at least minimising the outflow of national resources in the form of high dividends, royalty and debt charges abroad. There must be steps immediately taken for the elimination of black money by outright confiscation of illegal holdings and compulsory imprisonment of guilty persons. There must be efficient democratic management of the public sector enterprises, not like the Moghul style management of the State Bank of India Chairman, Bombay. Drastic reductions in the present high defence and police budgets could be achieved by introducing appropriate changes in foreign and internal policies. All this could be done but the Government is not doing it. That is why the Government comes with taxation proposals embodied in the Finance Bill. The concessions he offered are footling little concessions and prove his concern for the affluent; they are a further proof of his complete negligence of the common people. The common people are the salt of the earth. If you do not have common people on your side you must beware of the consequences; you cannot go on talking merely about garibi hatao, you must do something for the garibi masses of our country. You cannot be merely talking of this; you cannot deceive all our people all the time. That is the warning I give to



[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

the Government. I told them earlier: Ascent might be difficult; descent can be easy, and the descent can be such that if you fall from power it will be a fall from which you will not recover.

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur):** I rise to support this Bill. In the Budget of the hon. Finance Minister, he has introduced some items of significance recommended by the Wanchoo Committee. Lowering of the personal rates of taxation at highest slab, and the raising of the exemption limit from 5000 to 6000 are some of the features. The development rebate has been extended by one year. These are welcome measures and the hon. Finance Minister deserves congratulations for this.

But I want to point out that persons falling within the income group of Rs. 7,000 to 20,000 are not going to get any benefit. My friend Salve has also mentioned about the anomalies in regard to this group. A person having an income of Rs. 7,000 will get a relief of Rs. 88. A person getting an income of Rs. 10,000 will get a relief of Rs. 22. Again a person with an income of Rs. 13,000 will get a relief of Rs. 88. By some oversight I think this anomaly has come into being. This anomaly arises because the rate of taxation which was originally 10 per cent upto Rs. 10,000 had been raised by two per cent. Therefore, the relief has gone down considerably. Take a person with income of Rs. 20,000, who comes under this group. They are mostly salaried people and small traders, there are the persons who are hard hit on account of the steep rise in prices. Therefore, they deserve more relief. But, the relief given to them is very small. Therefore, Sir, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to re-examine this very sympathetically and give these groups a little more relief so that the rise in prices, which has effected them, can be offset by this relief.

Sir, another thing I would like to mention is this. Wanchoo Committee has made a recommendation that the exemption limit in regard to personal income should be raised to Rs. 7500. This time, it has been raised from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 6000. All the other recommendations have been accepted except this. I would request the hon. Finance Minister that he should accept this recommendation also. Of course, there will be loss of revenue and the loss of revenue will be a few crores of rupees. But, the point is, justice should be done to the small income group people and the exemption limit should be raised. The Central Board of Direct Taxes will be able to collect the few crores of rupees by stricter scrutiny of the returns of higher group tax payers and by reducing the tax arrears. He should not be worried about it and Government should give a little more relief to these groups which they deserve.

Then, Sir, in order to mop up the surplus funds, so that prices can be brought down, the Reserve Bank has advised the banks to increase the rate of interest on deposits by quarter percent or half a percent in the hope that deposits by public will increase. According to me, it is not going to help. Quarter or half a per cent is not going to be very much of an attraction to increase the deposits. My submission is, the tax exemption limit on the income from bank deposits or on Government securities or other deposits to the extent of Rs. 3000, which is the present limit, should be raised to Rs. 4000 or Rs. 4500. If we do this, more money will come into the banks in the form of deposits; there will be more investment and the funds which are being diverted at present to private sector will not be diverted and they will come to the banks in the form of deposits or they will be invested in Government securities and in other savings schemes. This will help in mopping up the surplus funds. This tax exemption limit of

Rs. 3000 was introduced in 1970 and this has helped in increasing the bank deposits. I suggest that Government should examine the question of raising this limit.

Now, Sir, I would like to refer to the economic situation. It is a fact that the country is passing through a very difficult time. Last year, we were in great difficulties. The rise in price was 26 per cent and deficit financing rose nearly to Rs. 1000 crores. But, Government have taken certain measures. They have not remained silent. They have taken whatever fiscal measures possible, under the circumstances, like reducing the advances, increasing the rate of interest on advances etc. In other countries, like the U.K. and U.S.A., whenever there has been an economic crisis or price rise, they have always taken such fiscal measures. But, these measures cannot check the price rise. This can only be checked by increased production. But, our production has not increased. That is the main reason for the rise in prices.

In this connection, I would like to say that the actions of the Government, with the best intention of the betterment of the country, have yielded just the opposite results. Take for example, the nationalisation of coal mines. What was the intention? It was thought that the private sector is not spending enough money for modernisation, there are poor working conditions for the labour, if the Government take over the mines and modernise them there will be larger production, regular flow of coal to the basic industries like thermal plants, steel plants, fertilizers and also the railways. What was the result? After nationalisation we find that coal has become a scarce commodity. Coal is in perpetual short supply. The railways are forced to reduce the number of trains because of shortage of coal. The steel plants complain that they have supply only for two days and

if they do not get regular supply they will have to shut down their furnaces. Once they are shut down it will take two months to run them again with heavy costs.

In 1972 the fall in production was due to natural calamities, failure of monsoon and so on. This year there is no failure. Yet, production is very much less because of power cut. In Tamil Nadu the power cut is to the extent of 40 per cent. In Maharashtra it is 35, in U.P. 40 per cent and West Bengal 50 per cent. The jute industry is working only to 20 percent of its capacity; the remaining 80 per cent are remaining idle. We know what is happening in Haryana. In Punjab also there is power cut. In all those States which produce agricultural or industrial goods there is shortage of power supply. Then, how can production increase, how can the revenues of the State increase and how can the prices be checked? Yet, the Finance Minister has been given the unenviable task of meeting the increased expenditure, while allowing the prices not to rise.

Shri Hiren Mukerjee, a very senior member, referred to the trade union activities and other things. What has happened after the nationalisation of the coal industry? Our known reserves of coal is estimated to be 84,000 million tonnes. Though our intention is to increase production, it is not going up.

Only today morning there was so much of uproar about the arrest of labour leaders. I was an employee once and now I am an employer. So, I have experience of both. That does not mean that the employees should destroy or damage the public property. If they do that how can it be tolerated?

When there was Loco men strike, we know how many locomotives were destroyed and damaged and how much the country had to suffer

[Shri S. R. Damani]

If the Government takes some action about it, they say that the Government is doing a wrong thing—victimisation. Unless the Government becomes firm, the production will not increase. The time has come when we cannot afford any further rise in prices. We cannot afford any fall in production. Therefore the Government must be serious and handle the situation very firmly so that production does not suffer and production increases.

He also mentioned about demonetisation. Many hon. Members have spoken about it. According to me, the talk of demonetisation is also one of the reasons for rise in prices. That is also responsible for rise in prices. That will create a kind of uncertainty. The persons, the producers, who have got the goods have to exchange goods with currency notes. If there is an uncertainty about the currency, whether it will remain in force or it will not remain in force, the producers will not like to sell their goods. They will say, let us wait and see, and they will keep the goods with them. A producer will say, "Why should I sell my goods? It is safer to keep the goods than to keep the currency notes." That also is responsible for rise in prices. That creates a scarce in public and, therefore, the producers do not part with their goods. All this talk about demonetisation is to create confusion and nothing else.

There are many other ways to check black money. Few years ago, when thousand-rupee notes were demonetised, we know what was the result and how many crores of rupees we got. So, this kind of talk is only causing uncertainty and leading to rise in prices. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to say clearly what is the position of Government in this direction so that

this uncertainty is removed from the minds of the public.

Lastly, about industrialisation of backward areas, no doubt, the Government is very anxious that industries should go to backward areas. They have given many incentives. The Minister of Industrial Development is also very anxious and he has given many facilities. Now the licences are being cleared in 90 days. But in those areas which have been selected as backward areas, there is no infra-structure and, therefore, the industries cannot be established there. So, everything remain only on paper. Unless this is not changed, the industries will not go to backward areas. My submission is that in those small towns where exists some amount of infra-structure, they should give incentives for industrialisation. Then only the industries can be established there. Where there is no infra-structure, how can the industries go there? Therefore, if the small town with a population of 2 or 3 or 4 lakhs are given a preference, the industries will go to those places.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister on a relatively more balanced and sensible Budget that he has brought in this time. But I must say with a certain amount of emphasis that his Budget will solve nothing so far as garibi hatao is concerned.

The major problem before the country today is the great economic crisis that we are facing. I feel that the Government has totally failed in solving this problem, and the Opposition has also equally failed the country; likewise, the bureaucracy and the labour in the country have all failed the nation. And it seems

a tragedy that, in spite of this major crisis that we are facing and the volcano that we are sitting on, even today we are pulling in different directions when the best thing would have been for the country to unite to solve the problems and mitigate the miseries of the poor people who are already groaning under rising prices.

For the last three years, ever since the famous massive mandate everybody in the streets was talking about the price rise that was going to take place following deficit financing and what not. While I admit that a part of it is a global phenomenon, the most surprising this is that the only people who did not know anything about this price rise or this economic chaos or crash that was going to take place was the Government. I am sure the Members of Parliament, for the last two years, have been exercised in their minds; in the lobbies we have been discussing this matter for a long time. But I am afraid I have to say this that the Government has been far too absorbed in trying to stay in power. I do not blame the Government for that or, for that matter, the Congress party, because in this democratic system every party would like to be in power and try to implement their programmes. But I do feel that, once staying in power becomes an obsession, then it goes too far.

I am sure you will agree that, in 1971 and then again in 1972, the nation gave a massive mandate to the Congress party and more so to the hon. Prime Minister. It was a great opportunity for this Government to bring about self-sufficiency in food and more employment, to keep the prices in check and to give everybody a fuller way of life. But in spite of this massive mandate, this golden opportunity was thrown right out of the window and we find ourselves in a mess that the country has never been in before. It is the biggest tragedy of our times and I am

sure that, when the history of this period comes to be written, the Government in power will certainly be put in the dock.

Most of this crisis is man-made, although a part of it, I do agree, is a global phenomenon; we find inflation almost all over the world but certainly not as much as in India. Mismanagement and indecisions at all levels have brought us to a stage today when no file can move in this country.

I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister opposite as to what is being done to control the population explosion in a country like ours where he knows better than anybody else—50,000 more mouths are to be fed everyday. Does he have enough buffer-stock to be able to feed them? Does he have the finances to give them employment and provide hospital and transport facilities? He will probably say, 'Yes; we have allocated so many crores of rupees.' But I feel that medical and family planning departments should be in the hands of a man like Dr. Chandrasekhar, a demographer, a man who believes in family planning. I hardly ever hear any Minister talk about family planning barring, of course, the President . . . .

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): I have been talking.

DR. KARNI SINGH: The hon. Member, of course, has been talking. But I was talking about Ministers. What I was going to say was this. Even the World Population Council and all the biggest bodies today . . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We should follow the example of Mr. Vajpayee.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Unmarried men can also have children. I am not saying this about Mr. Vajpayee.

[Dr. Karni Singh]

आप तो अखण्ड ब्रह्मचारी हैं ।  
यह तो लिब्रेटिड सोसियटी की बात है

The corruption in politics today has resulted in not only the administration—the Governments at the Centre and in the States—being made corrupt but the bureaucracy and the nation as a whole have become corrupt. I feel that the moment a country begins to accept corruption as everyday life, that is the end of that country.

Therefore, we have to fight against corruption, no matter how deep it may be. The hon. Minister may turn round and say that there is corruption in other countries as well. I admit but we are only concerned with our own country.

I would also like to point out the use of black money in elections. I do not know what happened in U.P. as I did not visit that State. But from what I heard, crores of rupees were collected by coercing the business-houses to contribute and there was what is called 'Or else theory'—'Either you contribute or else you will not get a licence. If you do not contribute, you will have a raid on your house. There were enough coercive measures to collect black money to fight the elections and I feel that both sides, the Congress and the Opposition must desist from the use of black money in politics. Otherwise, what is the use of ourselves talking in the Parliament that black money is bad if we ourselves use black money in our elections.

I would like to say that the great Indian culture is fast changing. The standards of morality that were 'Indian' are changing rapidly and we are becoming westernised in many ways and our outlook is becoming that of the western countries, that is, 'Dog eat dog' culture.

We have forgotten that the poor man needs help. To-day instead of that it is the survival of the fittest and instead of helping the down-trodden, we tread on them. It is a great tragedy that these great Indian characteristics are being lost. By our licensing and taxation policies we are making the life so difficult for everybody that to-day the man in the street is so dis-illusioned that he does not even realise that he can get anything done just by his right and whether by writing a letter he can get a licence unless he knows how to bribe from one stage to another.

The hon. Minister probably has learnt many a lesson—he is much older than I am and I have great respect for him—that indiscriminate nationalisation is going to lead this country nowhere. He has burnt his fingers with the grain-take-over. I can say with my experience with the Life Insurance Corporation that to-day if a man wants to get a loan against his own policy, he has to wait in a long queue for months. If you have to pay your taxes, you cannot get loan from LIC in time. I had to approach the Finance Minister to expedite the matter. But can the man in the street do that? There has to be a method in your nationalised industries and banks that a citizen can get his assistance and demands met quickly and urgently.

Take your steel factories. Look at the strikes and shortage and the black market in steel. The grain trade take-over, I think, has been the biggest lesson for the Government. I remember the conference of the Leaders of the Opposition the Prime Minister called and where these matters were discussed and I had expressed at that meeting my views, 'This time you are handling far too many people and that the Government must show humility and not arrogance.' But because of the Government's arrogance you landed yourself in a situation which has really set the clock back on our progress.

I would like to just quote a few figures on inflation. Nearly 42 per cent price rise during the last two years is a phenomenal price rise. Planned development has been the greatest victim of inflation and though the Fourth Plan financial targets in the public sector have been achieved, the physical targets achieved are only 50 per cent. The Fifth Plan is rendered a non-starter by inflation itself. Recently, 150 academic economists of the country sent a memorandum to the Prime Minister making a powerful plea against inflation which they warned may land the country into disruption of the economic systems and bring in instability.

Take the question of *Garibi Hatao*. Since the *Garibi Hatao* slogan in 1971 there has been a national march backward as the following figures will show. The price rise in 1971 was 14 per cent, in 1973 it was 27 per cent and the rate of growth has come down from 4.5 per cent to zero.

There were 18.7 million unemployed in this country in 1971. At present their number is 25 million. Further, this number is increasing at an alarming rate of 10,000 a day.

The per capita income was 346 in 1971 and it is 333 in 1972 and, therefore, the poor man and the man in the street wants that his 'Garibi' of 1971 may be returned back to him. He was happier then.

Take the question of power generation, which is the biggest mess the country has been landed in, this power problem. Could not an administration with capable Ministers like Dr. K. L. Rao, Shri Chavan and the Prime Minister, have foreseen that for an ever-growing economy of a country like ours, at least we should plan for more power to keep pace with our needs? The new generators imported at a cost of crores of rupees with a capacity of 4.5 million kilowatts of electricity which is equal to the total generation during the Fourth Plan is reported to be rusting

in various places. It is unforgivable. We achieved only 50 per cent of power target in the Fourth Plan. Even then the present capacity is 18.5 million k.w. Our present national requirement of electricity being million k.w. we should be able to meet the power shortage through proper management. But unfortunately it is something which we are lacking. Take the food problem. The Economic Survey presented by the Finance Minister estimates this year's food production as 110 million tonnes. But the Food Minister says it will be 115 million tonnes. In the last week of October 1973 the Prime Minister said that we had turned the corner and things will improve from the next month. But the months that followed saw the sharpest price-rise. The Commerce Minister has given to the House three different figures of export performance expected in 1974-75 depending upon different set of conditions.

You talk about the youth in revolt. We all see that the Government has failed, the opposition has failed. What option is left to the country but for the students to decide to take the law into their own hands and how can we as sensible Members sitting in this august House criticise those young people? They cannot get food to eat and they also know that this Government cannot administer the country properly. They also know that the opposition with their own bickerings will never unite to give an alternative that the country needs. In a situation like that why blame the people? If anything is to be done it is this, that is, if the opposition could provide an alternative and if the Government tightens its belt and gives a clean administration then you will not have a "Gujarat" or "Bihar" again.

This country is sitting on a volcano; it is about to erupt. I am sure everybody knows this. Everybody is conscious of this. But I can only say this much as a loyal patriotic Indian citizen that the day this volcano

[Dr. Karni Singh]

erupts there will be no force in this country to stop it. And for Gods sake, prevent it from happening. If anything is to be done this is the time. This is the time for the opposition to unite and provide an alternative. In a democracy such alternatives are possible. But not if we repeat what happened in U.P. Again you will remember that when I was speaking on the No-confidence Motion, at that time, I said, this was a test of the opposition, that is, the U.P. election. In spite of that what happened? The opposition came in a minority and sits now in the opposition with 68 per cent vote. What could be more pathetic? What could be a bigger let-down of the people of our country? I said last time that there should be a national Government at the Centre. And I believe there was lot of opposition to it. My only request to the Central Government is this. Just pointing a finger at the opposition and saying that they are responsible for disruption and what is not going to solve the problems of the nation. What is needed today is the united will of the people to work together to remedy the ills facing us. All of us, in the opposition, on the Congress benches, should work together. I feel that a national Government can provide that kind of unison, that kind of sense of purpose, that kind of national participation that is needed to set things right and develop a sense of purpose amongst all over countrymen.

I would now like to mention about the sharp increase in the petrol prices. Now in a country like ours, which is such a large country, unless you have quick transport and communications no industrial development can take place. I would like the hon. Minister for Finance to kindly consider this aspect.

The hon. Minister has removed the wealth-tax exemption on single premium Annuities of life insurance

sists on having the amendments on LIC single premium Annuities and withdrawing wealth-tax exemption which was a relief given at the time of making of the LIC policies then a suitable amendment should be made in the Insurance Act whereby the subject would be entitled to unilaterally withdraw from the contract of such annuities and be not put to any financial loss as a result of his withdrawal from such contract.

The hon. House knows that the Government has got into the habit of breaking the promises. Only a couple of years ago, a very big promise was broken. Everybody applauded when the promises were broken. Only yesterday a time capsule with government promises broken was buried in the Boat Club by Government staff.

I would, therefore, say this much that the Government has to stick to its words. Otherwise it loses its credibility and you cannot build any great nation on broken pledges.

Sir, I have to say a few words about my own constituency—the areas of Northern Rajasthan. As you know, the Gang canal was one of the best irrigation projects brought in almost forty years ago in Bikaner. According to the agreement waters of this canal were not to be tapped by Punjab from Ferozepur onwards and yet this work was strated recently. I would like the Finance Minister to kindly use his influence to see that this is stopped. I have already brought this to the attention of the Irrigation and Power Minister.

Secondly, the Rajasthan Canal Project—the mightiest project in the world at one time—is not even progressing properly. God forbids, if there is any lean year or famine year again we will be faced with a massive food problem in Northern Rajasthan. Surely this mighty project should be taken over by the Centre. This has been discussed over and over and over again and the lift channel that gives water to the vast areas of the desert, can also be accelerated. We were told about two years ago that this lift

channel would be finished in June, 1972. It is still not being finished. The rainy season is coming and in Rajasthan every third year we have the famine.

Another thing is that the people have been making a request for a University at Bikaner for the last twenty years. Before integration a university was planned and the area was also marked out. I would like to ask you, as a fair-minded gentleman how is it that in U.P. during the elections, practically, every district had got a university or a medical college or something else opened? Surely, when the former State was integrated, people's interests were supposed to be paramount in the hearts of our Government which loved them so much. Can't we even have a university which was asked for a long as the last twenty years? Kalu Ram Shrimali Committee, I believe, is going into this. The students went on agitation and they were asked by the leaders to desist from the agitation because the Government was going to take a benign attitude. The time has now come when the Finance Minister should provide funds so that the university at Bikaner can be started in Bikaner.

One more thing and I have done. In this time of power shortage it has become very very important to have a thermal power station. I request that a thermal power station may kindly be examined in a place called Palana to solve the problems of power shortage. I cannot conclude without referring to what my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee said in his statement a few days ago. He disfavoured the proposal of the U. F. Opposition. He called for a total revolution to safeguard the democracy in the country. Such a revolution, he told newsmen, should be free from violence. I have the greatest respect for Shri Vajpayee and I would appeal to him as a very good friend and as a very great leader of a very great party in this country to say which greater crisis is awaited by Jan Sangh. What does it wait for?

I would like to congratulate Shri Charan Singh and people like him who have seen the writing on the wall and who have realised that unless they bring about a two-party system in the country, our democracy is doomed.

**SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE** (Gwalior): Then why don't you join them?

**DR. KARNI SINGH:** I am nobody. You are the man who have got the support of millions. I am one single man. I would like to ask Shri Vajpayee to tell this nation which great crisis he is waiting for. Is he going to sit separately from the U.F. while millions of people are starving in this country? I am an M.P. who has been sitting in this august House for the last 22 years. I have seen myself the heroic speeches made by the opposition and the hurling of abuses on the Congress Party. I do not mind that. But, I would like to say one thing. Is this abuse going to fill the stomach of hungry millions? Surely Shri Vajpayee and others know perfectly well that in the present crisis the only way is to create confidence among the people. If Mrs. Gandhi's party does not work well, tell the Nation that the opposition are prepared to take over.

I hope, Sir, that something will emerge out of what I have said.

**SHRI P. K. GHOSH** (Ranchi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. Finance Minister's proposal to reduce the maximum rate of taxation from 97.5 to 77 per cent is an extremely bold and realistic step. The high rate of taxation has given a great motivation and allurements for the tax evasion and consequently it has encouraged the formation of black money.

I had been advocating for the minimum taxation limit to be raised to Rs. 10,000. I am really sorry to find that the limit has been raised only to Rs. 6,000/-.



[Shri P. K. Ghosh]

Today, a man earning Rs. 800 per month is a poor man in view of the high price of essential commodities. It is not fair to tax the poor man. I would, therefore, suggest that the minimum level of taxation should be raised to Rs. 10,000. I can say with this concession also the Government is not going to lose in the revenue provided the taxes are collected properly. Constant tax evasion is going on even today. If the level of minimum taxation is raised to Rs. 10,000, the number of files in the Income Tax Department will be considerably small and the officials will have ample time to look into the cases where there is higher income and check tax evasion properly.

14 hrs.

In spite of the fact that the high rate of taxation did not leave any scope for the rich to get richer, we have seen how the rich have grown richer and the poor have become poorer. Although we have all the laws made to the contrary yet we find that this process of rich getting richer is continuing vigorously. This is because there is large-scale tax evasion resulting into huge amount of black-money being accumulated in the hands of the rich people. This black-money is creating havoc to the national economy.

While most of the people feel deficit financing, industrial unrest, railway strikes, petroleum crisis, power crisis and drought are the only reasons for the rise in prices and the present economic crisis, I feel, black-money has been a very important factor for abnormal price rise which everybody seems to have lost sight of. Probably, most of the hon. Members know that 90 per cent of the whole-sale trade was being carried on with black-money. Consequent upon the tax-over of the whole-sale trade in wheat and restrictions on storage of other items of foodgrains a major portion of this black-money, running into several

thousand crores of rupees became surplus in the hands of the whole-sale traders. What could they do with this black-money? They could not invest this black-money in the industry as they would be caught by the income-tax authorities. They could not invest this money in urban property or in rural or agricultural lands because we are going to bring agricultural land ceiling and ceiling on urban property. They could not keep this money in their houses because of the fear of burglary and the fear of demonetisation. Therefore, these people and no other alternative but to fill up their empty godowns with whatever item they could lay their hands upon. The result was there was artificial scarcity of each and every item. That is why we find in the last year there was abnormal rise in prices. It was not because there was so much of short fall in production but because of this hoarding that there was abnormal rise in the prices of almost every item, and the articles disappeared from the market. In September last year, even cigarettes disappeared from the market. Was there any fall in the production of cigarettes? No. It was because of hoarding that the commodity disappeared from the market and there was price rise consequently.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Bathing soap has disappeared from the market since yesterday.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH: That is because of hoarding. This hoarding has been going on continuously and this gives black money to the traders. Whenever the hoarded things come out, they sell them, in scarcity conditions, at a very high price and get more black money to hoard more articles. This process has been continuously going on. The result is that the white money of the fixed income group is constantly being eroded, and it is going into the hands of the rich people, the people belonging to the business community and is being converted into black money by them.

Because of the rise in prices of every item, the fixed income group which used to save by depositing small sums of Rs. 10, or 20 or 100 per mensem in the banks could not do so. This has been shown by the banking results during the period September 1973 and March 1974. There has been an abnormal fall in the bank deposits. During the corresponding period in the previous year the bank deposits were Rs. 600 odd crores, but during the same period last year, they were only Rs. 400 odd crores. This was because the fixed income group which had the white money to deposit in the banks could not deposit it because there was constant erosion of their real income, and that their white money was going into the hands of these traders as black money.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member. There may have been some seasonal factors behind it, but on the whole, the totality of the deposits, if we take the annual picture, has not gone down.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH: I am speaking of a particular period. I am only comparing the deposits during corresponding periods in two successive years.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): Does he have savings?

SHRI P. K. GHOSH: I am not speaking about myself but I am speaking about the common man.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: That was precisely what I said. The savings of the common man in that particular area may have been less due to some seasonal factors, but otherwise the savings have on the whole increased.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH: The savings might have increased, but not to the extent expected. Everybody knows,

and we know the condition of people, when we meet people and when meet our friends and relations in the fixed income group they tell us that they are not able to save even a single paisa because of the abnormal rise in the prices of all the essential commodities. Who can deny this? I think all sections of the House will have to accept this.

That is why I say that any amount of incentives that you may give in the form of a high rate of interest cannot help you to get the desired results of raising the deposits in the banks, because after all, one has to have the essential commodities and one cannot do without them. Even if they want to save, they just cannot save. Therefore, a very serious situation has cropped up. This is one of the reasons for the serious unrest in this country.

I, therefore, suggest that urgent and immediate steps should be taken to unearth and curb the black money. Unless this is done, the whole economy of this country would collapse. Some of my hon. friends advocate that black money can be unearthed by demonetisation. I say that is not possible. Demonetisation is not the answer, because these business people are not fools to keep currency notes in their houses.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: They keep it in gold.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH: In gold or in other commodities. They fill up their godowns with every damn commodity they can lay their hands upon. Therefore, demonetisation is not the answer. There may be some currency with the corrupt officials. They also convert it into gold or invest in house properties.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Necklaces.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH: This is what they do whenever there is accumula-

[Shri P. K. Ghosh]

tion of currency in their hands. So demonetisation is not the answer. The remedy I can lay down, provided we all agree, is a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs on total holdings of an individual. We are trying to have a ceiling on urban property, a ceiling on land, a ceiling on this and a ceiling on that. No, no piecemeal business, because whenever we want to put a ceiling on urban property, they divert it to something else; they invest in business or in shares.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : (पटियाला):  
ब्लैक मार्केट में 10 लाख रुपया ग्रोर कमा लेंगे, यह ब्लैक-मनी जेनरेट न हो, इस का रास्ता बतलाइये।

SHRI P. K. GHOSH: Jewellery, stock in hand, stock in trade, all that will come under this. All that has to be evaluated so far as the individual is concerned.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: I support it.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH: They cannot hide their black money in stock in trade if we have this Rs. 5 lakh ceiling on total holdings of an individual. That is the answer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH: I would take a few minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken almost 15 minutes from your party's time.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH: I was talking about the total holdings of an individual, his house property, landed property, business investments including stock in trade, jewellery, cash in hand, cash in bank, investments in private and public limited companies etc. etc. All these should be evaluated together and the ceiling should be fixed at Rs. 5 lakhs.

I have now to say a few words about my own constituency. Ranchi is being constantly neglected in spite of our coming to the House and speaking every time that Ranchi needs proper attention. The population of Ranchi is more than 4 lakhs, but it is not being upgraded as a B class city. So many industries have come up there. Everyone knows about it. It is such a famous place and industrially advanced. But it is very unfortunate that our people are being constantly neglected. The HEC area and the Ranchi municipal area have been separated in order to show that the population of Ranchi is not more than 4 lakhs. The HEC area and the Ranchi town area are contiguous like Old and New Delhi. Are you taking the population of Old Delhi and New Delhi separately? No. But in the case of Ranchi, the population has been split up in order to deny the people of Ranchi their legitimate right to have their city declared a B class city. I earnestly request the Finance Minister to look into this and upgrade Ranchi without any further delay.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): The Finance Minister has painted a very dismal picture of 1974 following upon a disastrous 1973 in his budget speech. I do not know what his object was in depicting such a dismal picture. If he thought that by doing so, he was passing on the responsibility to someone else or that it was not government policies which are responsible for having created this dismal situation, then I think he was surely mistaken. The Finance Minister said, not in the course of his Budget speech but when he was answering some questions on the Budget a little later, that the inflationary situation must be viewed in the the historical perspective and that this was due largely to national and international causes which were unavoidable. I must say that I totally disagree. A small part of this situation may have been unavoidable, but there is no doubt what-

soever that the larger part does not only avoidable but could and should have been avoided by Government. What surprises me is that when he introduced the Finance Bill two months after his Budget speech, he made no mention of the fact that the situation had worsened. The causes within the country were responsible for this continuous worsening of the situation. Prices of all essential foodgrains edible oils, sugar, cloth, etc. are higher; the prices of industrial raw materials and also of manufactured goods are equally higher. He did not also go into the question of what steps the Government had been taking apart from the Budget proposals to combat the situation.

It is clear to my mind that the Finance Ministry is the one Ministry which is in the position of restoring some measure of discipline in the administration as also in the country's economy. Having this power and authority it is difficult to understand why it does not exercise it.

Does the Government realise what a high price the country pays for the delays for which the administrative machinery is solely responsible. If these delays were avoided, savings should have been effected to the extent of hundreds of crores. I will give you one or two illustrations of the delays that have taken place. I think it was in today's papers or in yesterday's papers. There was a reference made to the delays in the completion of the expansion programmes of Bhilai and Bokarao. They have been delayed by as much as two years. A delay of two years regard to these projects must involve in terms of capital expenditure, interest charges, loss of production of what those plans would have produced and also the effect of that on a chain of other projects which depend upon these projects—the cost of all these will run into, not tens of crores but, hundreds of crores in two years. What is being done about it? What has the Finance

Ministry done about it to see that such delays when they occur are investigated and steps are taken to see that the causes for such delays do not recur, and those who were responsible for such delays are taken to task.

Let me take another matter. To my mind it can only be the indifference of the officials of the Ministries concerned which results in the country incurring very heavy loss in this manner. In these days in many large projects, contracts are entered into with foreign collaborators and foreign suppliers. In those contracts there is usually to be found one or more clauses which say that, as soon as the preliminaries are completed and the contracting firm is informed that they can go ahead by a given date; then, there will be no escalation in prices. Sometimes, this kind of clause also says that if the order to go ahead is given by that date, certain rebate or discount would be available and all in foreign exchange. The number of cases in which this date or these dates are ignored are numerous. There is no reason why all the preliminaries cannot be completed within those dates. The project people, in the public sector or in the private sector enterprises complete their work well within time and the Government side has just to complete their part. The Government has invariably failed, I would not say invariably, but has failed in a great many cases. This should never happen. Why should it happen at all? There is ample time and they could take note of that date, for they know that failure to go beyond that date would result in a great loss to the country. This loss repeatedly occurs. No one is held responsible. No one is blamed for such things. It is difficult for me to understand how the Finance Ministry which is definitely responsible for ensuring this kind of discipline does not act effectively. They cannot say that it is not their responsibility.

I would also like to give examples of some other types of indifference. I would like to refer to the Estimates

[Shri H. M. Patel]

Committee Report, 58th Report (1973-74). The Estimates Committee, while reviewing the working of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting says that one important committee was appointed in 1968 to go into certain aspects it submitted its report in 1969 but none of these recommendations have either been accepted or rejected. There is also another such Report to which the Estimates Committee has drawn the attention of the Government. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting had appointed a committee in 1961 to go into the question of re-organising the Ministry and consider certain other measures. A few relatively minor recommendations of this committee were accepted, but all the major recommendations still remain under consideration—23 years later. It seems to me either the administrative Ministry concerned just does not want to do anything about it or considers that such committees and commissions are appointed only to make the people forget that something had to be done. This is the only way to evade the issue. But, all these have financial implication and this is all I am, at the moment interested in.

I would also invite the attention of the Government to certain other things. If the Ministry of Finance could pay attention to this, to my mind, they could probably save a great deal of money. I do not know whether the Finance Ministry takes the trouble of studying the reports of the Public Accounts Committee. It will help them greatly if they do so, because it would improve the efficiency of the Central Boards of Revenue, direct, and indirect taxes. I will give some illustrations, from the reports of the Public Accounts Committee. I would like to refer to 119th Report, the last of report.

#### THE REPORT SAYS:

"The Committee have received an impression that the ITOs act with alacrity where they want to and other cases are put off till these are about to become time-barred. The figures reported in paragraph 7(iv) of the Report of the C&AG (1971-72) speak eloquently of the utter lack of planning. The number of assessments completed during 1970-71 and 1971-72 was low as 59,688 and 57,408 respectively in April and 55,078 and 55,737 respectively in May and it started rising gradually thereafter. The number of assessments completed in the month of March during these years was 5.37 lakhs and 4.94 lakhs respectively."

Only 55,000 in April and May and about 5½ lakhs in March.

"That the performance is so poor in the beginning of the year despite the carry-over of the pending assessments to the extent of over 12 lakhs in number shows that something is seriously wrong somewhere."

I do not wish to go into the causes or the reasons for it. The next illustration is about imposition of interest.

The Report says:

"The Income-tax Act has several provisions for imposition of interest with a view to ensuring stricter compliance by the assesseees with provisions of the Act relating to assessment and collection. The interest is leviable (i) for short/non-payment of advance tax, (ii) for delay in submission of return of income and (iii) for non-payment of tax by the due dates. The Income-tax Department is evidently lax in applying these provisions and year after year lapses involving huge revenue are brought to the notice of the Committee. In this connection, they would refer to paragraph 2.294 of their 51st Report (Fifth Lok Sabha). Audit have brought out during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 2,493 and 2,012 cases

respectively involving amount of interest omitted to be levied to the extent of Rs. 67.05 lakhs and Rs. 54.52 lakhs. The Committee have been exhorting the Ministry to ensure that the penal provisions are properly enforced. The Ministry does not seem to have come to grips with the problem. Having regard to the fact that non-levy of interest has become chronic, the Committee consider that there is need for a general revenue of all cases...."

Again, I am not interested in the recommendation as such—but merely the fact of the loss sustained. I will draw attention to another part of the Report which says:

"After the Committee raised in 1971 the question of evasion of tax by the professional lawyers, doctors, engineers, contractors etc. the Department had taken some steps to assess the position. The information relating to the four major cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras so far gathered reveals that out of 24,084 practising doctors and 43,190 lawyers enrolled with Bar Associations, only 13,872, and 7,404 respectively are on the General Index Register of the Department, which confirms the fears of the Committee. The Committee, have, however, been informed that some of the lawyers who are borne on the Bar Council Registers are not practising. The actual number of practising lawyers should be ascertained immediately. The Committee are not convinced that the earnings of a doctor or a lawyer who has been actively practising for some years will ordinarily fall below the limit of exemption for income-tax.

The information in regard to contractors and engineers is stated to be still under collection. The Committee desires that the position in regard to other professional categories, such as architects, chartered accountants etc. should also be ascertained after getting information

from the concerned institutes....In this connection the Committee note that at present only 3,389 doctors, 1419 lawyers and 346 engineers are 'assessed to wealth-tax."

I think these are striking and significant figures which should be borne in mind. do not wish to quote anything more. But it does seem to me that if the Finance Ministry were to pay attention to these matters, at least to the Reports which bring to notice the kind of weaknesses and inefficiency that exist in the administration of taxation laws, the kind of weaknesses that exist in the administration of financial rules and regulations, then, I think, it could effect savings to the country which would run into hundreds of crores of rupees and which might well have the effect of there being less need for having to levy fresh taxation in a year when inflation is already so rampant.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI (Calcutta—South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in support of the Finance Bill and the proposals made there in, I would like to highlight two important points before you today and, through you, Sir, to the Finance Minister and the Madam Deputy Finance Minister.

At the time of presenting the General Budget, the Finance Minister, in his opening remarks, made two points very clear which I would like to quote. He said:

"The social and economic problems that we currently face can be resolved in the long run only in the frame-work of a rapidly expanding economy with socialist objectives."

I would like to remind the Government, the Madam Deputy Finance Minister that 'a rapidly expanding economy with socialist objectives' means that there should not be any compromise with the forces that are opposed to the socialist objectives and, secondly, it means that there should be rapid arrangements made both within the administration and the Government to

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi]

face the situation so that they do not give any picture to the people that the Government, in some way or other, is submitting to the threat of forces that are opposed to social objectives.

Again, I would like to quote the Finance Minister:

"Inflationary pressures have to be contained to a judicious combination of management, increased production, policy of our national wage scheme and strengthening of public distribution system".

I would like to highlight the words, "strengthening of the public distribution system" and "sound policy of our national wage scheme"

On both the fronts, the Government, in some way or other, could not place a very clear and promising picture before the nation so that there should be a sufficient feeling amongst the people who genuinely believe in the socialist objectives that we are fighting for that and that our victory is sure. do not doubt the integrity of the Government nor do I feel that the Government is going back. I only submit that today our country is facing a situation where nobody can say where our economy will be after six months and what the situation in the country will be during the current year.

I appeal to the Government today to see that the promises which they have already made to the people should not only be carefully guarded but also in the process of implementation there should be preparation of the blue-print of the administrative arrangements. It will not be wise to have only the radical slogans without preparation of the blue-print. The result will be that we will be strengthening the hands of those forces who want to betray the causes of socialist objectives in this country.

My hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, is absent at the moment in the House.

He is one of the senior members of this House. I have no intention to criticise his speech. Though I will agree with him about his arguments on economic side, I feel sorry that he should have made an unusual and unsympathetic remark about Mrs. Indira Gandhi's visit to Iran and the Government's attitude, that it is only submitting, once again, to the United States....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please excuse me for a minute. Because the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here, I want to bring to your notice a very serious thing....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even you will be perturbed to know it. One man has died. The General Secretary of the National Mazdoor Union, Mr. Mhalgi, was taken into custody in Bombay and he died in the custody. As a result of that, there is going to be a Bombay bandh tomorrow. I wanted to bring to your notice a very serious thing that has happened. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should communicate this news to the Minister concerned and the House should be given the information about it.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : दिल्ली में लोको

रनिंग स्टाफ हड़ताल पर चला गया ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: At 3 P.M., we are taking up the discussion. Why don't you wait for another 25 minutes.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: I request my unhappiness over the remarks of Prof. Mukerjee about the visit of Shrimati Indira Gandhi to Iran. Perhaps the members of the Communist Party feel the failure of the communist movement in

India and perhaps in some other parts of the world also for a reason that the Communists speak every day for proletarian internationalism but hide the national interest which they want to highlight. If Comrade Brezhnev, a great friend of ours, did not feel the hesitation to launch a peace offensive measure by visiting the United States ultimately for world peace. I do not feel anything wrong to Mrs. Indira Gandhi's recent visit to Iran for our own national economic cooperation with the Government of Iran.

Now I would make some points about the proposals made in the Finance Bill. Government have rightly taken the decision to give concessions for a further period of one year and two years where the oil-furnace boilers are to be converted into coal-furnace boilers. It is no doubt a good decision. A rational approach has been made by the Ministry in this regard. I would like to make this request to the Government. Even if we increase the production, it does not solve the present economic crisis. We should have a sound and scientific distribution system for all productive goods. I say this because we have nationalised the non-coking coal-mines and oil-furnace boilers are to be converted into coal-furnace boilers in the present context of the crisis in petroleum products.

It is a fact known to the House and the Government that, even after nationalisation of coal-mines huge stocks of coal are piled up in the mine areas for want of scientific coordination between the Railway Ministry and the coalmines. People are not getting coal for their domestic consumption. I do not talk about industry. They are also facing the same problem. The problem will not be solved by transferring one item to another, but the problem can only be solved if we have a genuine approach and perspective thinking on the major issues that are going on today in the country.

In regard to petroleum products, it is a fact that we are facing crisis. But is it not a fact that Government can still take some more decisive steps to see that the petroleum products are used for productive purposes only? I am sorry to say that, in this hour of crisis, the consumption of fuel, specially petroleum products, has been increasing day by day. Every day thousands of vehicles, cars and trucks, are coming on the road getting new licences. Can the Government not take any action to see that the issue of cars, ambassadors and Fiats, is reduced to a certain extent. It will not do any harm at the moment. On the other hand, it will help in reducing the consumption of petroleum products, specially fuel. I believe that, in this hour of crisis, we can maintain this standard for two or three years. It will help the economy of our country. It will not demoralise the standard of living. This is one of my suggestions to the Government.

Secondly, I would like to highlight another important aspect. It is with regard to submission or surrender of Government to the threat of organized sections for increasing salaries and other things. I would like to point out that increasing salaries is not the solution. I agree that in view of the price rise the organised sections of trade unions are demanding more salaries, but when Government submit to it without considering how they can reduce the prices of essential commodities, it ultimately encourages inflationary tendencies which lead the country to disaster. I request the Government to make a ceiling on salaries and to have a national wage policy which can at least give stabilisation of the economic situation for the coming five years since the Fifth plan at the moment is not a matter which can be discussed. (Interruption) Whenever any effort or threat or approach comes from organised working people to the Government for increasing salaries, Government should consider all the aspects and should make a scientific



[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi]

approach to the problem whether it is the time for the Government to accept it or not, I am not against the working people. Recently I have seen one important thing. About two months back, the university and college teachers—Madam Deputy Minister will agree with me—demanded more salary. Of course, they can demand because they are leading the nation; they are educating the students. Their demand was accepted and the Government had to take an additional burden on it. No one is objecting if the teachers get more salary. But, what about the students? You know that in this hour of price rise and crisis of economic situation, teachers are getting more salaries leading the country to a further deficit budget and inflationary trend. Recently, when I visited two days ago a primary school in a village—the Education Minister will confirm it—I was told by the teacher who took me there that the attendance of the students has decreased by 30% because the village students coming to study in the classes III, IV and V, their stomach is not full and so, the teachers said that they stay at home and without food come to the schools only for one or two days in a week. They showed me the figures in a school which had 60 students on its rolls and the attendance was only 23. When I asked a question, they said, they have no food and they will come only twice or thrice a week and when they get food, they try to come to the school. This is the horrible situation of the country at the moment. So, I request you to consider. Of course, they have increased the salary of the teachers. But they must have a scientific approach to the students and their problems. You know, Sir, about 70% of the hostels are closed as the students do not get their regular food. There is no arrangement for subsidised food for the students as you are giving to the Military and the Police and the factory people in their factories. But there is no arrangement for the students in their hostels.

Now I come to newsprint. The Government is telling that they will stop the imports. But still we are importing newsprint for the crisis. But inside the country you see that the students are not getting textbooks which cost Rs. 2 or 2.50. The Government is not having any plan to provide the students of this country at least cheap-priced textbooks, but the Government is allowing to be published thousands and millions of yellow books and blue journals all over the country. Wherefrom is this newsprint coming? How is it being utilised. This way, the Government, whatever may be their approach at the present moment, may not help the situation if they are not serious enough to understand the problems in this hour of crisis.

This is my only appeal. When you want to increase the salary of one section as they are an organized force, the Government should consider the non-organized force and their problems also. There is the agricultural labour which is non-organized. The hawkers are non-organised. There are so many people in this country who are only casual wage-earners who are non-organized. The Government is not considering anything for them. The Government is only considering the organized sector and is submitting to its threat. This way not only this country is facing a disease which is taking the country into an atmosphere where the ultimate results will be very harmful to the nation. I would like to warn the Government that it is time to consider the consequences.

I would like to conclude with one appeal and that is about the food situation. The Government had said in the Budget proposals as also in the present proposals that we have to increase our exports. But how can you increase the exports? The export items are tea, coffee, jute and other important items. If you look at the character of these industries, they are still being managed by those forces which have genuinely proclaimed that they are against the socialist objectives. Shri G. D. Birla who was

then a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly in the days of Freedom Struggle, said in his speech in those days, 'I want freedom for this country. I want that the British should go out of this country, but I ultimately believe that capitalism will survive. So, we must realise that there are forces in those days who wanted this country to continue to have a capitalist character to exploit the poor people once again and the Government is not taking any step against them. I only conclude that the Government is educating the people about the benefits of democracy and socialism, but they are not educating the people about the risks of socialism. (The Government has only wounded the tiger, it has not killed the tiger. The wounded tigers have become man-eaters, so the Birlas and Tatas have become man-eaters. If you want to shoot, shoot to kill it. Do not wound them. Otherwise, they will spoil the poor man of this nation.

With these words, I conclude.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The Finance Minister has made a very significant comment while introducing the Budget to the House. He had then said that principal concern of every central budget has to be to strike a proper balance between the requirements of accelerated growth, stability, greater social justice and self-reliance. Even after listening to the comments that are made by the Finance Minister while moving the Finance Bill for consideration with some small marginal changes that he has suggested, I am convinced that the Budget proposals that have been presented to this House will not be able to meet the

requirements of stability, accelerated growth, self-reliance and social justice.

As far as the problem of inflation is concerned, the very same Finance Minister had estimated only a deficit of the order of Rs. 87 lakhs last time. Actually it has increased eight-fold. The order of deficit financing in our various Five-year Plan periods as gone very much beyond our expectations. In the First Plan this was Rs. 333 crores. In the Second Plan this was Rs. 854 crores. In the third plan this was 1133 crores. Asked a question on one occasion to the Finance Minister whether during the four years of the Fourth Plan the deficit financing has reached a figure of Rs. 1500 crores. The Finance Minister told the House that his was probably a figment of imagination of the hon. Member. Later on I put the same question to the Planning Minister. I was told that in the first four years of the Fourth Plan the deficit financing was of the order of almost Rs. 2,000 crores a year. My stretch of imagination could go only to Rs. 1500 crores but actually it has gone much beyond Rs. 2,000 crores. So, I do believe that the order of deficit financing in the coming year will not be Rs. 125 crores but it is still more. More deficit financing means more inflation. That means more rising prices, more dwindling living standards of the common people all round. The is a global phenomena. Whenever Finance Minister always says that this is a global phenomena. Whenever we raise such questions about rising prices he says, it is a global phenomena. If he says this is a global phenomena, what about rise in prices, which is also a global phenomena? I would like to quote certain figures regarding rise in prices and rise in wages.

#### Rise in prices (points).

Germany	7
France	8
Britain	10.5
Italy	11
Holland	6
Belgium	7
Denmark	11
Ireland	12.5

#### Rises in wages (points).

	10.5
	14
	12
	28.5
	13
	15.5
	20
	12.5

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

This clearly shows that wherever there has been rise in prices there has also been correspondingly an increase in wages. But there has been no corresponding increase in wages in our country.

The Railway Budget has created a general inflationary pressure and we find that prices will continue to rise. The ideals of stability and social-justice are becoming completely destroyed. What about the ideal of self-reliance which the hon. Minister has referred to in his Budget speech? So far as self-reliance is concerned what is required is better mobilisation of internal resources and better conservation of the inter-resources of the country. Unfortunately they are not prepared to tax corporate sector in this country. The budget has remained loyal to the patrons of the ruling party. Corporate sector has not been taxed at all. I would not have minded if there is an upward revision in respect of luxury goods.

As far as the Wanchoo Committee Report is concerned, the Government is very conveniently using this report, as far as income on higher brackets is concerned and as far as sur-tax on higher income brackets is concerned. They have brought down the rate from 97.5 to 77 per cent. Wanchoo Committee said that black money should be unearthed. Many Members of the ruling party said that is not possible to unearth black money. They said that this is not possible of achievement by the step of demonetisation of the currency.

The Finance Minister once said that in 1946. The experiment of demonetisation was tried then but it failed. That was because at that time they left out hundred rupee and ten rupee notes completely untouched. At the time when demonetisation was tried in 1946, the total currency if ten rupee notes was 31 per cent while hundred rupee notes constituted 45 per cent. Since 76 per cent of the currency notes remained untouched in 1946 the demonetisation experiment did not succeed in unearthing the black money.

On the contrary, in a small country like, Belgium, in 1944 they introduced the demonetisation measures. They demonetised the hundred to five thousand franc currency notes in 1944 and they succeeded in unearthing black money. If we do that here we will be asked as to how could black money be touched when it was used for elections. It was white money when it was used in elections but now it has become black. To this no answer could be given by Government. Therefore they are not going to demonetise.

In addition to that, I would also like to point out one thing. It seems that there is a further increase in the wealth tax and sur-tax on the companies Excess Profits Tax. Levies on luxury goods could also be increased but, the levies on motor vehicles, scooters, tobacco and postal rates are bound to affect the common man. We expect that while bringing forward the Finance Bill for consideration, probably, the Finance Minister would take cognisance of the criticisms during the general discussion. But, there was no impact on the Finance Minister at all.

Again we find that one particular aspect needs to be looked into. That is regarding the differential excise duty that exists in the processing industry.

Sir, this House knows that as far as processing industries are concerned, there is one mechanised processing industry and one hand-driven processing industry. There is a differential in excise duty in these two that has been introduced in the budget proposals. This differential is to be further increased by the budget proposals. It is our experience that many manufacturers camouflage by declaring the power driven process as hand-driven process. As a result of this, they take advantage of the excise duty relief that is given to them. In reality what is happening is this. I do not want to spend much time on this. If we compute the excise duties for the power driven process on the basis of the new budget proposals, the computed value for the superfine

cotton quality comes to approximately 10 paise per running-meter. On the hand-driven process, that comes to 3 paise per running meter. That means that there is a differential of seven paise. As a result of this, we find that the industry again and again uses mecanised process, and, as a result, a lot of workers are thrown away. Therefore, I would suggest that as far as relief given to hand-driven processing industry is concerned, that differential levy should be dispensed with. I would say that both the levies should be brought on par. In any processing industry, as far as power-driven factory is concerned, the excise duty differential should be given up so that the workers will not be thrown away.

There is one other aspect which is very dangerous as far as the new budget proposals are concerned. It has been decided to curb food subsidies in Central Food. Because of that the issue price of wheat is a going up.

Now, I come to reduction in expenditure on social services and employment schemes. This is supposed to be given priority. But, we find that Garibi Hatao slogan has been reduced to mockery.

Therefore, I would concretely suggest that even at this stage there is still some scope for modification in the proposals. I hope that you will consider the following suggestions of mine:

- (1) Upward revision of levies on luxury goods like air-conditioners etc.
- (2) Reduction in the levies on essential commodities of mass consumption;
- (3) Imposition of Expenditure Tax;
- (4) Imposition of capital levy;
- (5) Clubbing of agricultural and non-agricultural income for

the purpose of income-tax as suggested by Raj Committee;

- (6) Ceiling on income, proper and expenditure;

Demonetisation should be introduced to unearth black-money and ultimately there must be greater curb on the non-developmental expenditure in the country which is to the tune of 16 per cent. Only if all these measures are adopted there will be adequate mobilisation and even if the expenditure on account of the demands being granted to the railwaymen is incurred but if this revenue side is mopped up adequately it will be possible to meet the demands of the workers, agriculture labour, etc. and it will be possible for us to see that the inflation is checked and dwindling standards of living of the people are checked. But this Government will not do it because this Government's budget is a budget for the patrons of the ruling party.

**श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) :**

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, अग्री श्री पी० के० बोष ने बँक मनी को कब्र करने के बारे में कई तजवीजें रखी हैं। उन्होंने प्रापर्टी और लैंड पर सीलिंग के बारे में जो तजवीजें रखी हैं, मैं उन को पूरी तरह से सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

पिछले साल फूड टेक-ओवर का हमारा कंसपेरिमेंट फ़ैल हुआ, लेकिन हम ने उस के कारणों का पूरी तरह एनेलेसिस नहीं किया जरूरत इस बात की थी कि गवर्नमेंट यह पता लगाती कि पिछले साल फूड टेक-ओवर की पालिसी के फ़ेल होने के क्या कारण थे। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने ऐसा करने के बजाये इस साल अपनी पालिसी में चेंज की है। गवर्नमेंट यह समझने लगी है कि शायद वह कुछ काम को पूरी तरह कर नहीं पायेगी, इस लिए इस काम को होलसेलर्ज को सौंप दिया जाये। इसी वजह से इस साल एक्सपेरिमेंट के तौर पर होलसेलर्ज को व्हीट ट्रेड में इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया गया है।

**(श्री सतपाल कपूर)**

मैं उपा एरिया से आता हूँ, जो सरप्लस है। पिछले साल पंजाब ने 27 लाख टन से ज्यादा व्हीट सैडल पूल में दिया था। इस साल हमें 22 लाख टन व्हीट देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट ने होल-सेल को व्हीट ट्रेड में इन्ट्रोड्यूस करने की जो पालिसी प्रक्यार की है, उस का वह बदले। उस को बदलना बहुत जरूरी है।

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You may continue your speech tomorrow. Now, before I call Mr. Bosu, I have request from the Minister of Railways that he would like to share certain information with the House before the Motion itself is taken up. If you have no objection I will allow him to make that statement. The Minister for Railways.

If you have no objection, I will call upon him. Let him make the statement.

14.59 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: THREATENED  
RAILWAY STRIKE**

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I had in my statement made in the House on 25th April, 1974, informed the House of the strike notice that has been served on the zonal Railway Administrations, on the 22nd and 23rd April, 1974, by the recognised Unions affiliated to the All India Railwaymen's Federation, and some unrecognised unions. I had on that occasion made it very clear that I would make every effort to arrive at a negotiated settlement, and I appealed to all the staff in the Indian Railways, to con-

sider the present critical economic situation of the country, and not to take any precipitate action which would harm the country's interests.

15 hrs.

Since then, there have been long meetings of the Negotiations Committee presided by the Deputy Minister of Railways, Shri Mohd Shafi Qureshi, on the 27th, 29th and 30th April, 1974. All the demands were discussed at length and wherever the Government could meet the demands this has been agreed to. I also joined the discussions late in the evening on 30th April, and it was then decided that the minutes of the meetings, the areas where agreement had been reached and the stand on the other items should be finalised on 1st May, at a meeting in Rail Bhavan, where the representatives of all the Union would meet the Member (Staff). This meeting on the 1st May was attended by Shri A P. Sharma, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan and Shri Gokhale, but none of the representatives from AIRF or other unions was present. The minutes were finalised on the 1st May and they were further discussed today, the 2nd May and accepted. The final stand on the demands....

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** Accepted by whom?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA:**...has been taken.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Accepted by whom?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA:** By those who were present. I shall briefly....

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** We have cooperated with the hon. Minister at your request, Sir. If he does not show cooperation, we shall stand in the way of his making such sort of speeches here. It is never done. You must appreciate that we have

allowed you to do something which is never done, because you as Deputy-Speaker has requested.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am only giving the facts. I shall briefly enumerate the various demands of the unions and the final outcome of the negotiations.

One of the main demands was revision of wages by about 75 per cent and change in the dearness allowance formula. The wage bill on the Indian Railways for the year 1972-73 was about Rs. 500 crores. The decision of the Government on the Pay Commission's recommendations gives a benefit of Rs. 110 crores to the railwaymen which means a 20 per cent increase in the wage bill. A further 75 per cent increase in the wage bill would have meant at least Rs. 400 crores of expenditure. After the Pay Commission have gone into all aspects of wages and dearness allowance and the Government had taken the decision on it, it was not possible now to revise the wages and the dearness allowance formula.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.... (Interruptions.)

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: In any case, I shall state it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me hear his point of order.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): We also would like to participate in the debate. If it is the intention of hon. Members that everybody should speak and be heard, let all speak and all of us be heard. Otherwise, it will be difficult for anybody to speak. Otherwise, we shall also raise points of order on Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My point of order is this. The adjournment motion was set to start at three

O'clock today. At that time, the House could not transact any other business except my moving the adjournment motion. You, Sir, had made a certain request....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not made a request.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I withdraw that part and say that you announced that the Railway Minister...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did not announce.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:..... wanted to share certain information with us, and we were anxious to hear him. That does not mean that he should give a reply before hearing us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is no reply....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We go by this now that there is no provision in the rules for the hon. Minister to make a speech like this before an adjournment motion is moved. So, he should now be asked to keep quiet and listen to us and give his reply at the end of the debate.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He cannot direct like this. How can he may say that the hon. Minister should keep quiet? He cannot use the words 'keep quiet'.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They demanded a statement. Now they do not want it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me first deal with the point of order raised already. There cannot be too many points of order.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have risen to a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will hear it after I deal with this. Exactly because I am aware of this, I thought I should mention to the House and take the consent of the House. But this is rather unusual. Naturally, when a Minister wants to come forward with a statement the...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: A funny thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: ....Chair is informed about it. Very often he gives a copy of the statement in advance. If he is allowed to make the statement, we go by the rules, that no questions may be asked. Here a statement came to me a little while ago before the debate started.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why did you allow it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That was why I put it to you and you all agreed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): I was not here. I did not agree.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does not matter if the House agreed. The majority of the House agreed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Prof. Dandavate himself agreed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I have done it with the consent of the House and the House cannot go back on it even if you do not want to hear the Minister.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Once other demand..... (Interruptions.)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): We cannot hear you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us do things as decided. I have done it with the consent of the House. I cannot go back on it.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: One other demand was that there should be a scientific job evaluation of all jobs in the Railways, and this I have accepted within the framework of the Pay Commission's recommendations..... (Interruptions.)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have been deceived. Let that go on record.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Considering the large number of categories..... (Interruptions.)

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I cannot hear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What can I do about it?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Ask him to wait till the House quietens down. Here is a most important statement being made and we cannot hear even a word of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We won't allow him to make the statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is the right of members to hear. What can I do about it, if you yourselves create noise. I cannot go back on any decision of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the information that he has shared so far with us?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Considering the large number of categories involved and the complexity of the problem, this scientific job evaluation may take at least 3 years, but when once it is done, it will definitely be useful and will benefit the staff (Interruptions.)

On the question of giving bonus to the railwaymen.....

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Do not be a party to this deceit....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have taken the consent of the House.

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA:** On the question of giving bonus to the railwaymen, since the Bonus Review Committee is seized of the problem, it will be premature to take a decision until the recommendations of the Bonus Review Committee are received by the Government

As regards the demand concerning working hours.... (*Interruptions*), I have accepted the Miabhoy Tribunal's award *in toto*, and this gives a benefit of Rs. 35 crores.

As regards the employment of casual labour, while this cannot be completely precluded considering the type and conditions of works on the Railways, I have agreed that casual labour will not be utilised in certain specified locations like workshops, yards, stations, loco sheds etc, for works of a regular and continuous nature. I have agreed to a cadre review as early as possible at such of the above locations and create additional posts, if necessary. This will benefit a large number of workers.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** On a point of order.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** No.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. Lakkappa, why don't you keep quiet?

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** The Chair should regulate the proceedings. You must be within the rules. You must regulate the proceedings. They demanded a statement. Now everytime they are interrupting. This is not permitted within the rules. Under the guise of points of order he disrupts the proceedings..... (*Interruptions*.)

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I am not opposed to the statement. Let him make a statement. My point of order is only this. Is it open to the Minister to say something which is not correct? He said something about bonus. This question was never before the Bonus Review Committee. It has not considered that issue at all..... (*Interruptions*.) I want your ruling.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I promise you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I shall never believe anything that comes from this corrupt Minister.... (*Interruptions*.)

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** On a point of order. I take strong exception to what Mr. Bosu has said. Please check up the record. What he said should be expunged. He said: I am not prepared to hear anything from the corrupt Minister. That should be expunged from the records of the proceedings.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** My point of order is not on corruption. My point of order is different. We are not deciding which percentage of corruption. My point of order is this. He has a right to make a statement. He says something in that statement about which apparently he does not know. It is before you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker; that statement is not before me. I am only hearing it as he reads it. He says that the Bonus Review Committee is considering it. It is not before the Bonus Review Committee and he cannot therefore say so.

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA:** As regards the demand for supply of subsidised foodgrains in grainshops I have agreed that arrangements will be made to open as many fair price shops as necessary so that all points on the Railways, where more than 300 staff are posted, will have fair price shops where grains will be made available at the same scale and rate that the State Government gives.



[Shri L. N. Mishra]

These fair price shops will be run either by co-operatives or can be licensed to and organised by staff representatives. Government will make available the necessary buildings and the staff to operate fair price shops will be given on deputation from the Railways if required by the cooperative societies.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On a point of order. I have to make a submission.... (*Interruptions.*) It is a point of order. 3 P.M. was the time fixed for taking up the adjournment motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you come in just now or you were in right at the beginning? When did you come?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am coming to that point also.

Sir, you are setting up a new convention. The adjournment motion has been admitted and the subject of the adjournment motion is the railway strike. If you do not suspend the rules, only the mover of the motion is entitled to make his submission. The House has not got the right, not even the Deputy-Speaker has got the right, to allow the Minister to make a statement without suspending the rule relating to adjournment motions. If you permit the hon. Minister to make his statement, then, it means, you are setting up a new convention, in contravention of the rules of the House. This is my submission. You cannot allow him to make the statement. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Let me deal with him. I asked Mr. Guha specifically this question, at what time, at what point of time, he came to the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is not the point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have heard you. Kindly sit down. (*Interruptions.*)

If you are not interested, there is no point of order. Mr. Mishra, you can carry on.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: From what I have stated to you, the totality of the demands put forth by the unions is clear. I leave it to the House to judge how it is possible for the Railways to agree to these demands in toto. There are only two alternatives—either to increase the fares and freights or to run the Railways with a huge deficit.

Therefore, both ways, whether it is increase in freights and fares, or the working of the Railways at a loss, can thus damage to the nation. Therefore, there was no other alternative but to consider only those demands which can be met without seriously jeopardising the financial resources of the Railways. Already in these negotiations I have agreed to items which will aggregate to a total of about Rs. 70-80 crores and together with pay revisions as result of Pay Commission's recommendations, the increase to burden on the Railways will be in the neighbourhood of about Rs. 190 crores which is about 40 per cent of the Wage Bill of 1972-73. The House will, therefore, appreciate that I have done the very best in meeting the demands.

I, therefore, appeal to the House to support me in the stand that I have taken and use all your influence with the public and the railway staff to see that the wheels are kept moving and the country's economy is not shattered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I must say that whatever has happened, has been most unfortunate and I would like that this should not be repeated. I do not approve of the idea of the Chair being caught by surprise.

Now, this statement came before me just before I was about to call Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. I did not have a chance to go through the statement myself. Normally, a statement should be before the Speaker long before it is made, so that he can go through it and all that sort of thing. I would also point out to the rule that when the Minister *suo motu* wants to make a statement, he can come with a statement, with the permission of the Speaker. In such cases, no questions are asked. But when a request like this came, I immediately felt that the procedure was rather unusual, specially.... (Interruptions.) The difficulty with you is that you came at a point of time and you did did know what was going on here. You raised such a hullabaloo. I was reply to you but you were too busy talking and you did not listen to me. That is the difficulty.

I felt that the whole thing was unusual, especially when it is a sensitive question, which touched-off a lot of furore in the morning. I did not want that to be repeated. Therefore, I thought I should take the consent of the House. I did not know what the statement was but I thought that if the Minister has some information to give, then the members could discuss it more meaningfully. Therefore, I mentioned to you that if you had no objection, I would allow him to make a statement, and you all agreed. When by your consent I have allowed him, how do you ask me to go back in the middle? That is not possible.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, you have allowed something more. Earlier, when I wanted to give some piece of information you said "yes, but afterwards". Let me give that piece of information before the discussion on the adjournment motion begins.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is a rather unusual procedure.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has allow it. It is on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will tell you what happened before, in the case of Prof. Dandavate, because you were not in the House and I was here. While one member was speaking on the Finance Bill, Prof. Dandavate came and wanted to intervene to pass on some information relating to this. I told him at that point of time "this is irregular, you can mention this when we take up the adjournment motion". I did say that. Therefore, if you do not mind, let him pass on that information. Since I have allowed the Minister to pass on some information, why should I not allowed him also?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): The Minister has not even expressed regret.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Regret for what?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, on a point of order. While permitting the Minister to make a statement, you were kind enough to state that you will take the sense of the House. So, in this case also you have to take the sense of the House..... (Interruption.) In the case of an unusual procedure you have to adopt the same procedure..... (Interruption.) I want to assure you that my other friends will not otherwise be allowed to speak. Therefore, kindly listen to my point of order. My point of order should be heard... (Interruption.) My point of order is this. When you found the statement of the Minister coming at the last moment, you considered it an unusual thing. For that reason, you had to take the permission of the House. This is also an unusual thing. Since the hon. Member is coming up with a statement, which is an unusual thing, I would request you to follow the same procedure and take the consent of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not be too small-minded. Let us hear him.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is a question of procedure. In your judgment, if you want to rule it out, I have nothing to say. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made a commitment to him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): As permitted by you earlier, with your permission, Sir, I am only giving one piece of information that will help the debate. We have just now received the news that Mr. Mhalgi who was the General Secretary of the Indian Mazdoor Union, who was a great trade union leader of Railways in Bombay, though he was a heart patient, was taken into custody against medical advice and he died in the custody today and, as a result of that, there is going to be a Bombay bandh tomorrow.... (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

15.30 hrs.

#### MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT— Contd.

#### ARREST OF LEADERS OF RAILWAY WORKERS—Contd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Dalmond Harbour): Sir, I share the concern expressed by Prof. Dandavate in passing on the news of the sad demise of Comrade Mhalgi who was the mover of this resolution. That is why it is much more significant. Although he was a heart patient and the police knew it, they did not take

any care and the man died while in custody. So, the people of Bombay will rise tomorrow and give you a befitting reply.... (*Interruptions*).

I move:

"That the House do now adjourn" to discuss the indiscriminate arrest of leaders and workers of Railways, like, Mr. George Fernandes, Mr. P. K. Barooah, Mr. N. S. Chaudhury and others.

I must at the outset confess that during my seven years in the Lok Sabha, I have not seen one single instance when the Minister took recourse to a trickery, to take advantage of our move for a settlement, to take advantage that we are very anxious to come forward for a settlement.... (*Interruptions.*) and also, with the Deputy-Speaker in the Chair, he was hoodwinked and taken for a ride. In the House, we may or may not agree on many things. But at least we do not go in for taking recourse to methods of cheating. That is what has been done right now.

A situation has been created by Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit and Mr. L. N. Mishra under the supreme command of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. They are determined to bring calamity to millions. Today, in the Railways, there are 17 lakh workers and 3 lakh casual workers. They will plunge us into the worst crisis of all times. It is exhibiting worst betrayal and meanness. This repressive attitude only befits the class character of the ruling party people who sit against us.

Today's arrest of Mr. George Fernandes at 3-30 A.M. at Lucknow, the Convenor of the National Coordination Committee for Railwaymen's struggle, the arrest of Mr. N. S. Choudhury, Member, Action Committee, the arrest of Mr. P. K. Barooah—the police came and knocked at the door of Mr. A. K. Gopalan at 4 P.M.

this morning; if I were the resident there, I could not have allowed them in—all this is nothing but a general sweeping arrest of trade union leaders and workers that they had decided to do earlier

15.34 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the Chair].

Hundreds and thousands of them are behind the bars. This has been done as revealed in the document that I laid on the Table of the House only two days ago. The secret Circular of the Ministry of Home Affairs under the signature of Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, says:

"One of the important ingredients of effective preventive action will be the arrest and removal from the scene of their activities of persons who otherwise would either contribute to the success of the strike ... or create serious law and order problems. It will be appreciated that the timing of such preventive arrests should be neither premature nor late."

How nicely it is done!

"The provisions of the Maintenance of the Internal Security Act could be profitably invoked while undertaking preventive action. Section (i) (a) (xiii) specifically enables detention of any person with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to maintenance of services essential to the community..." etc. etc.

This paper is laid on the Table of the House. It is an open and accepted document. Anybody can read it, how meak and dirty the Government could be in tackling the workers' movement.

I am saying that this is a long drawn preparation because in the letter under reference there is another reference to a correspondence dated the

2nd April. The whole thing has been planned in a very well organized manner for a long time, although our friend Mr. Lalit Narayan with his very pious look said, "No arrests as long as negotiations are there". And what was the pretext of the Railways for yesterday's action? AIRF AND CITU did not go. Not for negotiations but for getting the written version of the proposal of the Railway Board. But the actual fact is that we are negotiating unitedly as a National Coordination Committee. We went yesterday. We have no separate identity as a party in the matter of this negotiation. It was just the time— not too premature, not too delayed. We condemn the blatant gross violation of democratic rights and assurances. It is a cloak and dagger game. It clearly shows that the Government wants a show-down; they do not want a negotiated settlement; nor are they anxious to avert this strike. Otherwise, seven hours before today's crucial meeting at 10 A.M., they could not have done this beastly act of arresting the convener of the Committee and hundred others. Even yesterday evening, Comrade Samar Mukherjee, a negotiator, was informed by no less a person than a Member of the Railway Board that the meeting this morning at 10.00 A.M. did stand. On the one hand they maintain a facade of negotiations; after a lot of deliberate delay by the Railways, continuous negotiations have been taking place from 11th April. And what are the purposes? The purposes are: (1) for propaganda, for consumption of the people outside; (2) to lower the tempo of struggle; and (3) to create a picture of dividend council. On the other hand, on massive propaganda through radio, through television, through Government advertisements, crores of rupees have been spent. There is no dearth of funds for these. Who are the culprits? Let the House judge. let the people of the country judge. As early as 27th April, 200 trains were cancelled. Lakhs of people were stranded.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Postal mails were withheld. The Postal Departments refused to take parcels. The whole effort was to antagonise the people against the railwaymen. And, of course, the chief of 'Garibi Hatao', the fountain of all repressive methods in the country, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, writes from Iran, 'no bonus to the railwaymen; no meeting of demands',—a part of the *garibi hatao* formula that she has been selling since 1971.

What about this secret circular to officials for preparation for a battle and mobilisation of the army? Tarpaulins must be bought. The other things should be bought. There is this secret agreement with Mr. A. P. Sharma's company NFIR; then deployment of Territorial Army.....

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): Why don't you tell us the secret?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not want to damage you to that extent here. The demands are very reasonable, very meagre and very legitimate. All they wanted was.... (Interruptions.) Why do these Lalit Babu's people go on interrupting me? If you do not bring the House to order—you are a Congressman.....

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): He is casting aspersions on the Chair. While in the Chair, you are not a Congressman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please permit him to have his say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All that they wanted was a need-based minimum wage and pending that, parity with the public sector undertakings. For the Class IV railway worker, the Third Pay Commission could not recommend more than Rs. 96. And no bonus. But, for the public sector undertakings they are at least getting—LIC, steel plants and other public sector units—are at least getting a

minimum of Rs. 350 plus bonus. But, for the Railways Rs. 196 and no bonus. I want to ask the Minister and the Government—why this discrimination? Tell me who is responsible for the price rise, the continuous price rise.... (Interruptions.) I want to ask them. Have you conveniently forgotten the 15th Labour Conference? Where is the Sadachar Samiti leader, Shri Gulzarilal Nandani? A need-based wage. What happened to that Mr. Congressman, today shouting and yelling? How many years ago you participated in the National Labour Conference? What are the things you promised and what have you done during this long spell of time? The demands are very reasonable—one good trade union thinks. Increase in dearness allowance, full neutralisation, job evaluation to the railway worker.....

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Your people have retracted from the demand of parity.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They want to come under the Industrial Disputes Act, and the International Labour Organization, if you have any respect for that sort of organization, was clearly of the view that a railway worker must be covered by the Industrial Disputes Act. What are the demands?

They cannot buy enough foodgrains with the money they get. These Class III and IV; workers work very hard and they want foodgrains at subsidised rates and through the Railways. Why cannot Mr. Mishra do it when Mr. Malaviya has promised to do so? We want to know.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I have said 'Yes' to it. You have not heard my statement the other day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No reply now. Your chance will come. I said 'subsidised foodgrains', not foodgrains through fairprice shops. You do not understand the difference between the

**SHRI B. V. NAIK:** He does not belong to your class.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What is the social burden? I will show you how the productivity has gone up on the railways and why the workers are languishing.

The productivity of the staff can be gauged by the number of traffic units, in tonne kilometre moved, plus passenger kilometre moved by the employee on the open line. The following figures are eloquent. The traffic units—in thousands—moved by per employee on the open lines, 1950-51—122 and 1972-73—200. Why is it then that when a man is delivering the goods, when his productivity has gone up, although he is surrounded by circumstances which are not helpful, why is it that the Government is so reluctant to give him a fair deal? Rs. 350 there and Rs. 196 here. Why do you want to maintain this disparity? On the one hand they are producing more and more on the other, their real wages have gone down but productivity of the railways has gone up.....

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Rs. 122 crores.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The Budgetary figures show that the railways have a trading surplus of Rs. 2611 crores during the ten year period ended March 1973 of which as much as Rs. 1374 crores, that is roughly 53%, was mopped up as contribution by the Railways to the General Revenues etc. Now, tell me. People are producing more than they did 20 years ago, producing and generating wealth adding to the GNP, if you understand the meaning of that. Then why is it that you should treat them like this? The social burden the Railways are carrying, while calculating, the profit figures, is this. The loss on unremunerative branch lines is Rs. 10.98 crores; loan on coaching services Rs. 95.06 crores; low-rated traffic Rs. 115.40 crores. Of course low-rated traffic is for inflating the

dividends of the tycoons, the God-fathers of the people around here. To this may be added Rs. 21.42 crores which the Railways have to spend on the Special Protection Force etc., because of the increased poverty and the deteriorating law and order situation and Rs. 13.27 crores paid as compensation for pilferage and theft. That is the position. Then, Sir, what is their pretext? They say that they have no money. But we have recently in the PAC made a closer survey of the whole thing. Mr. J. P. Mandal is not here; I would like him to read this thing. There is loss to the extent of crores of rupees. About foodgrains we are not bothered because we will allow foodgrains to be carried at low price. There are items like coal, iron ore export, sugarcane, limestone and dolomite, bamboo, fruits and vegetables, firewood, charcoal, oilseeds etc. How much do these total us? Loss of Rs. 55 crores on 17 low-graded commodities. It is very interesting and I am really surprised to read these things. According to the calculations the cumulative value of the purchases in the 13th year is so much. This is about the IBM. When it comes to IBM giant company they have allowed them to plunder. All the agreements were absolutely dubious. I would suggest that the House should take note of these things and act accordingly. In some case the slack and dust were as high as 75 to 100 per cent. In 1968-69 out of the total number of wagons inspected by the Railway Inspecting Organisation and the consignee railways, following complaints of the loco sheds, etc. the content of as high as 23 per cent of the wagons was found to be below specification. The percentage rose from 30 in 1969-70 to still further, to 50 per cent in 1970-71. Moreover the result of some graded tests conducted by zonal railways revealed that during 1971-72 the percentage of wagons found sub-grade was as much as 100 per cent on eastern and north-eastern railways. On other railways the percentage of wagons found sub-grade range between 31.5 per cent or Southern Railway and 64.39 per cent

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

in the Western Railway. There is no dearth of money when you have to fill the pockets of IBM. When you have to fill the pockets of the coal suppliers you have no dearth of funds. When it comes to legitimate wage of the worker you are running short of funds. Mr. L. N. Mishra knows how much it costs to get a wagon readily. Is it Rs. 1,000 per wagon and Rs. 60,000 per rake, for coal being carried from Raniganj to Haryana? Tell us about your intimate knowledge; you must be knowing these things very much in private than in public.

Sir, I want also to know how many of these poor officials have failed in their duties. Shri Ganguly tried to expose this game of corruption in the railways. That was why he had to go. There is no dearth of money for the railways. They can generate a lot more money. The only question is: how to save the railways from the hands of the vultures? They are dominating the railways. Who looks after the workers? I say the workers have to be looked after properly.

Before I conclude, I would only say that genuine efforts should be made to solve the problems of strike. I hope that the Railway Minister will come to his senses and act according to the wishes of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the House do now adjourn"

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not rise to oppose the adjournment motion only because I know what is going to be the fate of this adjournment motion. But, I rise to expose the characteristics of some of the so-called trade union leaders who want to exploit the railway employees in this country to fulfil their political ends. They are more interested in that than to see that the problems of the railway employees are solved. What I am going to state before the House will be known clearly to everybody. I want

this House and the people of this country to know this and more, so, the railmen should know this that the leaders like Shri Banerjee and others, in the name of trade union do not want to solve the problems of the railway workers but they want to serve their own political ends. A question may be asked as to why they have chosen the railways as their play-ground for serving their political ends. This can be clearly seen from the statement and the speeches of my hon. friend, Shri George Fernandes at several places.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: There is no point of order. I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him say what is his point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point of order is this. If he is reading from the newspapers it is all right. Otherwise it is presumed that a copy of the speech must have been given to him and he is reading that from that speech. My point of order is this. Is his source of information from the newspapers or from some other source? I want a ruling on that.

श्री रामदत्तार शर्मा: यह जाली भी हो सकता है।

श्री मधु लिय (बांका): गेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। मेरा कहना है कि जिस को बिना टाइटल किये हुए जेल में बन्द कर दिया है, उस के बारे में अगर कोई आक्षेप करेंगे तो आप को रक्षा करनी होगी उन के बारे में अगर ये कुछ बोलेंगे, तो हम जबाब देने के लिये तैयार हैं। जिस को मीजा के अन्दर बन्द कल रखा है, उस के ऊपर होम मिनस्ट्री और सी० आई० डी० से झूठी रिपोर्ट ले कर अगर लांछन लगाने का प्रयास करेंगे तो हम उस के खिलाफ बोलेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard both the points of orders. Normally speaking, in the House one who is not present or who has no right to defend himself should not be dragged in. But, you will be pleased to see that in the adjournment motion itself you have brought in the name of Shri George Fernandes.

Therefore, I will not permit any one to bring in anything derogatory so far as his personal character or conduct is concerned but I cannot people. Having failed in the battle relate to the issues before us. Obviously here we have to permit it. He has not completed his sentence. Let him first conclude his own sentence.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I was trying to make out that these friends who have chosen the railways as their playing ground having failed..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Battle ground?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It cannot be battle ground. I hope the battle has to be fought with the other countries and not here against your own people. Having failed in the battle of ballots, now, they are interested to create a chaotic situation in many industries so that what they have not gained elsewhere, they will try to gain through this way. And they have chosen the railways. I was going to quote some of the speeches reported to have been made by these so-called trade-unionists and my friend, Shri Limaye, was very much concerned about Mr. George Fernandes. (Interruptions).

Sir, it could be understood very well as to how they are interested not in serving the interests of the railway workers but they are more interested in disrupting the working of the railways and bringing about a chaotic situation.

There are recognised methods to deal with the problem of workers. We have been following one such recognised method and these friends also at times follow the same when it suits them. Mr. Bosu used very strong language about cheating, deceiving, trickery and all these things. What can be a better trickery than this that on the one side you talk about their welfare and on the other side you instigate them to indulge in chaotic activities. Sir, I will quote from the speeches to prove my contention. On 24th and 25th April last it is reported what my friend has told to the railway employees at Asansol—my friend for whom you are shedding tears—he exhorted the workers to go on strike from 8th May. It is not the solution of the problems of the workers they are concerned with but how they can affect the functioning of the various industries in this country. They want to disrupt the power plants dependent on the functioning of the railways so that the Government would be compelled to concede their demands once the availability of steel, coal and other essential commodities goes down as a result of this strike. So, these strikes are not organised to meet the demands of the railway workers but these strikes are being organised to cut down the supplies of coal to the industry, power-plants, etc. so that the whole country is plunged into darkness and a chaotic condition should prevail. Further on they want that due to the short supply of coal all the steel plants be closed. They have said, the food-grains movement will be affected and the fury and anger of the people....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has said the statement was made at Asansol and he has taken the responsibility of making these pronouncements.

श्री ब्रह्म बिलहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वाबियर):  
कौन सा बख्शवार है जिस में यह छपा है ?



श्री जटल बिहारी राजपेयी

इनको यह तो बताना चाहिये क्या इन्होंने स्वयं उनके भाषण को सुना है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Limaye, please point out the rule under which you want to raise a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने कई बार कहा है कि जो सदन का सदस्य नहीं है ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति का नाम यहाँ नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये इनको सोर्स बताना चाहिये। क्या इन्होंने खुद उनके भाषण को सुना है और मंचबार में आया है तो बता दें किस में आया है। मैं इनके सोर्स जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We want to know the source. He may quote from whatever source he likes, and I am not against it. But in this House the practice is that whenever we table any motion, an adjournment motion or any other, it is based on some source. Either it is based on a newspaper report or based on personal knowledge or knowledge given to me by somebody else.

Here, my hon. friend Shri A. P. Sharma is quoting from some report. We do not know whether it is newspaper report. In that case, may I invite your kind attention to one thing? Previously when this thing was going on on a call-attention, I had a source with me which said that Mr. Sharma had been telling the Railway Board officials 'Do not bother; I will break any strike. I never quoted it because I could not prove it. This was also my written source but I did not quote it. I never quoted it because I could not prove it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which is the

rule which the hon. Member is referring to?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): It is very unusual for the Chair, I submit with all humility, to ask us to point to a certain rule about this. This is a matter which for umpteen years Parliament has accepted in practice that whenever any report about a man's speech anywhere is quoted, the source is given. If it is not given, it means that it is a doubtful proposition to quote from it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the hon. Member has said that the speech was made at Asansol, when he has quoted it and particularly has given the place, I think that should suffice. If the hon. Members have got any knowledge to the contrary, they are at liberty to contradict that statement. Shri A. P. Sharma has taken the responsibility and made that statement, and he said that at Asansol that statement was made; so, he has pinpointed the source. The other hon. Members will be entitled to rebut it. Now, let Shri Sharma continue.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I do not know what objection my hon. friends taking to this.

As a matter of fact, I am trying to place before this House that this strike which is being organised is not only politically motivated but it has got a definite purpose behind it and this is how it is reported from the various places where they are organising the strike. That is wrong. Their whole approach is out and out political. They are not interested in solving the problem of the railway workers. This is what I was trying to explain, and I do not know why they are taking objection to this.

As I said in the very beginning, I wanted that this characteristic of the so-called trade union movement that they wanted to carry on in this country should be made known to the people at large, and the railway workers in whose name they are shedding these crocodile tears must know this and their character must be exposed before the people. This is what I was trying to make out. This can be further proved by the discussion that took place between the Railway Ministry and the representatives of the labour organisation.

What was the first item? You will be surprised to know that the first item was 'legitimate trade union activities'. My comrades opposite, he and she-comrades and all the friends opposite wanted to define the term 'legitimate trade union activities'. Somebody said 'Why legitimate? Only 'trade union activities' will do. If they say 'trade union activities', then what is trade union activity? (Interruptions). Let Mr. Banerjee permit me to continue. He does not know; he is not a trade unionist. (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Trade union activities according to the law.

16 hrs.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Shri Vajpayee's representative was also involved in this while defining trade union activity. So he should also know it. They want to define what is trade union activity. The Railway Ministry came out with a definition. It was discussed in the meeting also. This was on the question of victimisation. They could not define what is victimisation.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Who could not? He could not define it, not me. (Interruptions).

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The House will be surprised to know what is the objection taken by these comrades. I do not know whether Shri-

mati Parvati Krishnan may also take that objection. But I am reading out what happened there.

What will be the guiding principle for a legitimate trade union activity? That no worker will be victimised for trade union activities, provided such trade union activities have been carried on within the limits of the law of the land which prohibits acts of violence, acts of sabotage and other criminal offences, in which they are expert in indulging. They take objection to this. They take objection to acts of violence being prohibited. They say squatting on the railway line and obstructing the movement of trains is a legitimate trade union activity. My friends say that dropping the fire from the engine on railways is a trade union activity. Then beating of one worker by another worker when he refuses to yield to their threat and intimidation is a trade union activity.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Wonderful!

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: This is a kind of activity unheard of in any part of the world. Shri S. M. Banerjee wants to carry it on in this country. This is the kind of trade union activities they want to practise in this country. But we are under a democratic constitution in this country. The only right and the most important right given to every citizen in this country is the right to differ. They want to take away the right to differ and they want to establish the right of a handful of unlawful minorities and indulge in unlawful activities. This is what they want to do.

On this very question, the House will be surprised to know that there was 3-4 hours discussion, as to whether violent activities should be treated as trade union activities or not, whether sabotage should be treated as a trade union activity or not, whether intimidation and coercion should be treated as a trade

[Shri A. P. Sharma]  
union activity or not. On these things, my friends carried on four hours discussion and we had to listen to it. Ultimately, I told Shri Qureshi during the negotiations: 'If you like, you can enter into any agreement on that, but so far as we are concerned, we will never agree to this kind of activities in this country'. (Interruptions).

What happened about the demands? The workers and the country must know that in these negotiations the Railway Ministry has conceded to the extent of Rs. 70—80 crores. Now from zero to Rs. 80 crores; this is no progress so far as these people are concerned. It is all right. According to them, there is no progress.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Could you kindly indicate the items which make up the total of Rs. 80 crores? We want to know them.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I will.

The novel argument was that the present financial arrangement of the railways should be changed and whatever is contributed to the general revenue fund, whatever is accumulated with the reserve fund, whatever is put into the development fund, all these funds should be abrogated; All those social obligations should be abrogated and that money should be given to the friends there to be distributed? I asked them this question. you are talking like this in this table, how will you talk in the Lok Sabha; there you will say that the prices and fares should not be increased and taxes should not be levied. They want to eat the cake and have it too. There they say something and here they say an entirely different thing. This is the kind of people who want to carry on trade union activities in this country. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra asked a question. According to the Meabhoj Tribunal Award the hours

of work for the railway employees had been reduced to eight hours for every employee. This will cost money. The other thing is de-casualisation. These and other things will come to about Rs. 70 to Rs. 75 crores. The House must know that in the Railways there are three to four lakhs of workers who are employed as casual labourers. As a result of these negotiations, from tomorrow onwards when the orders are issued, all these casual workers will have a regular scale of pay and those people who were getting only Rs. 2.50 or Rs. 3.50 or Rs. 4.50 according to the local rates will be brought on a regular scale of pay and they will be given the minimum scale that has been prescribed by the Railway administration.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: What casual labour?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: There who are working in the various departments of the Railways and Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan has got a list which has been drawn up. She need not ask me. When the casual workers complete 120 days of continuous service they are brought on a regular pay scale and the substitute also will be brought in the sameway on the regular scale of pay.

In the Railway construction projects people are employed at casual rates now. Hereafter when they complete 180 days they will be brought on a regular scale of pay. The supply of foodgrains about which the Minister has made a reference is definitely another improvement in the condition of service of the railway employees. Who made all these demands?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Mr. Banerjee was not born. He was not there at all. We made these demands before

the Meabhoy Tribunal. The House must know it. Because these demands were made by us, the National Federation of Indian railwaymen, and the Government has conceded them, as a result of the Meabhoy award/ they are annoyed. They feel agitated. They made a demand before the Meabhoy Tribunal to become a party. They also wanted to become a party. The NFIR was a party and the Railway Board was the other party. In its judgment the Meabhoy Tribunal ruled them out. It said that they could not become a party. That is another cause of their annoyance. About the payment of bonus, it is unfortunate that in the absence of Mr. Fernandes, Mr. Banerjee had been repeating this. He/ just now said that the demand of the railway workers for bonus was not before the Bonus Review Committee. He had also said that it is not within the terms of reference. It is a matter of shame that a trade union leader should say/like this when the whole thing is going to be finalised.

(Interruptions)

This is the type of people.  
(Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, I am not yielding.

Sir, so far as the Bonus Review Committee is concerned the terms of reference of the Bonus Review Committee were expanded. The question before the Bonus Review Committee was not whether the railway workers/ could be covered under the Bonus Act or not. The question before the Bonus Review Committee was to revise the scheme of grant of bonus. This was the question before the Bonus Review Committee, to revise the scheme of grant of bonus and they, in/ their judgement, decided that they must hear the representatives of railway workers, the representatives of the Railway administration,

P&T workers, defence workers etc. Unfortunately, Mr. Banerjee was not invited there also. It was only the privilege of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen/ to appear before that Committee. On the other side, Railway Board appeared before the Committee Sir, I would like to inform the House at this point of time that the demand for bonus is our original demand, the original demand of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen. We have taken secret ballot also. We have decided that so long as we are pleading the case before the Bonus Review Committee, so long as the Bonus Review Committee is seized of this matter, it will be unwise for us to go on strike/ that we should wait till such time the report of the Bonus Review Committee is published and till such time Government takes a decision on the report of the Committee. That is why, we have advised the workers—I do not want to keep it/ a secret—that the strike call given by these friends is politically motivated and that workers should oppose the strike. This is because, until and unless the report of the Bonus Review Committee is published, and Government takes a decision on that, there will be/ no cause for grievance so far as the workers are concerned. This is the reason why we have taken this stand. I am sure the large number of railway workers, a vast majority of the railway workers would turn their faces and 8th May will/ prove that it is going to be a doom's day for these people and it is going to be a victory for us. A vast majority of the railway workers have the interest of the nation at heart. They know that the country is passing/ through a serious crisis and in this time of crisis, the best way is to settle problems through a process of negotiation, settlement and agreement and not through illegal strikes, acts of sabotage and violence and all kinds of activities.

With these words, I oppose/ this adjournment motion and I expose the

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

political motivations behind the strike call given by these friends, who have called upon the railway workers to go on strike.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have heard a most eloquent speech from Mr. Sharma. But, unfortunately, his eloquence has been wasted on me because there was so much of factual mis-representation in that speech.

Firstly, I would like to say this. He says that the strike is politically motivated. It is he who is politically motivated because he wants to mis-represent the railway/workers' cause in this House. That is what I charge him with. The Minister also has been mis-leading us. What has happened? Negotiations have been going on. I have also been there during negotiations. Therefore, Sir, I would like to make it absolutely clear that whatever has been said here about the negotiations has been distorted and mis-represented. Why do I say this?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Then why did you sign it?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sign what? This question itself shows that the Minister has his henchmen a round.

What happened yesterday was that on behalf of the National Coordination Committee for Railwaymen's struggle, Shri Gokhale and myself were authorised to sit with the Member Railway Board in charge of staff and such of the NFIR people as may choose to go there in order to see what could be reduced to writing and, how much Government was prepared to meet our demands. There was no question of any signature, and I challenge these people who are there bring that signature .. (Interruptions) It is totally wrong. This is the way they function starting with the statement the Minister made before this adjournment motion was taken up.

AIRF is in the National Coordination Committee. We were authorised by the Coordination Committee ..... (Interruptions) Yet, what did the Minister write to Shri George Fernandez? This is what he says:

"On the 30th April evening, you will recall"

then he goes to give him a pat on the back and another pat on the back to Shri Qureshi and so on—

"the minutes of the agreement was drawn up between Member (Staff) and Union representatives. But it is with profound regret that I learn that the representatives of the AIRF, which you are the President, absented themselves from the meeting this evening, and absence which I can only interpret as a clear indication of your dissociation from the significant agreement and understanding the Committee arrived at in its three days tripartite deliberations."

It was a unilateral decision and the Minister talks of "understanding". I do not know whether he was talking of a dream or nightmare, but he seems to have come to these conclusions, though there was absolutely no substance to it. Because, we are members of the National Coordination Committee. He himself informed us that Shri George Fernandez was coming to the meeting at 10 O'Clock this morning. In fact, I was told over the telephone by a railway official that the meeting was postponed from 9 to 10 O'Clock because Shri George Fernandez was being delayed due to the flight. In actual fact, at that precise moment what was happening was a conspiracy was being hatched to scuttle the negotiations once and for all by the arrest of Shri Fernandez and other members of the Action Committee, by arresting the railway leaders throughout the country and precipitating the strike. I charge the Government with deliberately sabotaging the negotiations, I charge this Gov-

ernment with following a dual policy. Shri Sharma himself has been doing some tight rope walking for the simple reason, on the one hand, we are told that Government is serious about negotiations and on the other hand, a circular goes out from the Home Ministry "keep your lists ready, a strike is coming, arrest all of them." A circular goes out from the Prime Minister, which is very judiciously, diplomatically and in a planned way leaked out, at the time when she goes to Iran pre-judging the bonus issue, saying that it cannot be granted whether matter is under negotiation. The Prime Minister, the head of the Government, has every right to express her thoughts, whether they be given or whether they be not given, to the Chief Ministers of the States, and we will not stand in her way. But who brought that letter into the press? It was a deliberate plan in order to sabotage the negotiations and make bonus a pre-judged issue. Shri Sharma is taking shelter behind the Bonus Review Committee.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: There is no question of taking shelter.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The Railway Minister is taking shelter behind the Bonus Review Committee. Why did you leak that letter to the press to change the whole atmosphere?

It is true that in certain issues there was some measure of agreement. There are the so-called 'minutes'. He uses this wonderful term 'minutes'. Either he is ignorant of English, or he is guided by the Railway Board, which is more ignorant than he is.

The point is that we wanted the stand of the Government to be reduced to writing—knowing how slippery every single one of them are—so that we could judge what we are getting and what we are not getting. Therefore, it was to be reduced to writing.

Strangely enough, this is what happened on the question of supply of foodgrains to railwaymen. When the Minister came, he said, "You are very good boys. How nicely Mr. Qureshi has conducted the negotiations." About the supply of foodgrains, he said, "We will give you foodgrains." So, specifically we put a question to the Minister, "Are you, as the Railway Minister, taking the responsibility of procuring and supplying foodgrains?" He said, "Yes."

And what comes in the minutes. May I read it out to you, Sir, as given to us by the Railway Board people? It says: "To a definite query from the staff side as to whether the fair price shops will be run by the Railways and whether the Railway will undertake the responsibility of procuring foodgrains and supplying at subsidised rates, the Government expressed its inability."

This is about the supply of foodgrains to railway workers. Perhaps, Sir, you are aware of it; maybe, of course, the Minister would not be aware of it because he has got his people who go and buy foodgrains at the fair price shops. The ordinary citizens of this country know what is the availability of foodgrains at controlled price. That is a sore point with the citizens throughout the country. Where is the political motivation?

You want your people to increase production and to make the nation self-reliant on an empty stomach. Is that possible? You want your railwaymen to keep this vital sector going on an empty stomach. In that possible? Availability of foodgrains is all the railway workers have been asking for. And you call it political motivation. You are not even ashamed of calling it as a political motivation.

The railway worker wants foodgrains, essential commodities, and he wants the Railway administration to take up the responsibility of supplying

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

foodgrains to him so that he can keep the wagons moving, so that he can carry coal to Bhilai Steel Plant, so that he can carry foodgrains from one corner of the country to an other corner of the country, so that he can fulfil his duty as a person who has got to keep the vital sector moving. You are not able to understand this. This is what is being distorted by the Government. (Interruptions) You have boasted about the Miabhoy Tribunal that "we got the Tribunals". So what? For two years the award has been in cold storage. The implementation is now coming because the workers have threatened a strike. That is why implementation is coming.

Then, you have talked about de-casualisation. At the same time, what about that casual labour which is being paid different rates than those of the railway-rated labour doing exactly the same work? We are asking only for a reasonable thing. You, do not pay the railway worker himself a wage which is his due and, at the same time, you do not pay the casual worker doing exactly the same work a wage, even the minimum wage of railway worker which is his due. As against the railway worker who is getting Rs. 6 or Rs. 8, why should a casual worker doing exactly the same work be paid only Rs. 2 or Rs. 2.50 p.? How do you justify this? In India, in 1974 it is supposed to be a Welfare State .... (Interruptions) Mr. Sharma, just because Mr. Mishra asked you to interrupt me, you please don't interrupt me. Be a little subtle; don't be so crude about it.

All that we have said is; why the casual labour which is not covered by the Agreement, the casual labour which is there on the projects, the project labour which continues to be called the casual labour doing exactly the same work as a railway worker does not get the same wage as the railway worker. Mr. Sharma, am I right or wrong? I do not know whom

is he prompting. I cannot understand why all this hullabaloo is there.

The basic thing is that we of the National Coordination Committee are unable to participate in any further negotiations so long as the Members of our Committee are in jail, as long as the hundreds and thousands of workers are in jail.

I am amazed that the Minister who seems to have at the tips of his fingers all kinds of fantastic statistics which the Railway Board has saddled him with because they do not have anything else to feed him with, could not give us the figures of arrests which was what we asked this morning. When he got up, we thought that he would start by saying that he regrets to inform the House that Mr. Mhalgi died from heart attack this morning. Even that expression of regret is not forthcoming. On the other hand, he seems to be gloating over the fact that thousands of railway workers are in jail. In regard to demands, they keep giving us all kinds of mathematical formulations but not once they come out with mathematical formulations as to the amount of money that is being swallowed by the monopolists, the sugar magnates and cloth magnates in this country, not only through the British system of freight structure that continues in the year 1974 but also through the concessions that the Government are giving to monopolists. They think nothing of Rs. 28 crores given to sugar magnates as export incentives; they think nothing of transporting bamboos for the "starving" Birla at below transportation cost; they think nothing of allowing prices of controlled cloth to go up. They have lifted control on tyres and tubes and legalising the blackmarket. My friends on the other side of the House do not seem to have any conscience of that type. But they go about screaming and shouting, 'Railway workers are

asking for crores'. You can find Rs. 500 crores within the railway revenues itself.

We wanted the railway worker to be treated as an industrial worker and we said we would show here the finances could be found. Immediately what did they say? They said, 'We will set up a committee to go into the finances, but divorce it from the wages'. The Deputy Minister conducting the negotiations agreed that, on principle, the railway workers should be treated as an industrial worker but he pleaded his inability to treat him as an industrial worker because there are no resources. We will show you the resources

In conclusion I want to say one thing. It seems that the Congress party is today divided both in action..

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I have never suffered from wishful thinking. It is because I am not suffering from wishful thinking that the strike is already there on the agenda. It is not my wishful thinking that has brought it about. It is the misdeeds of the Government, the incapacity of the Government to conduct the negotiations that has brought it. On the one hand you say that you want negotiations; and on the other hand, through the last month and a half people are being arrested, penal transfers are taking place. And we are told—this is a press hand-out—that the "Chairman and the other Members of the Railway Board and the General Managers of the Zonal Railway have visited the State Capitals and met the Chief Secretaries and Chief Ministers during the last few days to apprise the State Governments of the arrangements being made to combat the railway strike." Not about the agreement being arrived at the negotiations. Is this the attitude? That they cannot brief

the Chief Ministers as to what is the progress of the agreement, narrowing down of the differences. Narrowing down was there, but whether we could come to an agreement or not, how do we know? Today they had a meeting; Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark; the National Coordination Committee was not there. Some people were there. We know how the Minister hopped from one foot to another evading as to who were there. The Action Committee was not there.

I only want to conclude with one word. Misquoting of George Fernandes has taken place....

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: George Fernandes is not Bible.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I do not belong to the same Church as Mr. George Fernandes. I do not have to take resort to the Bible.

Mr. George Fernandes, immediately after the meeting of the National Coordination Committee, where the strike notice was decided upon, held a Press Conference in Jaipur where he made the position of the National Coordination Committee absolutely clear; 'We are interested in negotiations; we will make every effort through negotiations to avert the strike.' You, could not quote that Could you? That did not suit you. (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Your last word is getting very long.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Therefore, as far as the Action Committee and the National Coordination Committee is concerned, our door of negotiations is still open but not so on the Government side, our mind is still open but he has closed the door....



SHRI L. N. MISHRA: My door is also open.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: His door is closed by putting all our people in the jail. Let him open the doors of the jail. Then we can walk through his open door. So long as the doors of the prison remain closed, he can remain with his open door. The flies will fly in and the flies will fly out but the Railway strike will go on.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this adjournment motion with all the vehemence at my command. After so many years I had the opportunity of listening to the well-reasoned speech of Shrimati Parvati Krishnan. She has made out a case championing the rights of the working classes. Our Party also does not lag behind in protecting the rights of the working class people in their legitimate rights to go on a strike when their demands are not met. But, I see in this whole game, a conspiracy to plunge the country into anarchy....

AN. HON. MEMBER: It is on that side.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: And to subvert democracy and socialism, to cut the main life-line of the nation and to hold the people to ransom. I do not know how the CPI which has been playing a very constructive role in the national sphere...

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: We continue to be constructive.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: ...should be drawn into the trap of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and his party.

I am amused to find a strange combination of Shri Vajpayee, my friend, Shri S. N. Mishra and other people....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: A facist lot?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH

... who also joined in this conspiracy not because they want to champion and voice the legitimate grievances of the workers but they saw in it a golden opportunity for them to operate and wreak their political vengeance in which they failed earlier...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It seems you want to be in the exclusive possession of the CPI.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: That is the whole game. That is why I said that if it is a legitimate trade union activity, the Government will never hesitate to meet the demands of the people nor our Party will hesitate to support the demands of the working class...

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I do not mind your supplying the Birlas in the Hindalco lock-out. Don't talk about solicitude to the working class.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In her brilliant speech she has said about the procurement of foodgrains, availability of foodgrains and supply of foodgrains to the working class people and also to railway men...

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I do not mind your supplying to all the working classes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody interrupted when the hon. Member spoke. She should not interrupt.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Not only the railwaymen but the entire country is passing through a crisis because of non-availability of essential commodities. But havoc is being done by the vested interests in this country to create a situation so as to create anarchy. Whether he is a railway man, whether he is worker in a small mill or whether he is working in a factory or whether he is working in the fields, everybody has

to get his rightful share in the available foodgrains. How can an invidious distinction be made between a railway man and the other workers? I want to ask. So, the Railway Minister has been correct in saying that he is prepared to run fair-price shops and is prepared to entrust it to the management of the Railway Department. May I ask Shrimati Krishnan whether there should be any distinction to be shown between a worker and a railway worker? Regarding wages that are being given there is a feeling in the country that there are some favoured working class people, that they are being treated more than the other workers. Take the Railwaymen. If you take the scale of pay of them with other people there is no comparison at all. The aim of the Government is to see that the wages are brought on par as far as practicable and it is their aim to see that the low-paid workers get more. In that process then should be an equal treatment whether the worker works in Railways or elsewhere. We have debated in this House many times about the financial capacity of the Railways, how the Railways have gone on red, how to improve the finances of the railway administration, etc. There was the Third Pay Commisison Report. The wage structure was decided by them. There was an increase of Rs. 190 crores in the Railway Department alone. We say to it that these people get the necessary justice from the Government. As everybody is aware, Government is also trying its very best to see that justice is done to all sections of the population. Railwaymen have got legitimate right and trade union activity to go on strike, but we should ask ourselves the question, what are the circumstances in the country today. In cases of great crisis in the country, when the country had to face external aggression, etc. the Railwaymen and other workers stood as one man and they have discharged their patriotic duty to help the Government in maximising production. There are very many historic instances where when we were faced with crisis, the people stood up as one man and discharged

their patriotic duties. I appeal to Mrs. Paravthi Krishnan and other people not to fall into the trap of a conspiracy which is politically motivated rather than championing the cause of the worknig people.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I can look after myself; he need not worry.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The entire country is looking for the outcome of negotiations regarding this proposed threatened strike. There is indignation among the people. There is terrible reaction among the people, that this is being instigated for a purpose which is not designed so to say, for the welfare of the working class people. I know that the people have got a ready answer to face the situation. As Mr. Sharma has pointed out the majority of the working class people. I know that the people have got a ready answer to face the situation. As Mr. Sharma has pointed out the majority of the worknig class people and the railwaymen are not in favour of a strike now. They are being threatened by these people who want to hold the country to ransom and who want to take political advantage of the situation. There have been certain suggestions made regarding a moratorium on strikes and lockouts, especially at this time when the country is passing through a critical stage, that there Government and the working class so that we may pass over this great crisis.

She took objection to the Prime Minister's letter. The head of the Government, the Prime Minister, has to administer the country, keep law and order, feed the vast masses of the country. She has to see that the line of communication are not disturbed. What else can she do? She has to take adequate steps to see that lines of communication or not disturbed. Would she not be failing in her duty if she has not written to the Chief Ministers about this? She has to apprise the Chief Ministers of the situation. Essential services should go on. By this strike railwaymen will only be antagonising the people and get-

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

ting away from the main stream of national life, because the railway lines go through every part of our country.

It is the duty of the Government to see that the essential communications are kept in order. So, I would again make an appeal to the railway workers that they should rise to the occasion; they should turn deaf ear to this sort of misleading of some of their leaders and cooperate with the Government. Also they should realise the feelings of the people of this country and they should not isolate themselves from the mainstream of the national life and they should come out and see that the strike does not take place and see that the railways run the services as efficiently as possible.

**श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (शालियर) :** सभापति जी, इस स्थगन प्रस्ताव की परिधि बहुत सीमित है। रेल मंत्री इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकते कि रेल कर्मचारियों के जो नेता उन से बातचीत कर रहे थे उन्हें कल रात में गिरफ्तार किया गया। वह इस बात से भी इन्कार नहीं कर सकते कि उन नेताओं को आज सबेरे रेल मंत्री से मिलना था। यह सदन जानना चाहेगा, इस देश के 20 लाख रेल कर्मचारी जाना चाहेंगे, इस देश की 56 करोड़ जनता जानना चाहेगी कि जब आज सबेरे 10 बजे मुलाकात की समय तय हो चुका था और श्री जार्ज फरनान्डीज बातचीत के लिये दिल्ली आने वाले थे तो रात में उन की गिरफ्तारी क्यों की गई। सभापति जी, इस बात का अभी तक कोई समाधानकारक उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। कांग्रेस के मित्र मुझे क्षमा करें उन्होंने कल रात रेल कर्मचारियों के नेताओं की गिरफ्तारी कर के अपने को गलत स्थिति में डाल दिया है। ... (व्यवधान)। किस ने गिरफ्तारी की? क्या बिरोधी दल वालों ने जार्ज फरनान्डीज को पकड़ा

है? ... (व्यवधान)। सभापति जी, वह कह रहे हैं कि उन्होंने अपने से गिरफ्तार कराया होगा। यह बात हंसी में टालने की नहीं है। आज अगर इस मामले को इस तरह से मजाक में टालना चाहते हैं तो इस हड़ताल जैसे गम्भीर प्रश्न पर आप जानता का समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। आप को लोगों को संतुष्ट करना होगा कि कल रात से लेकर आज सबेरे तक क्या बात हुई जो सारे 3 बजे लखनऊ में श्री जार्ज फरनान्डीज को, और अन्य रेल कर्मचारियों के नेताओं को दिल्ली में गिरफ्तार करना पड़ा?

अगर आप का कहना यह है कि वह हड़ताल की तैयारी कर रहे थे तो यह कोई नई बात नहीं है, वे ऐसा चोरी छिपे नहीं कर रहे थे। खुले आम कर रहे थे। आप भी हड़ताल को रोकने की तैयारी कर रहे थे। आप भी चोरी छिपे नहीं कर रहे थे। खुले आम कर रहे थे। उस के बाद फिर गिरफ्तारी करने के लिये कौन सी उत्तेजना थी, कौन सा प्रोवोकेशन था, इस के बारे में सदन को विश्वास में लिया जाना चाहिये रेल मंत्री का मौन इस सारे प्रश्न पर एक ऐसा रहस्य का पर्दा डालता है कि जो सरकार की नीयत के बारे में शक पैदा करता है। सभापति जी, मुझे शक हो गया है कि सरकार ईमानदारी से समझौता वार्ता नहीं करना चाहत है। और यह संदेह पुष्ट हो गया है... (व्यवधान)। आप का आचरण बोल रहा है शर्मा जी।

**श्री ए० पी० शर्मा :** बराबर कोशिश इस बात की हो रही थी कि समझौता हो।

**श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** आप यह बताइये कि जार्ज फरनान्डीज को और अन्य नेताओं को कल रात क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया? ... (व्यवधान)।

सभापति जी, शर्मा जी ने स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि जब कोम्प्राइजिंग कमेटी की श्री कुरेशी से बातचीत शुरू हुई तो चर्चा का पहला मुद्दा था विक्टमाइजेशन । क्या इस का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि विक्टमाइजेशन हो रहा था ? चर्चा से पहले रेल कर्मचारी पकड़े जा रहे थे । दंड देने के लिये उन के तबादले हो रहे थे ? यह उत्तेजनात्मक कार्यवाही किस ने शुरू की ? अगर विक्टमाइजेशन नहीं था तो यह पहला मुद्दा प्रायः कैसे ? विक्टमाइजेशन या इसीलिये रेल मंत्री बातचीत करने के लिये तैयार हुए, और उस विक्टमाइजेशन की परिणति गिरफ्तारी में हुई । प्रारम्भ से ही सरकार चर्चा के द्वारा रास्ता निकालने के बारे में प्रामाणिक नहीं थी ।

दूसरी बात, यह कहा गया है कि बोनस का मामला रिव्यू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद देखा जाएगा । सभापति महोदय, यह बाद में सोचा गया विचार है—आफ्टर थोट है । जब शर्मा जी इस देश में नहीं थे, पता नहीं विदेश में थे, कहां थे भगवान जाने, तब आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के प्रेसीडेंट, श्री भगवती अन्य कुछ नेताओं के साथ प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे... (व्यवधान)

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : इस के ऊपर बराबर बातचीत चलती रही और यह निगोशियन्स के दौरान में तय हुआ था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के नेताओं ने प्रधान मंत्री को कहा था कि बोनस की मांग उचित है। अभी शर्मा जी ने दावा किया कि बोनस की मांग हम पहले से कर रहे हैं । लेकिन जिस दिन आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के प्रेसीडेंट श्री भगवती प्रधान मंत्री से मिले तब यह नहीं कहा गया कि हम बोनस रिव्यू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने तक इकने को तैयार हैं ।

यह कहा गया था कि बोनस की मांग उचित है, सरकार को मान लेना चाहिये । अगर सरकार नहीं मानेगी तो रेल कर्मचारियों में असंतोष फैलेगा ।

सभापति जी, आप को याद होगा कि एक बैंकिंग कमीशन बना था जिस की कार्यवाही चालू थी, लेकिन जब सरकार को बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का फैसला करना पड़ा तो उस ने बैंकिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की चिन्ता नहीं की, रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा नहीं की । यह जी बोनस रिव्यू कमेटी की बात है, यह बहानेबाजी है । इस में भी ईमानदारी नहीं मिलती... (व्यवधान) । सभापति जी, अब हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्रों को चिन्ता हो रही है कि बोनस में पैसा देना पड़ता है । जब इन्होंने कानून बनाया था कि जो कारखाने घाटे में चलते हैं उन्हें भी बोनस देना चाहिये तब पैसे का खयाल नहीं आया था । (व्यवधान)

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : वह चलत हो गया ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर रेलवे मिनिस्टर और लेबर मिनिस्टर यह बात मान लें कि वह चलती थी कि हम फिर से अपनी स्थिति पर विचार करने के लिये तैयार हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : मातनीय रेड्डी जी, आप बीच में न बोलें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, जब एक बार कानून बन गया कि जो कारखाने घाटे में चलते हैं उनके कर्मचारियों को भी बोनस दिया जाएगा तो कोई भी उद्योग बोनस देने से नहीं बच सकता । आप अपने ही जाल में फंस गये हैं । आप ने ऐसी मांग को स्वीकार किया है कि जिस से आप लौट नहीं सकते । सभापति महोदय,

(जी अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी)

एक कर्मचारी जो टाटा के कारखाने में रेल के इंजन बनाने का काम करता है वह बोनस पाता है, और दूसरा भारत का नागरिक जो भारत सरकार के इंजन बनाने के कारखाने में काम करता है वह बोनस नहीं पाता, यह स्थिति अब किसी के गले के नीचे नहीं उतरेगा। यह अन्याय कोई बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा। यह समझ लेना चाहिये। जिस दिन आप ने बोनस का कानून बनाया उस दिन आप ने सबके निम्ने दरवाजे खोल दिये। अब कोई खिड़की बन्द नहीं की जा सकती, अब किसी रोशनदान में कपड़ा या टाट लगाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। रेल कर्मचारी बोनस मांग रहे हैं। उनकी मांग उचित है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सचमुच में... (व्यवधान) अगर रेलवे को तो आइडियल एमप्लायर होना चाहिए, रेलवे को तो आदर्श मालिक होना चाहिए अगर बोनस का मामला बोनस रिव्यू कमेटी से जुड़ा हुआ था तो प्रधान मन्त्री जी को मुख्य मन्त्रीयों को यह पत्र लिखने की क्या जरूरत थी कि सरकार बोनस देने की स्थिति में नहीं है? मान लीजिए बोनस रिव्यू कमेटी ने कह दिया कि रेल कर्मचारियों को बोनस मिलना चाहिये तो प्रधान मन्त्री के पत्र का क्या होगा?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): We reserve our opinion.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अच्छा, इसका मतलब यह है कि अगर रिव्यू कमेटी ने कह दिया कि बोनस मिले तब भी यह बोनस नहीं देंगे। तो फिर बोनस कमेटी की बात न कीजिए... (व्यवधान)।

यह देखिए बिल्ली बिले से बहुर आ गई।

शर्मा जी कहते हैं कि बोनस का मामला रिव्यू कमेटी के सामने है... (व्यवधान) ब्राह्म मिनिस्टर को चिट्ठी लिखने की क्या

जरूरत थी कि सरकार बोनस देने की स्थिति में नहीं है। क्या इस से कर्मचारियों के मन में सन्देह पैदा नहीं हुआ? मामला अगर बोनस कमेटी के ऊपर छोड़ना था, तो छोड़ देना चाहिए था, लेकिन अब अधिकार आप चाहते हैं कि अगर बोनस कमेटी उसके पक्ष में सिफारिश करती है, तो अन्तिम निर्णय हमारा होगा।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : ऐसा तो सब में होता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अगर सब में अन्तिम निर्णय आपका होगा, तो फिर मजदूर अब आखिरी कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। मैं उन्हें दोष नहीं दे सकता। अभी जो बहस हुई है, उससे यह बात साफ हो गई कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों को जो कुछ मिला है, वह संगठित होकर और कलेक्टिव बार्गेनिंग करने के कारण मिला है। मियाभाई ट्रिब्यूनल की शर्मा जी ने बहुत चर्चा की है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मियाभाई ट्रिब्यूनल का फैसला कब हुआ? जुलाई 1972 में हुआ और अब है मई 1974। उस ट्रिब्यूनल ने जब अपना एवार्ड दिया, तो रेलवे मन्त्रालय ने उस पर अभी तक कोई अमल नहीं किया।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : बहुत सारा अमल किया।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : जब मजदूर संगठित होकर कार्यवाही करने के लिए विवश हो गये, जब उन्होंने अपनी शक्ति के प्रदर्शन करने का फैसला किया, तब आपको ऐसा लगा कि उन की मांगों को मानना चाहिए लेकिन मियाभाई ट्रिब्यूनल की सिफारिशों का अब कोई मतलब नहीं है। लोको-कर्मचारी हड़ताल कर के काम के घंटों पहले ही कम करने का फैसला करा चुके हैं।

लौकी कर्मचारियों के हड़ताल के बाद ही आप को उन की मांगें उचित लगीं? इसलिए हर श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों में यह भावना भर गई है कि यह सरकार तब तक नहीं सुनेगी मांग चाहे कितनी भी उचित हो, कितनी भी तर्कसंगत हो, जब तक हड़ताल की धमकी नहीं दी जाएगी और अब कर्मचारी यही कर रहे हैं। अब अगर आप कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल के रास्ते से वापस लाना है, मैं नहीं चाहता कि हड़ताल हो, हड़ताल देश में ऐसी कठिनाइयाँ पैदा करेगी जिन का वर्तमान स्थिति में हम सामना नहीं कर पाएंगे, लेकिन इसका तरीका यह नहीं है कि बातचीत जारी हो और नेताओं को गिरफ्तार कर लो।

चव्हाण साहब मेरे सामने बैठे हैं। मुझे इतिहास का एक उदाहरण याद आता है। दिल्ली के दरबार में औरंगजेब बैठा था और आप छत्रपति शिवाजी का त्रि-शताब्दी राज्या रोहण समारोह मना रहे हैं, औरंगजेब ने जय सिंह के पुत्र राम सिंह को भेज कर छत्रपति शिवाजी को वार्ता के लिए बुलाया और जब वे आ गये, तो उन्हें जेल में बन्द कर दिया। उन्हें वहाँ से जाने नहीं दिया। (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, इतिहास अपने को दोहरा रहा है। आज औरंगजेब नहीं है, आज छत्रपति शिवाजी भी नहीं हैं, मगर औरंगजेब किसी एक युग में नहीं पैदा होता, औरंगजेब हरेक युग में पैदा होता है। प्रश्न मनोवृत्ति का है। बातचीत जारी रहते हुए कर्मचारियों के नेताओं को गिरफ्तार किया गया, इस का औचित्य क्या है? सभापति महोदय, अभी भी समय है। रेलवे कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल का फैसला 8 मई का है, आज 2 मई है। स्थिति को बिगड़ने से रोका जा सकता है। जो नेता गिरफ्तार हुए हैं, उनको बिना शर्त रिहा कर दिया जाना चाहिए और बैठ कर बातचीत के द्वारा एक रास्ता निकालने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। अगर विपक्ष कठिनाइयाँ हैं, तो

रेलवे कर्मचारी उनको समझने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, यह मैं मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ। रेलवे कर्मचारी देशभक्त हैं। यही रेलवे कर्मचारी युद्ध के समय आप के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर खड़े थे और उन्होंने कर्मचारियों ने हर संकट काल में आप की योजनाओं को सफल बनाने में योगदान दिया है। आप कर्मचारियों की देशभक्ति को जगाइए। उन पर आप दमन का दूधारा मत चढ़ाइए कर्मचारियों से प्रेम से बात करिये, अप्रामाणिकता का परिचय मत दीजिए। अभी भी कर्मचारियों के नेताओं को छोड़ा जा सकता है और उन से बातचीत की जा सकती है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सब नहीं है कि जब कर्मचारियों से बातचीत जारी हुई और यह सवाल आया कि उन की जो मांगें हैं उन की फाइनेन्सियल इम्प्लीकेशन्स क्या हैं, इस पर थोड़ी बहस हो जाए, तो रेलवे मन्त्रालय की ओर से कहा गया कि इस पर चर्चा नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : चार घंटे चर्चा हुई।  
(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह मुद्दा खुला हुआ है कि अगर रेल कर्मचारी चाहें तो बताएं कि खर्च को किस तरह से घटाया जा सकता है, अ मदनी किम तरह से ब्र असकती है और तब तरह से उन की उचित मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए धन इकठा यह किया जा सकता है। मैं रेल मन्त्री के मुँह से सुनना चाहता हूँ, शर्मा जी के मुँह से नहीं। क्या यह विषय अभी भी खुला हुआ है चर्चा के लिए?

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : इसके लिए एक कनेक्शन बनाई हुई है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिस मामले को टालना होता है, उस को कमेटी के सुपुर्द किया जाता है।

16.56 hrs.

(Shri Ishaque Sambhali in the Chair.)

सभापति जी, शुक्रिया, आप का स्वागत है। अब मुझे घंटी बजने का डर कम हो गया है।

सभापति जी, मैं यह कह रहा था कि अभी इस पर विवाद हो रहा है कि कर्मचारियों की पूरी मांगें पूरा करने के लिए कितने करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी। रेडियो, समाचार-पत्रों, प्रचार के सारे सरकारी साधनों जनता को इस बात पर गुमराह करने में लगे हैं कि अगर हम ने कर्मचारियों की मांगें मान ली तो 500 करोड़ रुपये लगेंगे।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : साढ़े चार करोड़।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कर्मचारियों के नेता कहते हैं कि ये आंकड़े ठीक नहीं हैं, इससे कम रुपये लगेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस बारे में बैठकर, आप मानें या न मानें, एक आंकड़े पर नहीं आ सकते ? क्या बातचीत के द्वारा इस बात पर फैसला नहीं हो सकता।

रेल मंत्री कह सकते हैं कि हम आज बोनस देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं, आप की बोनस की मांग उचित है, मगर आज उसको पूरा नहीं कर सकते। हम बोनस का सिद्धान्त मानते हैं, 50 फी सदी आप आज ले निजिये और 50 फी सदी हम आपके प्रोबीडेण्टफण्ड में जमा करा देते हैं। अगर समझौता करने की इच्छा हो, तो कई रास्ते निकल सकते हैं जहाँ चाह वहाँ राह लेकिन जहाँ परवा नहीं है, वहाँ सारे रास्ते बन्द कर दिये जाते हैं, अभी समय है, परिस्थिति को संभाला जा सकता है, उत्तेजनात्मक दायबाही को बापस

लिया जा सकता है, देश को गहरे आर्थिक संकट में डालने से रोका जा सकता है। लेकिन सरकार ने दो बड़ी गलतियों की हैं, एक है प्रधान मंत्री जी के पत्र का प्रकाशन और दूसरा नेताओं की गिरफ्तारी। इस से सरकार की नीयत में शक पैदा हो गया है। आप जनता को भी नहीं समझा सकते हैं कि आप ईमानदारी से समझौता वार्ता करना चाहते थे। कल की गिरफ्तारी ने आपके सारे मामले को बिगाड़ दिया और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि शासक दल में ऐसे सदस्य निकलेंगे जो इस समय बुद्धिमत्ता और विवेक का परिचय देंगे और सरकार पर दबाव डालेंगे कि जो गलती हो गई है उसको ठीक करो और नेताओं को रिहा करके वार्ता को फिर से आरम्भ करो और समझौते के द्वारा समस्या का समाधान करो। इसी से रेलवे की हड़ताल टानी जा सकती है, नहीं तो रेलवे के कर्मचारी हड़ताल के लिए मजबूर होंगे और फिर सारे देश को उसके परिणाम भुगतने होंगे।

श्री भागवत झा : श्रीजाद (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आज सब से बड़ा प्रश्न जो देश के सामने उभर रहा है, वह यह है कि रेल की सम्पत्ति सिर्फ ट्रेड यूनियन वालों की है या इस देश की है या जनता की है। आज रेल में काम करने वाले 20 लाख कर्मचारी हैं और इन दो फेडरेशन्स में काम करने वाले अधिक से अधिक 60 प्रतिशत होंगे इस से भी कम हैं, अर्थात् 20 लाख में से 10, लाख ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं, जो सम्पूर्ण रेलवे को, देश की इस जनता को, तमाम लोगों को अपनी इच्छा के अनुरूप नचाना और नोचना चाहते हैं। सम्पत्ति किसकी है ? क्या रेलों में काम करने वाले आठ लाख कर्मचारियों को या इस देश की 55 करोड़ जनता की ? रेलें अगर जनता की सम्पत्ति हैं तो क्यों ये आठ लाख व्यक्ति हर बार, हर महीने स्ट्राइक करके देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को तोड़ना चाहते हैं उसको बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं ?

17 00 hrs.

इनकी क्या मांगें हैं ? इनकी छः मांगें हैं । छः में से चार को मान लिया गया है । सिर्फ दो को नहीं माना गया है । दो में से एक यह है कि इनको पैरिट दी जाए । अब आप ? कल्पना करे कि पैरिट का असर क्या पड़ता है वे कहते हैं कि हमारी तनख्वाहों में तथा दूसरी-सुविधाओं में तत्काल बिना सोचे हुए 75 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर दो । अब इसके पीछे कौन सा तर्क है, कौन सा तर्क है, कौन सी दलील है ? यही है कि चूंकि हमारी यूनियन है, चूंकि हम रेलें चलाते हैं, हम गाड़ हैं, हम फायरमैन हैं, अगर इसको माना नहीं जाता है तो हम रेलें नहीं चलायेंगे । दूसरी मांग जो मानी नहीं गई है, वह बोनस की है । इन दोनों तथा तमाम दूसरी मांगों पर रेल मंत्री उन से बात कर रहे थे । तीस अप्रैल को रेल मंत्री ने उन से बात की । बात करने के बाद दो निर्णय लिए गए । एक यह था कि दो मई को फिर एक बैठक की जाए और दूसरा यह कि एक मई की प्रातःकाल तमाम यूनियन के प्रतिनिधि जिन मुद्दों पर सहमत हो गई हैं उन पर दस्तखत करने के लिए आएंगे । लेकिन एक मई को हमारे मित्र तत्कालीन कोमोडिनेशन कमेटी के चेयरमैन श्रीमान् जार्ज फरनेंडीस महोदय उपस्थित नहीं हुए । हमारे बाजपेयी जी कहते हैं कि उनको गिरफ्तार क्यों कर लिया गया ? मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि बातें सिर्फ आमने सामने नहीं होती हैं, बातों का अन्दाजा भी लगाया जाता है, लोगों के कारनामों और कार्रवाइयों का इस बात से पता चलता है कि वे क्या करना चाहते हैं । अगर जिन चार बातों पर सहमत हो गई थी और जिनको कार्यरूप में परिणत करने के लिए रेल मंत्रालय 80-90 करोड़ रुपये तक अधिक देने को सहमत हो गया था तो आप क्यों दस्तखत करने नहीं आए ? कोई भी एम्प्लायर अगर नब्बे करोड़ रुपये देने को सहमत होता है और किसी यूनियन के साथ दस्तखत करना चाहता है तो क्यों उस यूनियन के नेता, कोमोडिनेशन कमेटी के सभापति

हाजिर नहीं होते हैं कहां चले जाते हैं ? चले जाते हैं लखनऊ । लखनऊ जाकर वह क्या करते हैं ? वहां पर तथा दूसरी तमाम जगहों पर भाषण देते फिर रहे हैं । एक तरफ उन्होंने रेल मंत्री को आश्वासन दिया है ।

"It is just a technical matter to give notice. It shall not in any way prejudice the negotiation."

ये उनके शब्द हैं । लेकिन दूसरी तरफ तमाम देश में घूम घूम कर कह रहे हैं कि तार काटो, रेलों की पटरियां उखाड़ो, इन्हें जला दो । इस तरह की बातें वे तमाम जगहों पर कहते फिर रहे हैं—

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद : जिस तरह की उनके पास इनफॉर्मेशन है उस तरह की हमारे पास भी इनफॉर्मेशन है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस तरह की बातें कही हैं, कही हैं, कही हैं—

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री (पटना) : झूठ बात है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब चर्चा शुरू हुई थी तब भी जार्ज फरनेंडीस का नाम लिया गया था । तब शर्मा जी ने उनका कोई भाषण पढ़ा था । तब आपकी जगह जो अध्यक्ष थे उन्होंने कहा था कि जिम्मेदारी की भावना से ही ऐसी कोई बात कही जानी चाहिये । अब जो कुछ माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि जार्ज फरनेंडीस साहब ने यह कहा कि पटरियां उखाड़ो, तार तोड़ो, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह किस अवसर में आया है जिसके आधार पर वह यह कह रहे हैं ? क्या इटलीजेंस



[ श्री प्रदल बिहारी वाजपेयी ]

रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कह रहे हैं या श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीस को बयानाम करने की यह चाल माल है ? यह रेलवे म्नादोलन पर लान्छन लगाया जा रहा है, कीचड़ उछालने की कोशिश की जा रही है । सदन में इस तरह की बात कहने की इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिये ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : पूरी जवाब-देही के साथ मैंने यह कहा है ।

श्री प्रदल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह भाषण उन्होंने कब और कहां दिया है ? इनको कैसे पता चला ?

सभापति महोदय : मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें सवाल और जवाब का इतना बड़ा मसला नहीं है । वाजपेयी जी ने जो चीज कही है खुद आप उसको कर सकते हैं । सदन में अनेक बार इस तरह की रूलिंग हुई हैं । मेरी दरखास्त आपसे यह है कि जिन रिफ्रैसिस के बारे में आपके पास अखबारों की कोई कटिंग हों या उनकी कहीं किसी स्पीच की कोई कापी हो जिससे आप सबूत दे सकें, उसका तो आप रेफ्रैस दें और जिस चीज के बारे में आपके पास कोई इस तरह का सबूत न हो, किसी भी मेम्बर के पास न हो, वह मैं समझता हूं कि मुनासिब नहीं होगा । इस तरह की रूलिंग दी जा चुकी है कि उस तरह की चीजों के बारे में रेफ्रैस न दिया जाए ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं सहमत हूं कि मैं ऐसी कोई बात न कह जिसके बारे में मेरे पास सबूत न हो । आप जानते हैं कि ज्ञान प्राप्ति के तीन प्रकार के स्रोत होते हैं, नालेज के तीन स्रोत हैं, परसनल, डिस्टिक्टिव और आर्थेटिक । यह मेरा परसनल नालेज है । श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीस किसी बन्धकमरे के भाषण नहीं देते हैं । पब्लिक मीडियम में देते हैं ।

असंश्ल में, धनबाद में, कलकत्ता में, बखनक में, इन्होंने भाषण दिए हैं । वहां एक नहीं हजारों हाजिर थे जिन्होंने उनके भाषणों को सुना है । अगर आप चाहते हैं तो आप कमेटी बहाल करें, हम आपके सामने सबूत दे देंगे कि जार्ज फर्नेंडीस साहब ने इस तरह की बातें कही हैं ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीस एक तरफ यह कहते हैं कि हम इस बातचीत को प्रेजुडिस नहीं करेंगे लेकिन दूसरी तरफ—(ठयवधान) याद रखिये मैं इन में से किसी को बोलने न दूंगा । ये रेलों को जलाते हैं, उखाड़ते हैं लेकिन इनको हिम्मत नहीं होती है यहां सच बात सुनने की ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : गलत बात मत बोलिये ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, you have given a clear ruling that the hon. Member should give the source, either newspapers report or some kind of a document, to support his statement. Now, the hon. Member says that the sources of knowledge are personal, derivative and authoritative. I do not know whether these three sources of knowledge are compatible with the ruling that you have given. The hon. Member says that it was his personal knowledge that Mr. George Fernandez made his speeches in Calcutta, in Bombay, in Delhi and in other places. I would like to ask the hon. Member whether he was present in Calcutta, in Bombay and in other places. If he was not, he cannot say that it was his personal knowledge. About the veracity of his personal knowledge also, I would like to ask him, whether he has got the tape record of the speeches which he says were made by Mr. George Fernandez. Otherwise, his personal knowledge

cannot be authentic. He should clarify this. Otherwise, he cannot make such remarks. If he makes such remarks, he has to face obstacles.

**सभापति महोदय :** यह कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर नहीं है। मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ और उसको फिर दोहरा देता हूँ कि आप साहिबान जो इस में पार्टिसिपेट कर रहे हैं, सीनियर मेम्बर हैं और रूलज़ और रेग्यूलेशन्स से वाकिफ़ हैं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि किसी बन्धन में मैं आपको चलाऊँ। लेकिन मेरी दरखास्त यही है कि मेहरबानी करके आप रेफ़रेंस सिर्फ़ उन्हीं चीज़ों का दें जिनके बारे में आप कोई सबूत दे सकें। साथ ही आप इस तरह बत जाया न करें। ऐसा करके आप उनका समय बढ़ा रहे हैं और हाउसकी खिमदमत नहीं कर रहे हैं।

**श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद :** मेरा यह सौभाग्य है कि श्री समर गुह की तरह की मेरी पार्टी नहीं है या उम पार्टी का मेम्बर मैं नहीं हूँ जिसके दो मेम्बर तो यहां हैं और चार बाहर। मैं उम पार्टी का फ़ालोअर हूँ जिसके हजारों लाखों फ़ालोअर देश में हैं। हमारे पास अनेक सॉसिज़ हैं। लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य सत्य को नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं, अगर उनको बहुत कटु लगता है, तो मैं इसको छोड़ देता हूँ।

अब मैं बताना चाहूँ कि श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ जब मंत्री महोदय से मिल कर, नेगोसिएशन के बाद, बाहर आये, तो उन्होंने प्रेस कॉन्फ़ेस में क्या कहा? अब लिखी हुई बात सुनिये। उन्होंने कहा, "इट इज़ ए मीनिंगलेस एक्सप्रेसन।" एक तरफ़ तो वह रेल मंत्री से बात कर रहे

थे और उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि स्ट्राइक का हमारा टेक्निकल नोटिस इन नेगोसिएशन्स को प्रैजुडिस नहीं करेगा, और दूसरी तरफ़ उन्होंने प्रेस कॉन्फ़ेस में यह कहा कि "इट इज़ ए मीनिंगलेस एक्सप्रेसन।" उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि "स्ट्राइक फ़्राम एट्स स्टैंड्स"। यह उनकी ईमानदारी है, यह उनकी इन्सानियत है।

ऐसी स्थिति में अगर ऐसे व्यक्ति को गिरफ़्तार न किया जाय, तो क्या किया जाये? यह तो आवश्यक था। सरकार ने ऐसे व्यक्ति को गिरफ़्तार करके अच्छा किया। एक तरफ़ तो वह नेगोसिएशन्स टेबल पर आते हैं, और दूसरी तरफ़ कार्य और भाषण उसके विपरीत करते हैं।

मेरे ये दोस्त फिर नाराज़ होंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने कल लखनऊ में क्या कहा? सरकार बताये कि क्या मैं झूठ कह रहा हूँ या सही कह रहा हूँ। श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ ने लखनऊ में कहा कि जो लोग इस स्ट्राइक में भाग नहीं लेंगे, वे अनपैट्रियाटिक हैं—उन्होंने "ट्रेटर" बर्ड यूज़ किया। उन्होंने कहा—यह इन बटिड कामाज़ में है : "गद्दार सालों को पहले पहचानों और ठीक करो, स्ट्राइक के बाद नहीं।" सरकार बताये कि उन्होंने कल लखनऊ में यह कहा कि नहीं। मैं चैलेंज करता हूँ। क्या यह एक लीडर की भाषा है? कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी के चेयरमैन के भाषण, उनका व्यवहार और उनके कार्य यह प्रकट करते हैं कि उनके सामने देश और रेल कर्मचारियों का हित नहीं है, बल्कि उनके लिये अपनी व्यक्तिगत महत्वाकांक्षा और अपनी पार्टी की राजनीति सर्वोपरि है। वह देश की और रेल कर्मचारियों की भलाई नहीं करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि उनके भाषण, कार्य और व्यवहार सब इसके विपरीत हैं।

इस स्ट्राइक के सम्बन्ध में उनकी सारी भावना राजनीति से प्रेरित है, यदि नहीं है,

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

तो क्या उन्होंने स्ट्राइक के लिये सबको पूछ लिया है ? मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया है। उदाहरण के लिये रेलवे स्टेशन मास्टर्स की यूनियन को उन्होंने नहीं पूछा है। मैं विश्वास करता हूँ—मेरी खबर है कि रेलवे स्टेशन मास्टर स्ट्राइक नहीं करेंगे ? (व्यवधान) सभापति महोदय, क्या मैं उनसे पूछ कर बोलूंगा ? क्या मैं उनके मन के अनुसार बोलूंगा, या अपने मन के अनुसार बोलूंगा ? (व्यवधान) श्री जार्ज फरनेंडो ने यूनियन में जो व्यवहार किया है, वह यूनियन के लीडर का व्यवहार नहीं है। वह बगैर किसी को पूछे काम कर रहे हैं।

उनकी मांगों पर विचार किया गया है और रेल मंत्री ने उनकी मांगों को माना है। उस पर 80 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा। आज वे क्या चाहते हैं ? पब्लिक अन्डरटैकिंग के साथ पैरिटी—यानी पैरिटी के नाम पर रेलवे कर्मचारियों की तनखाह बिना किसी काम के 75 परसेंट बढ़ा दी जाये। वे चाहते हैं बोनस, और बोनस देने का अर्थ है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय को और 500 करोड़ रुपया देना पड़ेगा। आज रेलवे का वेज बिल 530 करोड़ रुपया है। रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने से वह दुगुना हो जायेगा। यह रुपया क्यों खर्च किया जाये ? क्या इस देश की जनता की तुलना में रेल कर्मचारी अधिक दुःखी हैं ? इस देश के जनसाधारण की वार्षिक परकैपिटा आय 600 रुपये है, जबकि रेल कर्मचारियों की 4200 रुपये है। इस देश में एक मजदूर को प्रति दिन 3, 4 रुपये मिलते हैं, जबकि रेलवे में कम से कम 8 रुपये मिलते हैं। आज इस देश में 20 लाख ऐसे आदमी हैं, जबकि इस देश की जनता 55 करोड़ है। क्या किया जाये ? क्या देश के कुछ लाख चुने हुये आदमियों की तनखाह बढ़ाने के लिये रेल किराये और भाड़े में वृद्धि कर दी जाये ? अगर रेल कर्म-

चारियों को उनके मन के अनुसार दिया जाये तो इस देश में रेल किराये और भाड़े में 100 प्रतिशत वृद्धि करनी पड़ेगी। क्यों उनको यह दिया जाये ?—क्या इसलिये कि वे सारी ट्रेनों को लेट चला कर जनता को असुविधा पहुंचाते हैं, क्या इसलिये कि वे बिना टिकट वालों को ले जा कर पैसे अपनी जेब में रखते हैं, क्या इसलिये कि उनकी आर० पी० एफ० अपने कामों के कारण रेलवे पिलफ्रेज फोर्स के नाम से जानी जाती है। आखिर किस गुण, विशेषता या योग्यता के आधार पर रेलवे कर्मचारी यह मांग कर रहे हैं ?

जहां तक बोनस की मांग का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने बोनस की प्रथा चला कर गलती की है। बोनस के अर्थ क्या होते हैं ? बोनस को प्रोडक्शन से लिंक करना चाहिये। अगर कर्मचारी बारह महीने काम कर के नार्मल प्रोडक्शन से दस परसेंट अधिक करते हैं, तो उनको दस परसेंट बोनस अवश्य मिलना चाहिए। आज समय आ गया है कि भारत सरकार अपनी गलती को सुधारे और बोनस को प्रोडक्शन से लिंक करे। यह करना बहुत जरूरी है।

आप जानते हैं कि मई, 1973 में रेल मंत्री जी ने यह उदारता दिखाई—हमारे विचार में गलती की—कि उन्होंने एक अन-रेकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन के साथ बातचीत शुरू कर दी, जिसने बिना स्ट्राइक का नोटिस दिये और बिना स्ट्राइक पैलट किये हड़ताल कर दी थी। मंत्री महोदय की उस उदारता का परिणाम हमारे सामने है। हर महीने स्ट्राइक हो रही है। तब से आज तक चार बड़ी स्ट्राइक्स हुई हैं जिससे रेलवेज को 68 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ। अगर रेलवेज को एक रुपये का घाटा होता है, तो देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को दस गुना अधिक घाटा होता है। अर्थात्, सिर्फ एक बरस में रेलवेज की चार स्ट्राइक्स से इस देश को 680 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ है। उन चार स्ट्राइक से के बाद हुये समझौतों का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करने से रेल कर्मचारियों को 190 करोड़ रुपये की सुविधायें मिलीं।

इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को अस्त-व्यस्त करने वाली यह स्ट्राइक बिल्कुल गलत होगा इस स्ट्राइक के परिणामस्वरूप हमारे स्टील प्लांट बन्द हो जायेंगे और जनता तन अन्न, कोयला और अन्य आवश्यक समग्री का पहुँचाना बन्द हो जायेगा। इस लिये हम तमाम लोग इस स्ट्राइक का पुरजोर विरोध करते हैं। हम सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि जो लोग काम पर आना चाहें, उन को सब प्रकार की सुविधा और सुरक्षा दी जाये, ताकि जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि हमारा ट्रेड यूनियन राइट है कि जो हमारे साथ न चले, हम उसको पीट दें, उनके इस प्रिविलेज को तोड़ दिया जाये।

मैं इस देश की 55 करोड़ जनता की ओर से इस स्ट्राइक का विरोध करता हूँ, क्योंकि यह गलत है और यह देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिये हानिकारक है। इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। रेल मंत्री जी इस बार न झुकें, यही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I support the motion moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Before I come to the subject, I want to make one observation. At that time I did not want to add to the noise that was already here in the House. I concede that the Minister has a right to make a statement whenever he wants. But that right should not be misutilised and abused, because it did not look as though Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was moving the Adjournment Motion. At 3.00 p.m. the hon. Minister was on his legs to make his statement. When the motion had been fixed for 3.00 p.m., it would have been fair to the House if the Opposition had been allowed to move the Adjournment Motion and then if the Minister had made his statement after that, it would have been all right. He should not abuse the right given to him.

I do not want to go into very many arguments that have been put forth on the merits of the negotiations. We are concerned here over the indiscriminate arrest of leaders of railway workers like Mr. George Fernandes. We are protesting against this procedure. What are the points of negotiations? How far has the Minister been able to accommodate them? What are the points raised on the labour side? These points should have been thrashed out at the negotiating table. It is not as if you are going to concede every one of the demands; it is not as if they are bent on the strike even if one point is not conceded by you. Otherwise, there need not be any negotiations at all.

Strike at this juncture will, no doubt, add to the economic crisis. Everybody is aware of that. But the strike itself is an outcome of an economic crisis. Why should workers go on strike?

AN HON. MEMBER: Why are you inviting strike?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The strike was invited by Mr. L. N. Mishra. You put the question to him.

Somebody went to the extent of saying that there were some privileged class of workers; they were getting Rs. 8 a day; what about persons getting Rs. 4/- a day? I concede. Make a law that no worker should get more than Rs. 4 or 8, and that law should be applicable not only to the railway workers, not only to the mill workers, but it should be applicable even to the executives. Nobody in this country should receive more than, say, Rs. 200 per month. The maximum can be fixed. Even Members of Parliament should accept this maximum. We should not receive more than Rs. 8 or 10 a day? If a railway worker can manage his family with Rs. 4 per day, why not a Member of Parliament with Rs. 8 a day? (Interruptions). Now let us see the logic of the argument. If you

[Shri Sezhiyan]

think that strike is going to affect production—it will affect production; everybody is conscious of that; you should be more conscious than anybody else—then ban all strikes, ban all lock-outs. Why are you speaking with two minds? At one stage Mr. A. P. Sharma says that strike is a fundamental right of the worker but when the worker goes on strike, he calls him a 'traitor'. If you do not like a person, you call him a traitor and put him inside the jail. They have quoted many speeches of Mr. George Fernandes. I do not know what Mr. Fernandes spoke or did not speak at Asansol. What about Mr. N. Chakravarty against whom I am told, a warrant is pending. What heinous crime did he commit warranting his arrest? What crime did Mr. Mhalgi commits for which you put him inside the jail and sent him also to Heavens? I am objecting to the procedure. You called the other side to the negotiating table. The negotiations are going on. You had fixed 10.00 a.m. for the negotiations, and all the representatives were due to come. Then what happened? Mr. George Fernandes and other negotiators who were to come were put inside the jail? (Interruptions). Why were the persons who had been asked to come to the negotiating table arrested? It is dubious. I am objecting to that. (Interruptions). I do not know about Mr. George Fernandes. What about Mr. N. Chakravarty? What about Mr. V. R. Mhalgi and hundreds of others who were put inside the jail? Just because you do not like them, you could not carry on the negotiations with them, you could not fulfil the obligations, you put them inside the jail and you say that they are traitors. Why the workers' representatives who were considered fit enough to come to the negotiating table....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Saboteurs.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: That is your language, Mr. Lakkappa. Two years ago you were not speaking the same lan-

guage. After going over to the Congress Benches you have started speaking like that.

This attitude of the Government of inviting the representatives of the workers to the negotiating table and clapping them inside the jail, that is what I am objecting to. You negotiate with them. You say it will cost Rs. 500 crores and we cannot give. Somebody said that even granting of bonus will cost Rs. 500 crores. I do not know what calculation machine he used. I said, discuss with them. Then, what is the use of these discussions at all if the Government and the Ministry have already made up their mind. If they want to sabotage, then why form a negotiating table. That is the thing I am objecting to. I cannot understand the procedure adopted by the Government to invite the representatives, giving the hope to the Parliament and the country that a negotiation is going to take place, that the strike will be averted, but, in the meantime, clapping them inside the jail. This is worse than fascist rule. You give a hope and dash it outside. This is exactly what the Japanese did in Pearl Harbour. They were doing negotiations on the one side and launched attack on the Pearl Harbour on the other. This pearl of Bihar is doing the same thing as what Tojo did in 1939—1944. That is the thing we are objecting to.

I think all the Parties here—somebody said why Jana Sangh, why Swatantra and others should join on this motion. It is just because it is a right cause. What you have done is a heinous crime. Otherwise, I do not think there is much in common between Mr. George Fernandes and Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan politically but, in the labour field you are taking away a fundamental right. You are inviting the people to the negotiating table but clap them inside the jail. This is a thing which leads us to a suspicion, to a strong suspicion, that the Government from the beginning has made up their mind to precipitate the strike and that they do not want to avert the strike and they want

to divert the attention of the country to the strike so that for whatever <sup>ills</sup> that have come out of their economic bungling, by their bad planning, by the inflationary economic programmes they have undertaken and unfulfilled hopes, they want a scapegoat and they want to use this strike as a scapegoat. So they want to provoke a strike, they want to participate the strike and they want to precipitate the strike and that the strike will be precipitated. Only with this end in view they have released the letter written by the Prime Minister herself to the State Chief Ministers. How did this letter come to be published? Did anybody take note of that one? Why should a letter written by the Prime Minister to the Chief Ministers find a place in the Press?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister must have done it.

✓ SHRI SEZHIYAN: I take it very seriously. You come out and make the same charge. I will take it to the court. If you have got the guts, come out of the House and make that charge...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakkappa, please do not interrupt.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: You say Mr. Karunanidhi has leaked it to the Press? If you feel honestly so and feel convinced, come out and say that. He cannot make a very irresponsible statement. He is going too far. He can have political differences. I am arguing a point which is a basic one. If he feels that the Tamil Nadu Government has leaked it, I for one will go against him. Come out and prove it. I will take it to the court. I will ask him. Just because they have got the protection of the four walls of this House, they think they can talk anything.

One thing comes out again and again from the Congress Members. Even Mr. Sharma also made that point. Even Mr. Dandavate was asked to raise a question by the Speaker.

He said, let us decide, let the House decide. What does it mean? Because you have got 360 members and only 140 members are here, you think you can carry on everything? (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakkappa, please sit down.

✓ SHRI SEZHIYAN: He has got a full right, he is a new-find of the Congress. He is more loyal than the queen herself.

If they want to decide every issue by 360 members, no discussion need be raised, no adjournment motion is going to be of any use. We cannot argue anything. We can as well go to the streets and argue.... (Interruptions).

I am very grateful to the mercies shown to us. If the same state of affairs continues, we do not know today it is Mr. George Fernandes who is put in jail, tomorrow it may be the entire Opposition may be clapped inside the jail. You have got the ruthlessness; you can come to any depravity; you are not running democracy; you are running a limited dictatorship....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: No man is above law.

✓ SHRI SEZHIYAN: You are above law, Mr. Lakkappa. You have been above the law of the House for a long time.

Therefore, my appeal to the House and my appeal to the Government is this. This question has been engaging us for a long time. The House expressed its concern again and again. On Monday this came up yesterday was a holiday; day before yesterday we were agitating and the House was very much exercised; they did not come to the House with a statement. They did not say anything about the letter written by the Prime Minister. They did not come when the whole House was exercised over the matter. They said they will continue negotiations, but we find in the newspapers

[Shri Sezhiyan]

that leaders representing workers have been arrested and put into jail. Without aggravating the situation, I would appeal to the Government to release these leaders and continue negotiations. Mr. Sharma may oppose me when I say this but when the strike is successful and the workers' demands are conceded, then, he will come and take a lion's share out of that success. So I wish that Government should see the wisdom of the step that they are taking. Instead of adopting these draconian laws, time and again, and adopting dictatorial attitude, they should take concrete steps and they should release the workers and start negotiations. They say *garibi hatao*; what they are doing is, they will *hatao* all the *garibis*; not *garibi*; they will kill all the workers, by the way they are proceeding in this regard. I appeal to the House had I appeal to the Minister. Let them release all the workers and let them come to the negotiating table; let them take the House into confidence in this matter. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I feel pained that we have come to such a pass in this country that trade union movement, the worker's attitude and the attitude on the other side of the Railway Board, has brought us to a stage where the most vital sector of our country is likely to come to a grinding-halt throwing the entire economy in absolute disarray. There is already a grave crisis in the national economy which we are facing. Here is a situation created out of misunderstanding of basic issues involved.

I have worked for 25 years in the Trade Union movement and that too, a militant trade union movement. Therefore I know what is the feeling of employees and so I beg to submit one thing to my trade union colleagues. Considering the situation in the country, what is to be done? I have recently had the advantage of listening to the evidence of what happened in Chile. I would like to place some of

the facts before my learned colleagues here. The Ambassador of Chile in Washington gave evidence. There was a plan of economic chaos that was perpetrated in Chile before Allende was shot dead and his Government was overthrown. That plan consisted precisely of what had happened in some parts here. I don't know whether willy-nilly we are falling in that sort of trap. What was the plan, Sir? I am sure none of the patriotic people here would like that thing to happen. The plan was, first create an economic chaos by price rise, by scarcity of commodities, by a league, by a conspiracy with the monopolists of those countries, and make essential commodities scarce.

After that is done, contact the vocal elements in the society like lawyers, professors, students, engineers and so on and provoke them to create dissatisfaction and disrespect against the Government—the progressive Government of Allende,—create conditions there because they know they can take advantage of that situation. He has nationalised the copper mines because the imperialists were not willing to buy their requirements of copper in the international market at a fair price. The economic situation was getting difficult and so, taking advantage of it, it was stated by the Ambassador, that a plan was hatched. Transport system was most vital in the country. In that country it was not the railways but the road transport which was owned by the monopolists, the capitalists of that country. They joined hands to provoke the employees.

There, they provoked the drivers, workers to create chaotic conditions; and then you ask them to go on strike. This is precisely what has happened. Transport came to a grinding halt in Chile. There were some among the opposition parties who called themselves belonging to the Cristian Democratic Party. There may be parallel parties like them here. And those parties thought that the best thing to do was to provoke them. At last they could not do that and so, there the military and the police joined together

to utilise such a condition that they can shoot and kill anybody and take over the power. At this moment, this is what is being attempted in this country. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: According to you, to bring about economic crisis is the most progressive thing to do. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As said by Shakespeare, I think that the arrow has gone home. Please do not misunderstand me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I hope the arrow has gone home. You are now reeling under it. High prices are progressive, corruption is progressive and unemployment is progressive!

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Here the economic crisis is because of less production and we have not been able to handle the distribution of essential commodities properly.

What should have been the demands of the trade unions in this country and working class? I would be completely with you if we were to tell the Government that we are the masters of the means of production—not the Railway Board. If you were to say that we run the railways and so we want a share in the management of the Railways and if this was your demand, I would completely support that demand and in every public sector, if such a demand is made. If we are really the true citizens and if we feel that this is our country, what should the vanguard of the vital sector do is to have more production. We should say that this does not belong to a few bureaucrats but this sector belongs to us, and, therefore, we shall manage it and we shall run it and we shall bring about economy and we shall give more production and then we shall also get a better deal for ourselves. This is the attitude that the trade unions should have adopted and they should have compelled the Government to agree to this. I have pleaded with the Government that the best

way to solve the problem is not to have a showdown. But as things stand today, even in the trade union movement, I do not think all are agreed on this, because there are some people who make impossible demands. Let us all put our hands on our hearts and consider whether in the present situation, it is possible for this Government and the railways which are already so heavily burdened, whatever be the management or the mismanagement—I grant mismanagement too—to give you Rs. 450 crores more.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Bonus.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mind you, Sir, it is not only bonus, but it is bonus plus parity. You should consider what parity would practically cost. In other public sectors it is said that a man is getting Rs. 320, but here a railway worker is getting only Rs. 196 and, therefore, he should also get Rs. 320. Where can they pay this Rs. 320 from to the smallest worker?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telli-cherry): Let them stop the concessions they are giving to the monopolists.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There, he is right. What I am saying is that he must not juxtapose it. That is what I am saying. They cannot say 'I am asking for such and such a thing; if you cannot give it to me, go to hell'. There, I do not agree....

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: We never said 'Go to hell'. It was the Railway Minister who said 'Go to hell'.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If the complaint is against monopolists, then by all means stop the monopolists, and stop the concessions to them.

But now the situation is such that they have also made it a point of prestige. Unfortunately, this thing has made strange bed fellows. Otherwise, I do not see how Shri George Fernandes and my hon. friends of the CPI could stand together and work together.



PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We have always cooperated.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not know how they can work together when one of the parties is making impossible demand for a showdown. My hon. friends know that it is an impossible demand. And what is the logic? On the one hand, they are making preparations for a showdown on the 8th. What is a government worth its salt to do under those circumstances? Are they to surrender and to capitulate? What are they to do? Therefore, there is only one alternative which they leave by making an impossible demand, knowing full well that it is an impossible demand. I would like to ask whether any one of the responsible unions told the Government that they would wait for the report of the Bonus Review Committee? They have a progressive Labour Minister atleast. According to some of my hon. friends, even the Railway Minister is a progressive Minister. Why did they not go and tell him that at least so far as bonus was concerned, they could await the report of the Bonus Review Committee?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let him ask for the Labour Minister's opinion confidentially.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It was at the instance of the Labour Minister that that matter was referred to the Bonus Review Committee. Therefore, could they not say that they would await the report of the committee, and if it was not favourable to them they would decide what action should be taken? Why do they try to forestall the thing and say that review committee or no review committee, they want a commitment from the hon. Minister here and now as far as this bonus question is concerned. Did any one of them say this? Did any one of them say that they would wait till the Review Committee gave its decision? What could the Prime Minister do? When they insisted at least as far

as the negotiations are concerned, on both these demands, what could Government do? I am talking in regard to parity now, and I am talking of the attitude of the leader Shri George Fernandes. I do not know what Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan has to say about parity.

कोम्राडिनेशन कमेटी जिसके अध्यक्ष जाज फरनांडीज हैं उसमें आपकी यही मांग थी।

This was the demand: parity, which would have meant....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Equal pay for equal work. That is parity.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Correct. Equal pay for equal work.

लेकिन जो ग्राज का कंटेक्ट है उसमें बात कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Do you want a national wage or not?

श्री बंसन साठे : बुनियादी तौर पर मैंने कहा मैं चाहता हूँ नेशनल वेज, मैं चाहता हूँ नेशनल पालिसी, मैं चाहता हूँ मोनोपोलिस्टों को खत्म करना, मैं चाहता हूँ प्रोडक्शन हमारे हाथ में रहे, हम चलायें—यह सब मैं चाहता हूँ लेकिन मैं तो ग्राज के कंटेक्ट में बात कर रहा हूँ। क्या ग्राज आप कह सकते हैं, ग्राज के हालत में पैरिटी की मांग रखकर कि वहां साढ़े तीन सौ मिल रहे हैं इसलिये यहां भी मिलने चाहिये ? फिर एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर क्या कहेगा ? क्या वह नहीं कहेगा कि मुझे भी मिलना चाहिये और फिर उसको आप कैसे दिखाई करेंगे ? तो ग्राज के हालात में यह इम्प्रासिबल है।

It is impossible. You know, everybody knows, that this is impossible. Did you go and tell him: 'On these two demands we are not going to insist'. The rest of it; fair price shop—yes. Fair price shops on the same footing as there are fair price shops elsewhere but here run by the department so that the railway labour need not be required to go ten miles for standing in queue. Therefore, there must be fair price shops on the railways.

But what about this idea of extra subsidy? Can you give additional subsidy?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It has been given in Kashmir.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do not confuse the issue like this. Therefore, I humbly submit that when the railway authorities found that George Fernandes and some of his colleagues, on information which they had with them, are indulging in preparing for virtual sabotage....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Wrong, wrong. I am drawing your attention to this. It is a serious charge against him. Shri Sathe is trying to isolate him....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: All his lifetime he has been a trade unionist.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He is trying to isolate him from the National Co-ordination Committee. Just now he has uttered a word that he wants to sabotage the whole thing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This should be expunged or he should substantiate it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My friend has not heard me correctly. I say with the Government or the authority which is placed in that position, which is in the know of a particular thing. I am not, but they are the persons on the spot who are dealing with the situa-

tion. So if they have some information on which they have to act to protect this vital link, the country is going to hold them responsible and not George Fernandes. Therefore, if they in their wisdom and according to information received by them thought that this was the only preventive step that was to be taken....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What information? Share it with the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: ....they are perfectly justified in taking this step.

Therefore, on this basis, I oppose the adjournment motion.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : 'चेयरमैन साहब, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। जब श्री गोस्वामी जी चेयर पर थे तो दो प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर रीड किये गये थे और उन्होंने यह कहा था कि जो शब्द यहाँ मौजूद न हो उनके बारे में कोई बात भी नहीं कही जाये तो उसमें ऐसी बात न कही जाये जिसको वे डिफेंड न कर सकें। अभी साठे जी ने कहा है, उनके पास जो इन्कारमेशन है या जो इन्कारमेशन उन्हें दी गई है....

श्री बल्लभ साठे : मैंने कहा सरकार के पास होगी, यह नहीं कहा कि मेरे पास है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : उन्होंने कहा जाजं फरनांडीज सैन्टाज करने के लिये जा रहे हैं। मैं हल पर आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूँ कि एक शब्द जो जेलखाने में जा चुका है, जिसने इतनी हड़तालें लड़ी हैं—आप उनके विचारों से एब्जिलाफ कर सकते हैं, उनकी एक्टिविटीज से एब्जिलाफ कर सकते हैं लेकिन बम्बई में इतनी हड़तालें हुई जिसमें उन्होंने लीड किया क्या किसी जगह भी सैन्टाज हुआ ? इसलिये ऐसे चार्जज न

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

लगाये जायें। मेरे पास भी इन्फारमेशन है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चेयरमैन रेलवे बोर्ड ने सीक्रेटरी लोगों से कहा कि फिश-प्लेट्स रिमूव की गई। वे चाहते हैं सैन्टाज किया जाये, वे चाहते हैं रेलवे प्रापर्टी को नुकसान पहुंचाया जाये। मैं बिल्कुल कहना चाहता हूँ कि एजेन्ट्स की मार्फत यह कर रहे हैं और उसमें सबसे बड़े एजेन्ट ए० पी० शर्मा हैं।

**सभापति महोदय :** इसमें कोई प्वाइंट ग्राफ आर्डर नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक उस इन्फारमेशन का ताल्लुक है जिसकी तरफ माननीय बनर्जी ने कहा, जब उन्होंने खुद ही कह दिया कि सरकार के पास हांगी, उनके पास कोई सौस नहीं है, तो उन्होंने अपनी इन्फारमेशन को सबके सामने साबित किया। इस के बाद मेरा खयाल है कि कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है।

**SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore):** On a point of order. Somebody who is not present here should not be quoted. That is the practice. In spite of the fact whether his information is correct or not, Mr. Banerjee has said that the Chairman has been instigating people to remove fish plates and do works of sabotage. It is a blatant lie and it should be expunged.

**सभापति महोदय :** आपको मालूम है कि जब से यह डिस्कशन शुरू हुआ अनेक बार प्वाइंट ग्राफ आर्डर मांगे गये। इस बारे में मैं देख रहा हूँ कि कभी किसी का ग्राप नाम लेते हैं, कभी किसी का ग्राप नाम लेते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि मैं किस के बारे में क्या कहूँ। ग्राप खुद भी इसके बारे में गौर करें कि कहाँ तक किसी के बारे में कहन कितना मुनासिब है। कितनी बार प्वाइंट ग्राफ आर्डर के बारे में फैसला दिया जाय।

**SHRIMATI PARVATH KRISHNAN (Coimbatore):** A slur has been cast on the negotiating committee.

**सभापति महोदय :** मैं समझता हूँ यह ग्राप पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन दे रही है।

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** On a point of personal explanation. I am a member of the Negotiating Committee. I want to make it clear that in the circular issued by the committee over the signature of George Fernandes it has been stated clearly:

- "1. Passenger trains should not be stopped in the block sections and the engine and other staff should leave the trains at the nearest railway stations so that passengers are not put to inconvenience.
2. No attempt should be made to burn or damage railway stations or other railway property and such attempts if made by agent provocateurs should be foiled collectively.
3. Abusive language and filthy propaganda against individual Ministers or officers should not be allowed to be made."

George Fernandes has signed this circular.

**18 hrs.**

**श्री मधु लिमये :** (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, एक घंटे से मैं सत्ताधारी दल के सदस्यों के भाषण सुन रहा हूँ। और यहाँ पर विरोधी पक्ष के द्वारा जो मुद्दे उपस्थित किये गये हैं उनका तर्कसंगत जवाब देने के बजाय कीचड़ उछालने का काम किया जा रहा है। सभापति जी, श्री जार्ज फरनान्डीज को इन लोगों से मैं ज्यादा अच्छी तरह और नजदीक से जानता हूँ, और यह कितनी भी गाली गलीच करें इनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इन्होंने जो काम किया है उससे श्री जार्ज फरनान्डीज की हैसियत कम होने के बजाय

और बढ़ गई हैं और रेलवे मजदूरों की भी बढ़ गई है। इसलिये इनके गाली गलौज का जवाब मैं नहीं देना चाहता।

सभापति महोदय, असली सवाल यह है कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार बातचीत के जरिये इस समस्या का समाधान निकालना चाहती थी? अगर बातचीत के जरिये इस समस्या को वह हल करना चाहते थे तो कल रात को 12 बजे उनकी गिरफ्तारी का और दूसरे रेल मजदूरों के नेताओं की गिरफ्तारी का षडयंत्र रच कर उनको गिरफ्तार करने का जो काम हुआ है उस के लिये इनको सदन से माफी मांगनी चाहिये और इन नेताओं को तत्काल छोड़ कर फिर दुबारा बातचीत का दौर शुरू करना चाहिये।

श्री फरनांडीज ने जेल से यहां आने के बाद जो पत्र भेजा है उसी में से कुछ जुमले में आपके सामने रखूंगा... (व्यवधान)।

**एक सदस्य :** आपको कैसे मिल गया जेल से भेजा गया पत्र?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** क्योंकि सारे लोग हमारे साथ हैं, उनका सहानुभूति है। यह हीम मिनिस्ट्री कुछ नहीं कर सकती है। इसलिये यह कितना असत्य बोल रहे हैं और श्रीमती पारवती जी ने..... (व्यवधान)। मैं स्पीकर साहब को दिखाने के लिये तैयार हूं, सभापति जी, श्रीमती पारवती ने कहा कि कल 1 मई को जो बैठक होने वाली थी उसका उद्देश्य बहुत सीमित था और वह यह था कि आज तक जो बातचीत हुई है उसमें एक राय किन चीजों पर हुई है और मतभेद का क्षेत्र क्या है यह लिखित रूप से होना चाहिये। यह उद्देश्य था और इसमें ए० आई० आर० एफ० हो या कोई और यूनियन हो, इसका सवाल नहीं था। एक शर्मा जी की फेडरेशन को छोड़ कर बाकी जितने मजदूर

संगठन हैं सब लोग नेशनल कोअर्डिनेशन के तहत एकजिंत हो गये हैं और इस कमेटी की ओर से श्रीमती पारवती कृष्णन् और श्री गजानन गोखले को सारे अधिकार दिये गये थे।

सभापति महोदय, श्री जार्ज फरनांडीज ने खुद कहा :

"The talks, as you know, were scheduled for today. There was an assurance from Mishra that there will be no arrests while the talks are on. Choubey, Choudhury and I are members of the Negotiating Committee. In the case of LRSA comrades, there was a written assurance that the members of the Loco Running Staff Grievances Committee would not be arrested while they continued to be members of the Committee. Both Barua and Choudhury are members of the Committee and they were to have a meeting of their Grievances Committee today at 4 P.M."

और इसलिये यह जो आरोप किया जा रहा है कि जानबूझकर बातचीत को तोड़ना चाहते थे, यह बिल्कुल सरासर झूठा आरोप है। यह तथ्यांकित मिनट्स हैं वह लेख बढ़ करने के लिये नेशनल कोअर्डिनेशन कमेटी के दो प्रतिनिधि मौजूद थे अधिकारिक ढंग से। उसी तरह से लोको ग्रीवान्सज कमेटी की बैठक आज 4 बजे होने वाली थी। आपने वचन दिया था कि जब तक बातचीत चलेगी, लिखित वचन है, गिरफ्तारियां नहीं होंगी। इसको आपने तोड़ा है।

रेलवे बोर्ड के बारे में यह लिखते हैं :

"A statement has been put out by the Railway Board and it was broadcast by AIR last night that the CPM and George Fernandez did not turn up to draft the minutes. Lalit knew that I was in Lucknow yesterday. On our behalf, both Gokhale

[श्री मधु लिमये]

and Parvati were to be present to draft the minutes. The Railway Board's lies must be nailed."

यह जेल से श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज ने, सभापति महोदय लिखा है। इसलिए यह झूठा प्रचार जो आज रेलवे मंत्रालय कर रहा है, सरकार कर रही है, उस के ऊपर किसी को भी विश्वास नहीं बैठेगा।

सभापति महोदय, इस के अलावा आज बातचीत होने वाली थी, लोको कमेटी की बैठक होने वाली थी, इस के अलावा चार बातों की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ : नं० 1 बात तो आज आप ने अखबारों में पढ़ी होगी कि केरल के मुख्य मंत्री श्री अच्युत मेनेन और तमिल नाडू के मुख्य मंत्री श्री कर्णानिधि की श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज ने एक पत्र लिखा था कि रेल समस्या का समाधान होना चाहिए सम्मानीय ढंग से और इस का हल निकालने के लिए आप अपने गुड आफिसेज को इस्तेमाल कीजिए। उन को मौका दिया जाना चाहिए था। वे दो जिम्मेदार मुख्य मंत्री हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बाकी के नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्योंकि वे विरोधी दल के हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

नं० 2 बात यह है कि इस एक असें से कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी के जो सदस्य हैं, उन से लगातार मरी बात ही रही है और कांग्रेस पार्टी के जनरल सेक्रेटरी श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव, आज वे यहां दिखाई नहीं दे रहे हैं, और पार्लियामेंट पार्टी के जनरल सेक्रेटरी श्री विट्ठल गाडगिल, जो तीन दिन पहले मेरे

घर पर आये थे, उन दोनों से मेरी बातचीत हुई थी कि क्या आप चाहते हैं कि रेल हड़ताल का कोई हल निकले : तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम जरूर चाहते हैं। मैं ने कहा कि मेरी भी यही इच्छा है कि रेल हड़ताल न हो क्योंकि यह अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिए बहुत खतरनाक हो सकती है। इसलिए हम लोगों को प्रयास करना चाहिए कि कोई रास्ता निकले सम्मानीय समझौते का। दोनों ने इस बात को माना और मैं ने यह सुझाव दिया कि मैं श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज से पूछूंगा कि क्या आप कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी के सदस्यों से मिल कर आपस में बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं बाकि कांग्रेस सदस्य आप की स्थिति क्या है ; इस को जानें और आप भी जानें कि कांग्रेसियों के मन में क्या है और इसी आधार पर, सभापति महोदय, यह आप उन से पूछ लीजिए कि यह बाद वाली बात नहीं है। कल मई दिवस को, सभापति महोदय, 1 मई को श्री विट्ठल गाडगिल को जो पत्र मैं ने लिखा है, मुझे समय दीजिए क्योंकि श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज के ऊपर लांछन लगाये गये हैं, इसलिए मैं सफाई पेश करना चाहता हूँ, उस को मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। मैं ने श्री विट्ठल गाडगिल को यह पत्र लिखा था।

"Dear Shri Vithal Gadgil,

Subject: The Railway Dispute

In the last few weeks, I have been having informal, off the record discussions with Members of the Congress Parliamentary Committee in the lobbies of Parliament. I found that there was genuine concern among many of them about the present state of our economy, especially the four key sectors. viz. coal, power, steel and railways. Naturally, they were anxious to know the position with regard to the industrial dispute on the railways. When I told them that the National Coordination Committee was very serious about a negotiated settlement on an honourable basis, some of them expressed their sympathy for the cause of railway workers. They

also agreed that the denial of parity to the railway workers with the employees in other public sector undertakings was anomalous. At the same time, some were apprehensive about the economic consequences of the railway strike. A few of them also gave expression to their suspicion that the leaders of railwaymen were politically motivated and were bent upon having a confrontation with the Government.

In the course of my consultations with George Fernandes, Convener of the National Coordination Committee, I asked him whether he would be prepared to meet Congress Members of Parliament at an informal discussion so that the Congressmen may acquaint themselves with the real grievances and intentions of the Railwaymen's organisations. He readily agreed to meet them.

I also discussed the matter with you the other day and told you that I would formally write to you suggesting a meeting. Subsequently, I discussed this with the General Secretary of the Congress, Shri Chandrajit Yadav. He also liked the idea.

I shall be grateful if you would let me know, or my friend George Fernandes directly, when such a meeting can be conveniently held. Please remember that the time is running out...."

मैं ही इस पर जोर दे रहा हूँ ।

"...and all men of goodwill have to bend themselves to the task of averting the railway strike by reaching an honourable settlement of the dispute. The telephone number of George Fernandes is 74532."

तो सभापति महोदय, यह कल दोपहर मैंने पत्र श्री विट्ठल गाडगिल को लिखा था ।

इस तरह से नं० 1 बात तो यह है कि श्री कल्याणनिधि और श्री अच्युत मेनन को श्री

जाजं फरनन्डीज ने पत्र लिखा था कि आप इनिशियेटिव लीजिए । नं० 2 बात यह है कि मैंने श्री गाडगिल को पत्र लिखकर कांग्रेसियों के बीच में श्रीर जाजं फरनन्डीज के बीच में एक बैठक कराने के लिए प्रयास किया था । तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक घंसे से श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी कह रहे थे... (व्यवधान)... तर्क को तर्क से काटिये, मैं इस तरह से दबने वाला नहीं हूँ । तीसरी बात यह है कि श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी और दूसर सदस्यों ने कहा था कि जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ईरान से लौटेंगी, तो पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों का एक डेलीगेशन उन से जा कर मिले और वह रेल हड़ताल के बारे में कोई समझौता कराने का प्रयास करे । यह भी बात हम लोगों के बीच में, सभापति महोदय चल रही थी और चौथी बात आप जानते हैं कि प्राज विज्ञेस एडवाइजरी कमिटी की बैठक हुई थी और रेलवे के विवाद पर इस सदन में बहस करने का मौका देना चाहिए था; ताकि कोई सम्माननीय रास्ता निकले, यह भी बात थी । ये चारों बातें अपनी जगह पर है पृष्ठभूमि के रूप में ।

और पांचवी बात यह है कि प्राज जब की अन्तिम महत्वपूर्ण दौर बातचीत का शुरू होने वाला था, इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर जाजं फरनन्डीज को, लोकोमैन के नेताओं को और दूसरे हजारों हजार रेल मजदूरों को अगर कल रात को या प्राज सबेर गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जाता, तो कौन सा आसमान टूटने वाला था ? इस से तो मुझे, सभापति महोदय, ऐसा लगता है और सरकारी सरकूलर स भी यह बिलकुल साफ़ हो जाता है कि इन्होंने पहले से यह तय कर दिया था कि बातचीत के जरिए इस समस्या को हल न कर के रेल मंत्री को दिखाना होगा कि राज द्वारा हल कैसे होता है और आप रेल मजदूरों को दमनकारी रास्ते से सीधा करना चाहते हैं । कैसे आप के आल इण्डिया रेडियो के तरह-तरह के कार्य क्रम होते हैं । एक घंसे से रेल मजदूर मुझ को कहते चले आ रहे हैं कि हवा महल में

[श्री मधु लिमये]

एक कार्यक्रम होता है, श्री इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल यहां बैठे हुए हैं, कि तीन जवानों के बीच में एक बात चलती है और उस में एक तीसरा सिपाही बोलता है कि मुना है कि रेल मजदूर भी हड़ताल पर जाने वाले हैं, तो सब सिपाही, यह हवा महल में है, सब जवान एक साथ कहते हैं कि रेल मजदूरों को सीधा करना पड़ेगा। क्या आप की सेना रेल मजदूरों और श्रमिकों को सीधा करने के लिए है या जो बड़े बड़े दुश्मन भारत के ऊपर आक्रमण करने वाले हैं, उन का मुकाबला करने के लिए यह सेना है?

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह कौन से 'हवा महल' की बात करते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये: बात काटना है, तो श्री इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल काटें, मैं बिल्कुल सही बात बोल रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन के बड़े बड़े पदों पर जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं, जो सेना को इन्फिरियर आयात देकर हमारी सुरक्षा को खतरे में डालने से भी बाज नहीं आते हैं और ये लोग हम को देशभक्ति का पाठ पढ़ाते हैं। सभापति महोदय, इन सब लोगों की देशभक्ति का पाठ सुनने के लिए हम लोग यहां नहीं आये हैं। सीधा सवाल यह है कि क्या आप की इच्छा थी, क्या आप की अभिलाषा थी? यह जो आप ने परिपत्र दिया है, उस से बिल्कुल चंख साफ हो जाती है। पूरा इस में गिरफ्तारी का नक्शा बनाया गया है। इस में से तीन जुमले मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूं। पहला अनुच्छेद (2) में है:—

"One of the important ingredients of effective preventive action will be the arrest and removal from the scene of their activities of persons who other contribute to the success of the strike or create serious law and order problems...."

आगे क्या कहा है:

"Premature arrests may precipitate strike and other law and order problems, even while attempts are being made to avert them...."

इसलिए आगे क्या कहा गया है:

"I am, therefore, desirous to suggest that you may await our specific clearance regarding the day from when preventive arrests should be carried out."

आप खुद जानते थे कि प्रेसीपीटेट में मामला खराब हो जाएगा। तो स्पेसिफिक क्लियरेंस के लिए इस गंदे सरकूलर में आप कम से कम इतना तो रखते कि स्पेसिफिक क्लियरेंस के बिना गिरफ्तारी न हो। फिर क्या वजह थी कि रात के बारह बजे उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया? कुरेशी साहब को भी शायद मालूम होगा, रघुनाथ रेड्डी साहब से भी बात की गई है, हम सब लोग लाबी में कह रहे थे कि यह बहुत अफसोसनाक बात है और इस तरह से नहीं होना चाहिए था—

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Something transpired between him and some other members. That is totally a private affair, and he is passing on that information to the House. Is he working as an intelligence man?

श्री मधु लिमये: कोई बुरी बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। मैं किसी को गाली नहीं दे रहा हूं। मेरे तर्कों से ये घबरा रहे हैं, तथ्यों से घबरा रहे हैं। तर्कों का जवाब तर्कों से और तथ्यों का जवाब तथ्यों से आप दें। बीच में झड़ंगा डालने से कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलने वाला है। आप प्राइवेट कहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई शादी या विवाह की चर्चा थी?

सभापति महोदय: आप सोलह मिनट ले चुके हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री जार्ज फर्नेडी को बहुत गालियां दी गई हैं। मुझे थोड़ा बहुत मीका दें। मैं देश की भलाई की बात कर रहा हूँ।

जब उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया तो मुझे पहले तो ऐसा लगा कि दफा 144 सखनऊ में होगी जिसको उन्होंने भंग किया होगा और उनको वहाँ की सरकार ने गिरफ्तार कर लिया होगा। मैंने पहले उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से इसके बारे में जानना चाहा और मुझे पता चला कि उस सरकार का इसमें कुछ हाथ नहीं है, दिल्ली प्रशासन के आदेश का केवल उन्होंने पालन किया है। तब मैंने ललित बाबू को फोन किया, दीक्षित जी को किया। श्री दीक्षित जी को मैंने कहा कि दस बजे बातचीत होने वाली श्री और आप अपने अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल करके उनको छुड़ाइये, दूसरे नेताओं को छुड़ाइये और दस बजे बातचीत का दौरा शुरू होने दीजिये। उन्होंने मुझे कहा कि मैं शाम तक कोई जवाब नहीं दे सकता। बार बार उन्होंने इस पर जोर दिया कि शाम तक मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ। अन्त में मेरे ध्यान में आया कि शाम को प्रधान मंत्री आने वाली हैं इसलिए उस समय तक ये कोई जवाब देने को तैयार नहीं हैं। वह इसकी पृष्ठभूमि है।

अब जहाँ तक मांगों का सवाल है, ट्रेड यूनियन नेता साठे जी कहते हैं कि पैरिटी की मांग उचित नहीं है, उन्होंने इस मांग के बारे में ऐसे कहा जैसे कोई बेअपराध कर रहे हो, पाप कर रहे हो, इस मांग को सम्मने रख कर—

श्री बसन्त साठे : आज की परिस्थितियों में उचित नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : हम भी जानते हैं कि इसको कार्यान्वित करने में दिक्कत हो सकती है। इसको नेशनल कोओरिनेशन

कमेटी वाले भी जानते हैं। लेकिन उनका कहना यह है कि सिद्धान्त आप मान लें और कार्यान्वयन का एक समय बढ़ कार्यक्रम बनाएं। मैं आज इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत दिन पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी को मैंने एक व्यक्तिगत पत्र में भी इन बातों पर जोर देते हुए समझाया था कि नेशनल कोओरिनेशन कमेटी के लोगों की भी कोई ऐसी जिद्द नहीं है। वे चाहते हैं कि सिद्धान्त मान लिया जाए, क्यों माना जाए, यह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आज कोल स्टील वाले रेलवे खीन कौन से हैं? ईस्टर्न और साउथ ईस्टर्न। इसमें आपके सारे बड़े बड़े इस्पात के कारखाने, बोकारो, दुर्गापुर, भिलाई, राउरकेला, दुर्गापुर एलाय, रांची हेवी इंजीनियरिंग आते हैं। क्या आप सोचते हैं कि रेलवे मजदूरों के मन में यह बात नहीं आती कि हमारे यहां टर्नर को यह मिलता है, और वहाँ यह मिलता है, फिटर को यह मिलता है और वहाँ फिटर को यह मिलता है, ड्राइवर को यह मिलता है और वहाँ यह मिलता है... (व्यवधान) गांव वालों से आप बड़ा प्रेम जताते हैं। अगर ऐसी बात होती तो ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स को आप पहले पकड़ते, रिश्वतखोरी को बन्द करते।

पैरिटी की मांग बिल्कुल न्यायोचित मांग है। 27 साल से आपने रेल मजदूरों को गुलाम बना कर के रखा हुआ है।

जहाँ तक बोनस का सवाल है, इस सवाल को लेकर बनर्जी साहब और शर्मा जी के बीच में झड़प हो गई थी। उसके तहत अगर यह मामला आता है, रेलवे मजदूरों का मामला आता है तो मैं सरकार से पूछता हूँ कि वह क्यों नहीं कहती है कि हम टर्मज आफ रेफरेंस को एमेंड करते हैं—

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : बदलने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सरकार से पूछ रहा हूँ। सरकार स्पष्ट ढंग से क्यों नहीं



[श्री मधु लिमये]

कहती है कि रेल मजदूरों के बारे में भी बोनस रिब्यू कमेटी विचार कर सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बोनस रिब्यू कमेटी का मामला बीच में लाकर मजदूरों को और देश को गुमराह किया जा रहा है। आज भी ललित नारायण मिश्र जी को मैं चुनौती देता हूँ कि वह घोषणा करें कि बोनस रिब्यू कमेटी के टर्म्स आफ रेफ़रेंस को हम बदलते हैं और कहते हैं कि रेल मजदूरों को बोनस देने के बारे में भी वह सिफ़ारिश दे दें।

अन्तिम वाक्य मैरा यह है कि रेल मजदूरों की मांगें बिल्कुल न्यायोचित हैं। उनको कार्यान्वित करने का एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम आप बनाएं। वे सम्माननीय समझौता चाहते हैं। लेकिन सरकार ने अनापशनाप ढंग से ये गिरफ़्तारियाँ करके समझौते को तोड़ा है। इसके क्या नतीजे निकलने वाले हैं इसको भी आप देख लें। एक तो यह निकलने वाला है कि कल बम्बई में हड़ताल होने वाली है। और मैं ललित बाबू को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मजदूरों के प्रति निष्ठावान रहता है उसको आपको चार दस साल जेल की सजा भी दे दें तो उसका कोई नुकसान नहीं होता है। 1963 में भी डिफ़ेंस आफ इण्डिया क्लब के तहत आपने श्री जार्ज फ़र्नैंडीज़ को पकड़ा था। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1963 में इतनी जबर्दस्त हड़ताल मजदूरों की बम्बई में हमने की थी कि महंगाई भत्ते के इण्डेक्स नम्बर को सुधारने के लिए आपको मजबूर होना पड़ा था। तब मजदूरों के महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि करवाने का काम हम लोगों ने किया था। आप इतिहास से सबक सीखें। दमन को रास्ता छोड़ें। फिर से नैगोशियेशन टेबल पर आएं। सभी रेल मजदूरों तथा उनके नेताओं को छोड़ें। इतना ही मुझे इस अवसर पर कहना है।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : श्री अयोध्या बसु के भाषण को मैंने ध्यान से सुना। लिमये जी ने भी बड़े तर्कपूर्ण ढंग से बताने की कोशिश की कि कोओर्डिनेशन

कमेटी के चेयरमैन श्री फ़र्नैंडीज़ यह चाहते थे कि समझौता किसी तरह से हो जाए, बातचीत न टूटे और रेलों में शान्तिमय स्थिति पैदा हो। मंत्री महोदय जो बयान देते रहे हैं और जो बयान उन्होंने सदन के सामने अभी पढ़ा है उसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि 27, 29 और 30 तारीख को, इन तीन दिनों में बैठ कर श्री कुरेशी की अध्यक्षता में बातचीत हुई और उसमें बहुत सी बातें तय हुई और जो तय हुई उनको वे लिपिबद्ध करना चाहते थे और उसके बाद चाहते थे कि और जो दूसरी बातें हैं उन पर भी और चर्चा हो। लिमये जी ने कहा कि मंत्री महोदय समझौता करना नहीं चाहते थे। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात उन्होंने कहां पर किस पत्र में या बयान में कही, इसको वह बताएं, कैसे यह साबित होता है कि मंत्री महोदय समझौता करना नहीं चाहते थे। यदि समझौता नहीं करना चाहते थे तो मीटिंगें क्यों हुईं। उन्होंने हमेशा यह कहा और अखबारों में बयान देते रहे और यहां तक कि श्री जार्ज फ़र्नैंडीज़ साहब ने भी यह कहा कि मंत्री महोदय समझौता करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने यह बयान अखबारों में दिया था कि मंत्री महोदय समझौता करना चाहते हैं। बातचीत बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल रही थी। श्री फ़र्नैंडीज़ ने यह भी अखबारों को बयान दिया कि कुछ बातों के ऊपर निश्चय हम कर चुके हैं और एक मत हो चुके हैं।

श्रीमन्, मैं यू० पी० का रहने वाला हूँ और बनर्जी साहब भी वहीं के रहने वाले हैं। वह भी ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट में बहुत दिनों से काम करते आ रहे हैं और मैंने भी इसमें उनसे कम दिन काम नहीं किया है। रेल मजदूरों में मैं भी 25 साल से काम करता आ रहा हूँ। आज भी बहुत सी यूनियन का मैं प्रेजिडेंट हूँ। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो हड़ताल हुई या जो हड़ताल करने का आग्रह निश्चय किया है ऐसे समय में जब कि राष्ट्र एक संकट से गुजर रहा है,

ऐसे समय में जब कि इस सदन में पचासों बार हमारे विरोधी पार्टी के लोग महंगाई की शिकायत करते हैं, देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को दुरुस्त करने की बात करते हैं, क्या यह उचित है? ऐसे समय में इन लोगों ने हड़ताल करने का जो निश्चय किया है, जिसके लिए वे तैयारी कर रहे हैं, क्या वे उसको राष्ट्र-हित में मानते हैं? क्या यह ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट का तरीका है कि जब राष्ट्र एक आर्थिक संकट से गुजर रहा हो, तब रेलवे की हड़ताल का नोटिस दिया जाये? हम देख रहे हैं कि मंत्री महोदय ने जिन मांगों को स्वीकार कर लिया है, उन की उपेक्षा करके हड़ताल पर बल दिया जा रहा है। ट्रेड यूनियन का यह तरीका होता है कि अपनी कुछ मांगों के माने जाने से जो कुछ मिल जाये, उसको स्वीकार कर लिया जाये और बाकी मांगों को मनवाने के लिए आगे तैयारी की जाये। लेकिन इन लोगों ने इस स्थिति को बदल दिया है। मुझे यह देख कर दुख होता है कि इस देश में ट्रेड यूनियन का मूवमेंट कहाँ जा रहा है। श्री मनु लिमये समाजवादी धुरी की बात करते हैं, देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था लाना चाहते हैं और देश की प्रतिक्रियावादी, रजतपसन्द और पूँजीपरस्त ताकतों का मुकाबला करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आज देश के आर्थिक संकट के समय में वह जिस तरह से उन्हीं ताकतों से हाथ मिलाकर देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में बिगारी लगाना चाहते हैं, कोई भी राष्ट्र-हित को समझने वाला और ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट में विश्वास करने वाला उनको समर्थन नहीं दे सकता है।

श्री मधु लिमये ने बहुत होशियारी के साथ एक पत्र का हवाला देते हुए कहा है कि श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन को, जो कोओर्डिनेशन कमेटी की उपाध्यक्षा हैं, पावर दे दी गई थी कनवीनर की ओर से कि वह समझौता बातों करें। लेकिन आप रिकार्ड उठा कर देख लीजिए, श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन ने इस सदन में

खड़े होकर एक बार भी यह नहीं कहा कि कोओर्डिनेशन के कनवीनर से उनको कोई पत्र मिला है। उन्होंने उस पत्र का अपने भाषण में कोई हवाला नहीं दिया है। उसका हवाला कौन देता है? श्री मधु लिमये? वह बड़े होशियार आदमी हैं, वकील आदमी हैं, उन में काफ़ी सूझ बूझ और वक्तूत्व कला है। यह कितने आश्चर्य की बात है कि श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन के पास तो कोई पत्र न हो और वह इस बारे में कोई हवाला न दे सकें और श्री मधु लिमये उस पत्र को पढ़ कर सुनायें। मैं नहीं जनता कि श्री मधु लिमये के पास जो पत्र है, वह फ़ैक है या असली पत्र है, जो सही तरीके से श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन को लिखा गया। अगर वास्तव में वह पत्र श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन को लिखा गया था, तो वह खुद इस दन में बता सकती थीं।

हम भी चाहते हैं कि मियांभाई एवांड और बेज बोर्ड की विभिन्न सफ़ारिशों को फ़ौरन इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाये। एक प्रश्न यह भी है कि तीन लाख के करीब जो कैजुअल लेबरर हैं, उनको परमानेंट किया जाये। उनकी लिस्ट बनी हुई है। उनको काम करते हुए दस बारह साल हो गये हैं और अब उनको परमानेंट किया जाना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय ने कोओर्डिनेशन कमेटी के चेयरमैन और मेम्बरों की बात को स्वीकार कर लिया है और कहा है कि इस बारे में जितना भी पैसा लगे, हम इनको इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगे। रेलवे का मजदूर चाहता है कि मियांभाई एवांड को लाभू किया जाये, और वह लाभू किया गया है।

यह मांग भी की जा रही है कि रेलवे मजदूरों को बोनस दिया जाये और पब्लिक ग्रंडरटेकिंग के कर्मचारियों के साथ उनकी पैरिटी कायम की जाये। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि ये मांगें सही नहीं हैं। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इन मांगों पर जोर देने के लिए यह कोई मनासिब मौका है। आज

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

जब कि दश एक आर्थिक संकट से गुजर रहा है, उत्पादन कम हो रहा है, पावर हाउसिज बन्द हो रहे हैं और देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त हो रही है, कांफ्रान्शिन कमिटी की ओर से रेल मजदूरों को कहा जाना चाहिए था कि हमारी तीन चार मांगें मान ली गई हैं, इस समय सब ट्रेनों को चलने की बहुत जरूरत है, इस लिए वे इस आर्थिक संकट का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार और देश के हाथ मजबूत करें। लेकिन ऐसा न करके उन लोगों ने हड़ताल का नोटिस देना बेहतर समझा ?

मेरे नाम से पोस्टर निकलवाये गये। मैं भी एक एसोसियेशन का प्रेजिडेंट हूँ। मैं ने गोरखपुर में स्टेशन मास्टर्ज और एसिस्टेंट मास्टर्ज की कांफ्रेंस में साफ़ तौर पर कहा स्टेशन और आज इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं अपनी यूनियन के लोगों को कहना चाहता हूँ—कि आज देश के सामने जो आर्थिक संकट है उस का मुकाबला करने के लिए उन्हें पूरा सहयोग देना चाहिए और अगर ऐसे समय में कोई हड़ताल का नोटिस दिया जाता है, तो हम उस के साथ नहीं है। मैं भी ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट में काम करता हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर हम सब एक सही तरीके से और परिपक्व दिमाग से काम नहीं करेंगे, तो इस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था दुरस्त नहीं हो सकती है। आज प्रतिक्रियावादी, दूरजघतपसन्द और पूंजी-परस्त ताकतें बाहरी ताकतों के साथ मिल कर हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को छिन्न भिन्न करना चाहती है। जो तत्व आज इस देश में बदभ्रमनी पैदा करना चाहते हैं, अराजकता फैलाना चाहते हैं, इस देश की स्थिति को खराब करना चाहते हैं, अगर को-आर्डिनेशन कमिटी के लोग, और उन का समर्थन करने वाले माननीय सदस्य, उनको प्रश्रय देना चाहते हैं, तो रेलवे वर्कर उस बात को पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। जब रेलवे वर्कर इन लोगों को सही

तरीके से जान जायेंगे, तो वे उन का साथ नहीं देंगे।

मुझे विश्वास है कि आज की आर्थिक स्थिति में रेलवेमैन पर जो जिम्मेदारी है, उस को समझते हुए वे देश का साथ देंगे और राष्ट्रीय भावना से प्रोत्प्रोत हो कर राष्ट्रीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने में मदद देंगे।

सभापति महोदय : अभी कांग्रेस के कितने हो मेम्बर साहबान बाकी है और चार साहबान ने आपोजीप्शन की तरफ से भी बोलना है। मुझे 7.30 बजे मिनिस्टर साहब को बुला लेना है। इस लिए कोई भी मेम्बर साहब दस मिनट से ज्यादा न लें। श्री श्यामानन्दन मिश्र।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, what has struck me during the course of the debate is that the Communist Party of India had not relented so far in spite of the passionate plea that had been made by the Ruling Party. The hon. member, Shrimati Parvathi, true to her name, has not softened her attitude in this matter. It is, however, clear that the trap is being laid by the other side. We all want the problem to be solved. We do not want to come in the way of the solution of the problem. We would rather like to assist in all possible ways to solve the problem by finding a solution to it. This is not the way to go about it. They lay a long trap for certain elements in the Opposition and then think that they can bring about a solution in the manner they like?

We are neither strike-addict nor do we claim any special skill in organising strikes. That does not mean that we are not among the workers. Our people are interested in keeping their union completely free from party politics. Therefore, our workers are playing a magnificent role in that magnificent organisation—Textile Workers Association of Ahmedabad. That is now an ideal organisations. Even so far as the

workers in the Railways are concerned, our partymen are playing a very constructive role.

But, what has happened last night is something shocking and reprehensible. They use on occasions what is called a midnight missile. We have been particularly accustomed to these midnight missiles which had been used by the leaders on the other side at the time of split in the Congress. Mr. George Fernandes and some other labour leaders had been arrested when they were engaged in the process of negotiations. I am not suggesting that at the point of time when they were arrested they were actually engaged in the process of negotiations. But, they were, in fact, in the midst of negotiations for a number of days and the negotiations were continuing, it makes the story all the more shocking and distressing and there is an element of grave provocation in the arrests of these important leaders of the labour movement.

(Interruptions).

The basic proposition which I want to make is, that a strike today would be calamitous in every conceivable way. This must be averted. There must be an effort on the part of every right thinking person to avert this strike. It is also clear that the railway employees also want to avert this strike if they can. Secondly, this strike has to be averted not by long term methods the coercive powers of the State. It must be averted through a process of negotiations. It is categorically imperative that Government must engage itself sincerely and seriously in the process of negotiations.

We have our doubts that the Government really wants this process of negotiations to go on. Certain steps which they have taken during the last few days makes their intention suspicious as to whether they really want to bring about some kind of a settlement of this matter. Certain provocations have already been pointed out by the leaders of the labour

movement on this side and one thing which stands out clearly is the letter of the Prime Minister to the Chief Ministers of the States which has been deliberately leaked out to the Press. Now, it does not simply wash for the Members on the other side or the ruling party to say that it was leaked out by some Chief Ministers belonging to the Opposition. That plea cannot convince anyone and we naturally have our suspicion in this matter. Probably the Home Ministry and the Railway Ministry have been at odds and they have not been seeing eye to eye on certain matters and it is someone on the Government side who has to own responsibility for this. This letter of the Prime Minister, Mr. Chairman, shows clearly that the attitude of the Government is truculent, intransigent and worden. This is very clear, and therefore, I say that it was a provocative act on the part of the Government. Then, there was an announcement only a few days back that MISA would be used generously against the workers of the Railways. That announcement was made on the floor of the House. I was not present here at that time, I was in the south. I read in the newspapers, very prominently flashed that MISA would be generously used against the workers. Then, comes the arrest of these important leaders who would have been greatly helpful in bringing about a settlement of this matter.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we are also very clear in our mind that there must be certain principles and norms in dealing with the employees of the Government in various industries and services. These principles and norms have to be applied uniformly and without any discrimination in all branches. If the Government agree to this basic proposition then Government have to show demonstrably that they are applying these principles in the manner in which they ought to.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Which principle?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** The principle that I mentioned that there should not be any discrimination in dealing with the employees in the various industries and services.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** He is talking about parity?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** I am speaking of pay parity, of course.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** This question of parity has not been accepted by the workers.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** I am putting forward my own point of view. If there is no pay parity, I ask him why it is so? Why should there be discrimination?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** He wants him to accept charity, not parity.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** I ask him whether it can be called a principle of uniformity and non-discrimination if they pay differently to employees doing the same kind of job in the various services and industries. Secondly, if they pay bonus to one and deny it to another, would it be called a principle of non-discrimination? These are the questions which must be answered very clearly by the spokesmen of the Government?

Now, the charge is that the present movement is politically motivated. But may I say that if this contagion has spread, it is the Government which has done it? The ruling party is always at the hustings, and I must tell them that if they want to solve the problems which this country is facing at the present moment, they must not keep on fighting the elections all the time? But they cannot desist from doing that and they do not seem to be addressing themselves to the serious problems which the country is confronting. So, it is the Government which is politically motivated in all its acts it cannot be

said to be so much true of the attitude of the Opposition.

It has also been said that it is an effort to lead the country to chaos and anarchy, and in fact, the charge has been made and a very extreme charge at that, that they want to do what was done to the Allende regime. Some time back, the Prime Minister had said to her own AICC that some people wanted to do on Allende to her. May I say that there could not be a more irresponsible charge than this there are elements in the country who want to do something on the lines that had been done in Chile? That cannot simply happen in this country and there are forces which would not allow that thing to happen? But it is by such irresponsible utterances that they are fouling the atmosphere in the country. My submission is that Government by their thorough mismanagement of the economy and by their economic-populism and pseudo-radicalism have brought about this situation which is so very much bad Government have accepted, we are told, the demands in respect of (a) casual labour (b) hours of work (c) supply of foodgrains; I am not quite clear in my mind whether the demand of the workers in respect of the supply of foodgrains has been fully met. But that is what the hon. Member, Shri A. P. Sharma seemed to claim. If certain demands are met, we are glad. But it beats me completely why Government are dragging their feet in the matter of bonus. It is said that it is before the Bonus Review Committee...

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** It is not.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** What Shri A. P. Sharma said was, if I had understood him correctly, that it was *quo motu* taken up by the Chairman of the Bonus Review Committee...

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** Bonus Committee.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**... *suo motu* the chairman of the Bonus Review Committee had brought up this matter. It is not Government which has referred this matter to the Bonus Review Committee. Now, why should it have been left to the sweet will of the Chairman?

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** Since he has referred to me, I would like to tell the House that the Bonus Committee is reviewing the bonus scheme. The Bonus Committee has interpreted that they can cover those industries also which are not covered by the bonus scheme. That is why they invited both the parties, the railway workers and the Railway Board, to submit their case before the Committee.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** That is no guarantee that they will give bonus.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** There is no question of that.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** We want that the Bonus Review Committee should also consider whether the workers in departmental undertakings like the Railways, P & T and Defence should not be considered for the purpose of bonus. This was not included as one of the items in the agenda of the Committee.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** Does he want that the Committee should not consider it?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** The Committee is not considering that. Now they have given evidence before the Committee. That does not mean that it is within the terms of reference of the Committee. He can give evidence throughout the country. Who bothers about it? The point is that this should be included as one of the items within the terms of reference. That the Government can say that it is within their terms of reference.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** The Prime Minister has already given her opinion before the Bonus Review Committee has done so.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** Do you want that the Committee should not consider this question?

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):** We want bonus.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** We want bonus.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** My submission is that it does not pertain to the legitimate domain of the Chairman of the Committee to bring up this matter. This matter should have been more properly brought up before the Bonus Review Committee by the Government and Government must not hesitate to place this matter before the Bonus Review Committee. That would give more confidence and assurance to the workers that the Government is really serious about it.

My suggestion, finally, would be these. All these leaders of the movement must be immediately released if the Government want to give an earnest of their sincerity to go about the business of negotiations. Secondly, I think I have the permission of the other side of the House also to say that the entire House sends its sincerest condolences to the family of Shri Mhalgi, and that adequate compensation must be announced to the family of Shri Mhalgi by the Railway Minister when he replies today.

Then there must be a national policy on wages and salaries. On that the Government must make an announcement that they really want such a policy and will appoint a Commission to go into this matter.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhaka):** I have been listening to this debate with not just interest but with a heavy heart and I found to my great surprise not one speaker from the Congress side applying himself to this question in a constructive manner. Are we not concerned with preventing this strike? The whole reason, justification, for this adjournment motion was that the action taken by Government in arresting these leaders will precipitate something that we are all concerned to

[Shri H. M. Patel]

avoid. Railway strike will be a disaster if it takes place. How great a disaster it will be, it has not been spelt out. Mr. Sathe did say that it would bring the economy of the country to a grinding halt. Undoubtedly it will. It will do much more. It must inevitably result, if it lasts for any length of time at all into chaos, and there will be no law and order in the country. This is the situation we must all try to fight. What are we doing towards it? All these verbal duals do not take us very far.

Mrs. parvathi Krishnan pointed out the facts of the negotiations. Apart from that what constructive suggestions have been put forward. Shri Shyamanandan Mishra, at this stage came forward with certain suggestions. They are long term suggestions. I want to know, what is going to be done immediately in this matter so that the strike may be averted. It is quite obvious that so long as the leaders remain arrested, we could not expect anything except a strike, a prolonged strike. Is that what we want? If that is not what we want, surely the first decision that the Government should take is to retrace their steps and release those leaders and resume negotiations. Even on items on which agreement is said to have been reached, there is misunderstanding. This should be cleared.

The fair price shops are something quite different from what the a railway worker wants. The railway worker wants a guaranteed supply of foodgrains which should be made available to him by the Railways. The Railways had undertaken this responsibility during the last World War and during the years immediately afterwards. What is special or difficult about it? The fair price shops are intended to see that the vulnerable sections and those railwaymen belong to that category—do receive foodgrains that you desire that they should receive. Why cannot then the railways be given a quantity of foodgrain to which their men are entitled and en-

(Adj. Motn.)

able them to distribute them in the most efficient manner possible. That will be one section of the public distribution system at least that will be successful.

The other two questions relate to bonus and parity. By what stretch of imagination did the Government think that they will escape having to give bonus to the public sector enterprises. Once they gave to the private sector enterprises whether they made profit or loss? By what stretch of imagination they say that the Railway workers are Government servants and; therefore, they are not eligible for bonus? Why not? A Worker in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi or the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur, how is he working in any different way and in what different circumstances than those at the Heavy Engineering at Ranchi or the Heavy Electricals at Bhopal, what is the difference? What is your justifiable explanation.... (Interruptions)? Railway workers' demands are perfectly justifiable and very cogently arguable. They have also cogent case when they ask for parity. Why should they be treated any different from other public sector enterprise workers.

But for historical reasons differences exist. To expect these things can be remedied overnight would be absurd. If the workers expect that to happen they are also expecting something, that is quite out of the question. But as was suggested by Mr. Madhu Limaye, is it not possible to accept the justness of these demands? You can say the demands are acceptable in principle, they are reasonable and acceptable in principle but these involve tremendous amount of money, and therefore we will endeavour to see that over a period of time these are met.' Someone today asks what about the agricultural workers; are they not getting much less than the railway workers. Similarly by an entirely misleading analogy Mr. Bhagwat Zha Azad said that the per-

capita national income is X and the railway employees' income is several times that income. Is it a fair comparison? Per capita income is not the one you should compare with. Railway 'employees' income should be compared not with that but with the income of the workers in other public sector enterprises or in the private sector enterprises. That is the correct thing to do. To mis-lead the House in this way is totally unnecessary. Railway workers are better paid, far better paid, than industrial workers of a number of enterprises that I can name. They—the industrial workers—are of course far better paid than the agricultural workers and the agricultural workers have been the most exploited section in the country. But we are not talking about them.

It seems to me that the railway workers have a just case to put forward for serious consideration, I would strongly urge the Minister to consider this for the reasons which I have already advanced, that the consequences of railway strike are so serious that it is not possible even to contemplate or envisage that a strike should take place. Let the Government realise this. Let not the Minister strengthen the charge contained in the capsule, which Central Government servants buried under ground the other day—summarised as "wasted words and broken promises". Is it not a shame that Government has to face such a charge against them by their own employees that for years they have been urging acceptance of demands, which they have been discussing and negotiating with the Government, but these negotiations have become just wasted words, just promises which they have given, which have been held out to them and have been broken.

I hear, that in this case, negotiations will not simply be wasted words and all that has been said, not in anger, But in sorrow, will be headed to by the Minister. I also hope that he will arrange to release all these leaders, resume negotiations and see to it that

this matter is brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Thank you, Sir.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर):

चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने कुछ दोस्तों के बयान सुने हैं। मैं बहुत थोड़े समय में आपसे कुछ भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि कुछ लोग सिर्फ इसलिए यहां बात करते कि हम यह बता सकें कि हमारी सिम्प्ली वर्सक से है जैसे कि इस तरफ किसी की सिम्प्ली वर्सक से नहीं है। जहां तक कि बोनस का सवाल है, सिर्फ इन्हीं लोगों ने उसको नहीं उठाया बल्कि सभी ने उसको सोचा और उसके लिए एक कमेटी बिठाई। अब इसमें देर लगती है तो उसके लिए हम कह सकते हैं कि उसका फैसला जल्दी हो लेकिन यह कहना कि उस कमेटी को टर्म्स आफ रेफ्रेन्स नये दे दो, मैं समझता हूँ यह आज आफ्टर-थट बात है। आज आप सोचते हैं कि इस पर हम बात करें ताकि यह मामला और काम्प्लीकेटेड हो जाए। इस हाउस में बहुत देर से बजट सेक्शन में बहस करते समय एक बात हमारे सामने आई कि फूड का मसला है, हर तरफ से यह बात कही गई कि जहां डेफिसिट है वहां गल्ला पंडुचाना चाहिए। जहां पर भी खराबी है उसको दूर करना चाहिए। कोर इन्फ्लस्ट्री के लिए जो चीजें दरकार हैं जैसे लोह, सीमेंट, कोयला या दूसरी चीजें वह वहां पर पंडुचानी चाहिए। बिजली की जो कमी है उसको दूर करने के लिए थर्मल प्लान्ट्स पर जल्दी से जल्दी कोयला पंडुचाना चाहिए। बारिश न होने की बजह से बहुत से प्रोजेक्ट्स खड़े हैं या उनमें कम बिजली पैदा हो रही है। यह सारी बातें हर तरफ से हर पार्टी ने कही हैं। इस सारी बातों का एक ही मकसद था कि पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए यह सारे साधन हम अख्तियार करें। दूसरी तरफ आज आप जो हमारी लाइफ लाइन है उसी को तोड़ना चाहते हैं और साथसाथ यह सारे काम भी करवाना चाहते हैं; यह दोनों बातें कैसे होगी?

आज अगर यह कहा जाए कि सरकार ने मांगे नहीं मानी तो वह कहां तक ठीक है



### श्री बरबारा सिंह

वह तीन चार दफा जो स्ट्राइक्स हुई है उसमें जितनी कमिटेमेंट्स सरकार ने की है उनको सरकार ने माना है और उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन या तो हो गया है या उस प्रोसेस में है। इस लिए सरकार की नीयत पर शक करने की गुंजायश नहीं होनी चाहिए। पुराने बाकयात को वह बताते हैं कि पुरानी स्ट्राइक में सरकार ने जो वायदे किए उनको उसने पूरा किया है। यह पूरे होने की प्रोसेस में है।

बोनस का जो सवाल है वह अगर थोड़ा सा काम्प्लीकेटेड होता तो कोई बात नहीं थी लेकिन उसमें बहुत बड़ा काम्प्लीकेशन है। प्रोटेल् साहब ने जो कि फाइनेन्स सेक्रेटरी रह चुके हैं उन्होंने कहा कि मसला तो बहुत बड़ा है लेकिन चूंकि पब्लिक सेक्टर ग्रंटरटेकिंग में बोनस है फिर यहां क्यों न हो। मैं कहता हूँ, कमेटी इसको देख रही है, उसको देखने दीजिए, यह सवाल उसके बाद उठने वाला है जो उठायें। जहां तक जाज फरनांडीज, जिनको मैं जान कहता हूँ उनको जो तकरीरें हुई हैं उनमें ऐसा मालूम होता है कि एक तरफ तो वे यह सरल करते हैं कि कोई भी आदमी झूठा न करें, जैसा कि हमारे दोस्त ने कहा कि उन्होंने सर्कुलर किया है कि सैट्राज न करें और सारी बातें उसमें ऐसी हैं लेकिन जो उन्होंने तकरीर की उसमें कहा कि सब कुछ करना चाहिए। अब "सब कुछ" में क्या आता है? यही आता है कि खराबी पैदा करो, रेलें को जाने से रोकें, रेल घागे न बढ़ें और कहीं कोई चीज बक्त पर न पहुंचे। अब यह अगर सारे सिस्टम को पैरलाइज करना नहीं है तो और क्या है? जो उनकी गिफ्तारी हुई है उसको लिए आप कह सकते हैं कि अभी बातचीत चल रही थी लेकिन बातचीत को किसने रोका? ये एक तरफ बातचीत भी करते थे और यह बातें भी कहते थे। सी पी आई की बातें मैं समझ सकता हूँ जो कुछ अकल से काम कर रहे थे (व्यवधान) आहिस्ता 2

वे अकल की बात ले प्रायेंगे। आज उनकी गिरफ्तारी से थोड़ा मसला बन गया लेकिन वे समझते हैं बेगलती पर थे, अन्दर कुछ कहते थे और बाहर कुछ कहते थे। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह लोग अपनी समझदारी का अमर दूसरों पर भी डालेंगे। लेकिन यह मसाला सिर्फ जान साहब ही तय कर सकते हैं, दूसरा कोई नहीं कर सकता है (व्यवधान) मैं उनको फरनांडीज ही कहता हूँ, उसमें कोई फर्क नहीं है। तो सरकार की तरफ से इसको नहीं तोड़ा गया, आज भी यह बात नहीं कही गई कि मुलाकात करते या बैठकर फैसला करते के लिए हम तैयार नहीं है।

19 hrs.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिन में बहस करते और रात को पकड़ लेते।

श्री बरबारा सिंह : मैं ने आप से इसलिये कहा है कि आप जो बात कह रहे हैं मैं समझता हूँ आप इन के चंगुल में फंस गये हैं। उस से निकलिये एक तरफ वायलेंस प्रीच करेंगे और दूसरी तरफ यह कहेंगे कि हम इस में यकीन नहीं करते, यह दोनों बातों की जा रही थी इसलिये सरकार को हाथ डालना पड़ा क्यों कि सरकार को पता था कि एक तरफ कहते हैं कि हमें कुछ नहीं करना है और दूसरी तरफ पब्लिक स्पीचेज में कहते हैं कि करना चाहिये। आप इस को इंकार करें तो करते रहें, लेकिन जो फैक्ट है वह अपनी जगह पर है।

माननीय मधु लिमये जी ने जो कहा की श्री फरनांडीज की ताकत बहुत बढ़ गई है गिरफ्तारी के बाद, पहले से बहुत बढ़ गई है, अगर यही तरीका है तो आप को मुबारक। एक तरफ धमकी भी देते हैं कि अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो यह करेंगे और दूसरी तरफ आप कुछ कहते हैं, मेरी राय में यह डबल डीलिंग थीक नहीं है। आप बेट के नीचे सारों चीज करवाना

चाहते हैं, जो कोई भी सरकार मन्जूर नहीं करेगी। इसलिये थूट को वापस लेना चाहिये और सरकार पर छोड़ना चाहिये तो इस को तय करने के लिये कौन सा मौका वह ठीक समझती है। बोनस की बात पर सारी चीज को खत्म कर देना जब कि रिव्यू कमेटी बैठी हुई है, ठीक नहीं है।

मेरी गुजारिश है कि जब एक देश क्राइसिस से गुजर रहा है ऐसे मौके पर हड़ताल की धमकी दे कर देशवासियों के लिये और क्राइसिस पैदा करना मुनासिब नहीं है। लेकिन अगर फिर भी यह पोलिटिकल पार्टिज, क्राइसिस पैदा करती हैं तो उस की जिम्मेदारी इन पर ही भा पड़ती है, हम पर नहीं भा सकती।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAB DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I straightway oppose the Adjournment Motion. It is not because I am entirely against the interest of the working people. But at the present moment, when the state of our economy is at great distress and we all consider that decisive steps would be taken by the Government in co-operation with other political forces, we should understand the present situation and see how to overcome the situation.

The saddest part of the present-day working people's movement is that the biggest undertaking of the Government, the Railways, the working people of this vital sector when I consider as patriotic as we are, is being pilloted and headed by a leader like Shri George Fernandes—I do not like to accuse anybody—whose evil designs, disruptive methods and political philosophy, the way he had interpreted the character of the country in the last three years, is well-known to the working people of this country. In any way, it is not a question whether he is leading them or not leading them.

I am surprised to see that the progressive forces, those who claim  
674 LS—18.

themselves to be so, are perhaps not considering the problems of the country at the moment but are considering the prestige of their Coordination Committee which is headed by Shri George Fernandes.

Sir, just seven days before, I witnessed a scene of our country—I think, that is the real scene of our country at the present moment. In most of the schools—I spoke about it earlier also while speaking on the Finance Bill—40 to 50 per cent of the students are not going to schools to study, not because they have no books, not because they have no teachers, not because of the fact that they have no school buildings, but the pitiable reason is that they have no full meal, and they are going about with an empty stomach to school. They get food only twice a week. I witnessed it in Durgapur area. This is the situation of the country.

At the moment, when we are facing the crisis of power, when the industrial production is stagnant, when the wagon movement is not so quick, when the piles of stocks of coal are lying in the coal mining areas the entire economic situation for which the Members from the Opposition are accusing the Government for taking the country to economic disaster the inflation and so on, I do not know on what objective ground, the idealism, which promotes the growth of socialist movement at the moment, they allow such sort of activities and movement which further lead the Government to go in for another deficit Budget and economic disaster.

I have my every respect for the working people's movement in this country for which a number of trade union leaders and workers have sacrificed. But I do not know for how long they will continue to champion only the cause of the organised working people who can vocally submit their demands and who can create a situation which can either compel the Government to agree to their demands or to surrender to them. What about

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi]

those who are un-organised, who have no spokesman of their own? Their problems are not being highlighted by the so-called progressive working people's leaders. And as a result of that, they are the only section in our country which are facing the actual trouble in this economic situation. I do feel that the railway workers have their genuine demands, and the Railway Ministry and the other departments are going on with the negotiations.

Now two parts have been discussed in this debate. One is when the negotiations are going on arrests of trade union leaders are unjustified and as such the demand is that they should be released and the negotiations should go on. The other part is what the Government is saying, that the negotiations were going on, a section of the leadership of the working people behaved against the interest of the negotiation itself.

I do not know why Mr. Madhu Limaye and others were angry when some friends were taking the name of Mr. George Fernandes and were quoting what he had said. Nobody can bring a taperecorder here and prove it. I can say that I have never spoken a lie in my political career. In Calcutta, in Dhanbad, it was Mr. George Fernandes who not only spoke those things which have been uttered by my hon. friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, but also invited the students and youth and said, "Get ready for the movement; you have to create the situation; you have to prove what you had done in Gujarat and Bihar". What does it mean? I am talking with the full sense of responsibility. I have no witness here at the moment, but there are people working in the Railways who do not listen to Mr. George Fernandes; there are people who love the country more than Mr. Fernandes. My straight question to Mr. Banerjee is—he is rational; his approach is

sometimes scientific—if he were in the Government and apprehended danger to peace, if he had found things being precipitated in this manner not by negotiation but by such utterances and incitement to violence outside the negotiation scope, what would he have done? In such a situation, what alternative can Government have except to take action to maintain law and order? Whether the arrest of Mr. George Fernandes is good or bad, I am not going to argue. The working class leaders have been arrested and they are demanding that they should be released. So far as Mr. George Fernandes is concerned, I would like to ask one thing. It has been said here many times that the Congress Party is collecting money. It is my personal appeal to you and through you to the Government: let the negotiations continue; we want the railway strike to be averted. But my demand is that Mr. George Fernandes' activities for the last one month and the way he raised the fund, how he got tremendous resources, should be probed into thoroughly by the Government. I know, about ten lakhs of workers have been compelled to follow him because they have no recognised leadership at the moment. There should be a probe by the Government as to what Mr. George Fernandes has been doing. What Mr. Fernandes has been doing is not in the interest of the working people. He feels that the present economic situation is the right moment when he can pull down and rub the nose of the Government.

I entirely agree that the railway workmen are facing a crisis. I know about Rajadhani Express. I have seen the conditions under which the employees in the generator car are working. In the last four years, five persons died on account of T.B. When all the passengers travel by ACC, these workers work in a condition where there is no air-conditioning. It affects their health; they cannot breathe properly. Their demand to the Railways is that they do not want

anything but a coach, a place of work, where they can breathe normally. I have repeatedly requested the Railways; I have written several letters. but nothing has been done. It has been done in the Bombay section; not in the Howrah Section. The conditions of the Class IV workers are also very bad and poor. Only one appeal to you, Sir. Let the trade union leaders also satisfy the Government. Can anybody say from the Members of the Opposition whether they get the services that we expect when we travel on our Railways and whether the services are upto the mark. I am referring to the aspects of cleanliness and the attitude of the ticket checking staff. I have witnessed, not once but a dozen times that there is a flourishing black-market in sale of tickets...

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): Who is responsible for that?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I know it. I have seen. The sense of patriotism should not only come from a section of the political parties. It should come from the entire people who are working for the national welfare.

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is no patriotism there.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Unless this country is safeguarded, this country is going to face a serious disaster.

Do not take this adjournment motion so lightly. It is not reflecting the wishes of the working people. In any way if the Government fails to maintain the situation and if we are not sensible, this is the warning that this will be the last day of the Parliament in the Indian Decomraoy. This is the plan, this is the arrangement. I know you personally. I appeal to you

to consider the consequences seriously. I want and wish that the strike should be averted and I wish that a sensible role should be played by them. I want to plead only one thing that Mr. George Fernandes is not a man who is working for the railway workers' interests. He just got the opportunity to play the game because there is no player at the moment in the ground. His game would not help the situation in the country and the working people.

About the role of the trade unions I would like to submit only two or three important points.

The Railway Minister is kind enough. He has discussed with the Labour Minister. He has discussed with the workers' representatives. I know their grievances are sometimes not heard by the Railway Board people. I only want to request you and through you the Railway Minister, that in the absence of the Railway Minister, the attitude of the working people to the passengers, the attitude of the Railway Board, I tell you, unless it is changed, it will create further more problems for the interests of the nation and the progressive policies of the Government. I know it. I confess it. That at least something should be changed.

would not help the situation. That is No. 1.

But, at the present moment I do feel that this adjournment motion

No. 2.—The way they are precipitating the crisis in this country, it is not the crisis of the Government. I request and I promise and I appeal to the Government, if this threat comes to us continuously by a section of those forces who want the destruction of democracy, let the Government take the challenge and face the situation and not stand on the prestige issue. Either this Party or the Congress Party would rule this nation for progressive forces or we

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi]

shall be removed from office. No compromise in between. But there shall be no compromise with those forces who want to destroy the nation. There shall be no compromise with those forces who want to sabotage the democratic set up. The forces behind Mr. George Fernandes, the forces surrounding Mr. George Fernandes are against it.

Mishraji said that there is no dearth of feelings. I do not believe that our people are like that. There is an attempt, there are methods, calculated methods to pull down the Government and to create a serious disaster. The time is now to discuss food, the time is now to give food to the vulnerable sections of the country, the time is now to understand the economic situation in the country and also the time is now to give some sympathy to the working people and not to play in the hands of those who are creating trouble.

I conclude that if Mr. George Fernandes, whether he is released tomorrow or not, he does the same thing after getting his demands conceded by the Government or not and if anybody does not protest, let the working people get whatever benefit but those who are in the non-organized section, those who are not getting the benefit, they will all unite to face the situation with all responsibility.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY** (Kendrapara): Sir, this is not an occasion for going into the relative merits of the railwaymen's demands and their ultimatum to go on a strike from the 8th May. That would require a different occasion. But, personally, I feel that the debate on the adjournment motion has been confused, thoroughly confused by bringing in the various issues of the railwaymen's demands which were not the subject matter of the adjournment motion. This adjournment motion was very limited in its scope. It did not relate to the railway strike

nor to the demands of railway workers. This adjournment motion only related to the precipitate action of the Government while negotiations were proceeding, in arresting the leaders of the railwaymen who were at the negotiating table on their behalf. Mr. A. P. Sharma referred to the ulterior motive of the railway leaders to disrupt the nation's economy. This has been repeated parrot-like by some of the members of the treasury benches. Accusations had been levelled that the railway leaders were bent on disrupting the nation's economy, to bring down democracy, to bring out a Chilean type of *coup-d'etat* to dislodge the Government and so on. Sir, any objective analysis of the situation would lead any fair-minded person to come to the inevitable conclusion that it was the Government which had precipitated the railway strike even before the Railway workers were considering whether they should go on strike on the 8th May or not; the Railway Ministry stopped as many as 200 pairs of trains. I would like to know the rationale for it. I would like to know the justification for it from the Government and from the Railway Minister. What was the particular reason for stopping 200 pairs of trains and causing untold suffering to the travelling public, disrupting the movement of foodgrains, coal, etc. etc. Some days ago I went to my constituency. I found the people were absolutely panic-stricken due to the stoppage of so many trains which had pushed up abnormally the prices of perishable goods and other thing. I would like to know who is responsible for it. What was the particular rationale for stopping 200 pairs of trains. That was done even before the railwaymen were considering whether to go on strike or not to go on strike ...

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): Sir, on a point of order. Neither the Railway Minister nor the Deputy Minister is here. Will you kindly help us?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is coming; please sit down.

श्री मदन बिहारी वाजपेयी (ख निरर):  
गलत बात है, द नों मे से कोई तों हाना यद्  
चाहिये ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let the Labour Minister deal with the dispute, Sir.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: It is the Government and Government alone which has provoked the railwaymen to strike. I am sure the railwaymen were not responsible for this present situation. While the Government was on the one hand provoking and precipitating the railway strike, on the other hand it was negotiating with the railway leaders with the ostensible intention of averting the strike. From the trend of the talks it was obvious that the railway leaders were in a conciliatory mood and today at 10 A.M. the final round of talks would have taken place. This is to be the final round of talks. I would like to know, the House would like to know, the country would like to know why certain fiat was issued to the UP police to arrest Mr. George Fernandes on some warrant. This shows that their intention was to precipitate a show-down for reasons best known to them alone. It is non-ethical and it is against the cannons of justice and of fair-play.

No word would be enough to condemn the activities of the Government for their precipitate stand, which is unwarranted. Therefore, I plead that the arrested leaders should be released immediately and negotiations should be resumed.

In conclusion, I would say that much is being said today about democracy. It is like the devil quoting the scriptures. These men are returned to the Assemblies and Parliament through rigged elections. If they talk of democracy it is really a fantasy and it is a figment of imagination.

I only plead again that the Government should release the arrested

leaders of the railwaymen and bring them as quickly as possible to the negotiations table so that the railway strike is averted.

Sir, I support the Adjournment Motion.

श्री जगदीश चन्द्र बोस (सीतापुर):  
सदन के सामने रेलों की हड़ताल ने जो प्रश्न प्रस्तुत किया है वह गम्भीर और विचारणीय है। इस सदन से इस विषय पर सारा देश एक मार्गदर्शन और नेतृत्व की आशा करता है। इसलिये यह सदन स्वयं कोई कलैक्टिव बार गेनिंग का फोरम बन जाए तो अच्छा नहीं है। हमें यह देखना है कि रेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल और उनकी मांगों के पीछे जो वृत्ति है और उसके साथ साथ जो रेलवे बोर्ड की तरफ से बातचीत करने की बात हुई, उस सब में कितना श्रोचित्य है और किस प्रकार से उसका सम्पादन होना चाहिए। होना तो यह चाहिये कि हम एक हल पेश करें अपनी इस चर्चा में। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलों की हड़ताल के सिलसिले में जो भी बातें हैं उनके श्रोचित्य पर मुझे इस समय कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन जब हम सामूहिक सौदेबाजी या कलैक्टिव बार गेनिंग की बात करते हैं तो हम यह मान कर चलते हैं कि जो मांग हम रखते हैं यह जरूरी नहीं है कि उसको पूर्ण तरह से मान ही लिया जाए। कलैक्टिव बारगेनिंग में हमें यह देखना है कि किस सीमा तक हम अपनी मांग को मनवा सकते हैं। जिस समय कलैक्टिव बारगेनिंग के क्षेत्र में आप अपनी मांगों पर अडिग हो जाते हैं और बहुत रिजिड हो जाते हैं तो इसको आप समझ लें कि तब जो उद्देश्य उसका होता है वह उद्देश्य उसी समय समाप्त हो जाता है। इसलिए कलैक्टिव बारगेनिंग की वृत्ति न होने के कारण जो परिणाम हो सकते हैं वे हमारे सामने हैं। रिजिड रख उसके पीछे है। चाहे कोओर्डिनेशन कमेटी हो या वर्कर्स तथा उनके प्रतिनिधि हों उनका रख या स्टैंड सही है, यह कलना मुश्किल है।

श्रमिक आन्दोलन में वर्षों तक रहने के नाते मैं न तो रिजिड और न ही बोनस की मांग

## [श्री जगदीश चन्द्र बोस 1]

के बारे में राय देन चाहता हूँ और न ही इन मांगों के औचित्य के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर कहूँगा जब हमारे देश ने पन्द्रहवीं लेबर कान्फ्रेंस में स्वीकार किया कि मजदूरों को नीड बेस्ड वेज मिले और उसके नाम तय किए जाए तो 1955 से लेकर आज 1974 तक इतने दिनों तक हमारा मुल्क जब अपनी कोई नैशनल वेज पालिसी नहीं बना पाया तो इसके लिए हम संसद् के सभी सदस्य उत्तरदायी हैं। इसलिए जब तक नीड बेस्ड वेज पर निर्णय न हो जाए और उस स्तर पर मजदूर वर्ग न पहुँच जाए उस समय तक भिन्न-भिन्न विकल्पों का प्रयोग होना स्वाभाविक है। उन विकल्पों में एक पैरिटी वाली बात है। पैरिटी का मतलब यह है कि एक ही काम करने वाले भिन्न-भिन्न उद्योगों में क्या पाते हैं। उसी में एक विकल्प बोनस का था। बोनस का भ्रन्ध जहाँ उत्पादन से जोड़ा गया था वहाँ इसका ईन्ड वेज भी माना गया है। बहरहाल कुछ भी हो आज यह मांग भले ही अच्छी लगे कि पब्लिक सैक्टर के साथ पैरिटी होनी चाहिये लेकिन अगर हम इसको स्वीकार भी कर लें तो मजदूर आन्दोलन को अपनी उस बुनियादी मांग को छोड़ना पड़ेगा कि वेतन आवश्यक के अनुसार मिले, नीड बेस्ड हो। इसलिए इस विकल्प को लाना और इसको स्वीकार कराना जिसमें श्रमिक आन्दोलन को अपनी बुनियादी मांग को, नीड बेस्ड वेज पर छोड़ना पड़े, ठीक नहीं है।

रह गई बोनस की बात। रेल कर्मचारियों को बोनस मिलना चाहिये, इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। इसके दो कारण हैं। मुख्य एक यह है कि बहुत सी रेलें 1946 के पहले व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र में थीं। बाद में पब्लिक सैक्टर में आईं। बुनियाँ जानती है कि टैक्सटाइल कारखाने और रेलों के कारखाने हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में इंडस्ट्रियल रेवोल्यूशन के

जन्म दाता हैं और यह भी जानती है कि मजदूर आन्दोलन ने जब से 54 वर्ष पूर्व ग्रहिल भारतीय स्वरूप धारण किया तो उसके मुख्य मुख्य जो लीडर थे वे या तो रेलों से आए या टैक्सटाइल से आए। जब रेलें व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र से पब्लिक सैक्टर में आईं तो स्वाभाविक था कि यह मांग सामने आए कि जब दूसरे क्षेत्रों में बोनस मिल सकता है तो यहाँ क्यों न मिले। यह बात सामाहिक सोदेबाजी की है और सब को यह देखना पड़ेगा कि किम सीमा तक हम जा सकते हैं और कैसे यह हो सकता है। जिद पकड़ने से न श्रम आन्दोलन को लाभ होता है और न ही कलक्टिव बार्गेनिंग को। यह प्रश्न व्यर्थ का है और न इस संदर्भ में आता है कि कोई क्यों गिरफ्तार हुआ और गलत हुआ या नहीं हुआ। आन्दोलन कोई आगे चलेगा तो कैसा स्वरूप वह धारण करेगा, यदि कानून के खिलाफ कोई जाएगा तो उस को कानून का शिकार होना पड़ेगा। क्षमा करें आप उस बात के लिए जो मैं कहने जा रहा हूँ। मैं लखनऊ से आता हूँ और इस बात की मुझे व्यक्तिगत रूप से सूचना है। श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीस ने लखनऊ में जो कुछ कहा है उसको यहाँ आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने यह जरूर कहा है कि जो लोग हड़ताल में हिस्सा न लें उन्हें तुम पहले पहचान लो, हड़ताल का इंतजार मत करो और उन्हें दुरुस्त करना है। मैं लखनऊ से आता हूँ और मुझे इसकी जानकारी है और निश्चित तौर पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि जो उद्गार उन्होंने प्रकट किए हैं ये सभी इस तरह के जो आन्दोलन होते हैं उनकी परम्पराएं होती हैं उन से अलग हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में जो परिणाम होंगे जो उत्तेजना पैदा होगी उनके निवारण के लिए इस तरह के कदम उठाना बड़ा आवश्यक था।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि सदन एक अच्छी इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन पालिसी तथा नेशनल पालिसी इबालव करे और ऐसे नाम तय

करे जिन से कि क्लैक्टब बारगेनिंग अच्छे तरह से सम्पादित हो सके?

अन्त में मैं रेल कर्मचारियों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे सहज पथ पर आएं और इस हड़ताल में हिस्सा न लें। मैं उस प्रस्ताव का विरोध भी करता हूँ जो कि श्री बा ने रखा है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : सभापति महोदय, एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के लिए ढाई घंटे का समय निश्चित किया गया है। हम ग्यारह बजे आते हैं। यहां कोई नियम कायदा भी है और है ना उसका पालन हम क्यों न करें। अगर उसका पालन नहीं करना है तो इस चीज को ग्राम हाऊस में लाएं और हाउस की स्वीकृति लें कि हम उस कायदे को हटाना चाहते हैं। नियम में यह है कि चार बजे एडजर्नमेंट मोशन को लिया जाएगा और इसके साढ़े छः बजे खत्म कर दिया जाएगा। आप नियम को देख लें। या तो नियम के मुताबिक आप चले और नहीं चलना तो इस चीज को आप सदन में लाएं कि हम इस नियम को तोड़ना चाहते हैं। अगर ऐसा नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो नियम को हटा कर आप दूसरा नियम बनाएं।

सभापति महोदय : आप तो सीनियर मੈम्बर हैं। आपको तो मालूम होना चाहिए कि रूल में यह लिखा हुआ है कि ढाई घंटे से कम नहीं दिए जाएंगे। यह नहीं है कि कितने दिए जाएंगे। फिर स्पीकर साहब ने खुद तीन घंटे इसके लिए रखे हैं। फिर इस ग्रहम चीज पर, रेलवे स्ट्राइक जैसी ग्रहम चीज पर आप जैसे बुर्जुआ घबरा जाएं, तब बड़ा मुश्किल होगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं घबराने वाला आदमी नहीं। स्पीकर हो या राष्ट्रपति हो या प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो, कायदे कानून के अन्दर सब को काम करना होता है। उनको मान कर ही चलना होता है। मैं सारी रात बैठने के

लिए तैयार हूँ। लेकिन नियमों का पालन तो करना ही पड़ता है। जिस राज्य में नियम नहीं होता है वह राज्य चल नहीं सकता है।

16 SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): When this debate on the adjournment motion is drawing to a close, it is natural that most of the things that need to be said have been said already. Nevertheless, I am rising with your permission, Mr. Chairman, Sir, to emphasise such of those aspects of the whole problem which I feel still require emphasis.

When one hears the debate, especially the speeches from the ruling benches, one is amazed at either the total ignorance and indifference of the Members of the ruling side or the deliberate playing down of a tremendous crisis that has enveloped us all in this country. I wonder whether the Treasury Benches and the members on the Government Benches have realised this crisis only now! If they have at all realised this crisis, what is their behaviour? Are we getting any evidence of any seriousness, any earnestness in action to show that the Government mean serious business? It is only when Government have been forced to yielding to legitimate demands of the people at large that they begin to think of these excuses, crises etc. When I look at the Ministers, the way they live, the way they behave, the way they spend money, the way they go on having all kinds of projects, I am not at all convinced that they are showing any realisation of the great crisis that has enveloped us all.

They are talking of democracy. They are talking of corruption in certain quarters, specially of the railway trade union leaders. My friend, Shri Das Munsli, in particular referred to Shri George Fernandes and others and said that there must be a probe done into the whole thing. I ask you: is this



[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

Government capable of any probe, this/ corrupt Government, with its hands deep down in corruption, from top to bottom and from bottom to top? Is it capable of talking to the whole nation through this hon. House that there should be a probe into all these matters?

The whole/ difficulty is that this Government have lost both the will and the capacity to govern. They are confused and harassed by their own misdeeds. Now, it is no use their coming to this House and through this House to the country and say/ "please save us. What can we do? Do not do this business of strike, etc. because there is difficulty." But I ask: who created these difficulties? They themselves have created these difficulties.

Government supporters are charging that the trade union leaders are politically-motivated./ I want to suggest that the government action has been politically vitiated. Not only politically vitiated, but look at the way in which they have tried to create a situation of panic among the public by cancelling a number of trains in all/ parts of the country, presumably because they wanted to tell the people that this is what is going to happen if the strike takes place. Therefore, perhaps Government wanted to get the sympathy of the people. But the real fact is that/ people are more in sympathy with the railway people.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Your shouting is not going to detract from the truth of what I am saying. The fact of the matter is that whatever Government are doing, they are putting out the defence mechanism only, and they/ are trying to show to the whole nation that it is the workers who are disrupting. But, the whole

point is that the Government themselves have been disrupting the economy, disrupting democracy, disrupting parliamentary life, disrupting public life in general.

Therefore, I want to suggest/ that what the Government have done, particularly this morning by arresting Shri George Fernandes and other leaders is nothing less than an act of treachery. This is my charge. They themselves have committed an act of treachery and not only will this House not tolerate/ it—of course at the end of the debate, this motion will be lost because the members of the ruling party have a huge majority—but the fact remains that the vote of this House is not going to reflect the mood of the people/ at large.

The feeling of the people today is that the Government are talking one thing and doing exactly the opposite.

My point is this: can you expect anything to result from this kind of combination, namely, of the corrupt and the bureaucrats? They have/ combined, nay conspired, to corner the working classes and the trade union movement. Government's intentions are neither clean nor clear. They talk of negotiations and at the same time, while talking of negotiations, they are negotiating torture on the trade unionists and on the trade/ union movement.

I ask: have Government really been honest about these negotiations? Do they want a negotiated settlement? If they do, have they made any serious attempts without loss of time in the recent past? On the other hand, you will find that the workers'/ representatives are quite sincere and serious about an amicable settlement. As recently as on the 12th April I

wrote a letter to Shri George Fernandes and requested him to do something about it. I shall quote from his reply because he has been misquoted and misrepresented here. This is what he wrote to me on 23rd April:

"Thanks for your letter of April 12. As you must have seen from the press reports, we are having some kind of negotiations with the Railway Ministry. But they are not seriously doing anything to settle our dispute. The whole exercise seems to be intended only to buy some more time."

"While we shall do everything possible to come to a negotiated settlement, we shall have no alternative but to resort to strike if a reasonable settlement is not forthcoming."

I do not want to repeat the arguments so ably given by Shri Vajpayee about the bonus. When the Bonus Review Committee was mentioned why was the Prime Minister's letter used not only to prejudice but to prejudice and coerce and pressurise the members of the Bonus Review Committee against giving bonus to Railwaymen? Sir, the Government throws people like Shri George Fernandes and other leaders into the jail. Unfortunately, one of them died in the jail today in Bombay. These arrests are an extraordinary step and it is an extremely provocative step. You say: negotiate, but you begin to arrest the people. Who will then believe your words? But, perhaps, this is the impression you want to give to the whole country: Government assurances are not to be trusted. In any case the days of this Government are numbered and the sooner they go the better it will be for the country. Before it is too late let them release the leaders as early as possible and resume negotiations. Even if they do not do it, to-day or tomorrow I am quite sure that ultimately they will be forced to do both the things: release the leaders and renegotiate. They will be forced

to do it. Let them accept at least in principle all the points which are legitimate and justified from the side of the workers. They can then say on certain points: we will do it a little later because of the present very difficult financial situation. But to say that we are not prepared to accept anything just and proper, and then deliberately mislead the whole nation and mislead the House will be very wrong.

(THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Hon. Member Shri Madhu Limaye while speaking a little while ago referred to a feature in 'Hava Mahal' of the All-India Radio. I have made a detailed check from the A.I.R.

In a spot in the series "Sunaye aur Sochiye" which was broadcast on 5th April in Vividh Bharati Hawa Mahal programme, a soldier on the front receives a letter from his home in which he is told of violence, strikes and disruption being caused in the country resulting in shortages of essential commodities. While talking to among friends, he brings the news of the threatened railway strike. They discuss the repercussions of the strike when one of them makes the following remark:

"अगर मुझे कोई रेलवे का कर्मचारी मिल जाये, तो देश के प्रहरी की हैसियत से मैं हाथ जोड़ कर उस से कहूँ: दोस्त, तुम अपनी तन्खाह बढ़वाओ, काम के घंटे घटवाओ, भगवान् के लिए देश की जनता का रहना न मुहाल करो। देश के साथ दुरमनी मत करो।"

The shot ends there. Obviously the information given by Shri Madhu Limaye is incorrect.)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to draw your attention to one point. This should not be made a precedent in future. In one adjourn-

[Shri Samar Guha]

ment motion one Minister or one hon. Member should not be allowed to talk twice. / Today we are not sure whether the statement that was made by the hon. Minister formed a part of this or not. That has not been made clear. In future this may set a dangerous precedent. For that reason, I want you to make it clear that this is an exception and this will not be made a precedent in future.

सभापति महोदय : मेरा खयाल है कि प्रोफेसर साहब भी यह पसन्द नहीं करेंगे कि इतना डिस्कशन सुनने के बाद मिनिस्टर साहब कोन सुनें। हो सकता है कि उनका राय बदल गई हो। हो सकता कि वह कोई बेहतर ऐलान करें।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI L. N. MISHRA):

सभापति महोदय, मैं राय बदली नहीं है। मेरी वही राय है, जो पहले थी।

At the outset I should like to make one point clear. In the course of the debate Members tried to pick out certain actions and they said that the Railway Ministry was not responsible and that the Home Ministry was responsible. Or some other Ministry was responsible for the arrest of Mr. George Fernandes and others. At the outset, I would like to say that I preside over the Ministry of Railways and it is my responsibility. If any decision has been taken, it has been taken with my knowledge and with my consent and I would like to say that I will not run away from my responsibility.

It has been said that we do not believe in democracy and we do not also believe in trade unions. On many occasions in the past, I have stated in the House that I am a strong believer in trade unions, not in weak trade unions, but in strong trade unions and at the same time in an enlightened management. In meetings and conferences held in Rail Bhavan,

I have been stressing this point and I have said this to my officers also. I have been telling them that unless we have a strong trade union and enlightened management there would not be peace in the Railways. This is the real problem we have been faced with. We have weak trade unions and we have multiple trade unions. But, at the same time, I would also confess that our approach to the problem is not as enlightened as it should be. That is why, trouble comes and we suffer from those troubles.

I thought hon. Members would raise some points relating to the Miabhoj Tribunal award, which we had accepted. As a result of the settlement which we have just arrived at, the railway workers would be getting Rs. 70-80 crores per year. This is in addition to Rs. 110 crores per year, as a result of the implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations. So, as a result of the implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations and as a result of the settlement which we have just arrived at, workers would be getting Rs. 190 crores per year. This means in one year, workers of the Indian Railways would be getting a wage rise by about 40 per cent. I do not know whether in any other industry, there has been a wage rise in one year by about 40 per cent. I do not think there can be any reason for complaint so far as wage part is concerned.

About bonus, I would not like to say anything further because a number of Members have already spoken and Government's stand is well-known. In the statement that I made in the beginning, I have explained Government's stand on the question of bonus. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee raised this point and I will tell him that we still stick to the position that we have stated on the statement that I made earlier.

Sir, it was also said that we are not serious about a negotiated settle-

ment. We have been very very serious about a negotiated settlement. I have made a number of statements in this House. It is I who invited the trade union leaders. We want a negotiated settlement. But, unfortunately, when we had almost reached a settlement point, something, some unfortunate thing has happened and we could not reach a final point of settlement. For that, of course, I am sorry.

Before I go into that—I am sorry, I forgot—I would like to express my heart-felt condolences on the death of Shri Mhalgi, a worker of the Railways who died this morning in Bombay. I am extremely sorry for it. I would like to express my heart felt condolences.

(Interruptions)

About compensation, I will look into it and whatever is possible, under the present circumstances and rules permitting, will be done. I am extremely sorry for his death. Then, it was also said that no promise was kept about arrests. They also said that an assurance was given that so long as negotiations go on, no arrests would be made. Yes, Sir it is fact. At the same time, it is also a fact that while negotiations go on, we also said that no other activity should be carried on. I will read out from some reports to show how during the course of negotiations, all possible preparations were afoot for the strike of 8th May. On the 30th evening, when Mr. Fernandes was leaving Rail Bhavan, he met some pressmen and some pressmen met me also. I said that we have almost reached a point of settlement. Mr. George Fernandes said, as pointed out in my statement made earlier, in his letter 'It was a futile exercise and the strike will begin on 8th May'. He said this. Therefore, it is clear that he has not been working for peace and he has been working for a strike. We have authentic information about it. Instead of working for peace, they were working for a strike. Naturally, as a Government, and as an alert Government, it was proper

and necessary....(interruptions) for us to take notice of these activities of these people, who are directing the action. As a result of that, after giving full consideration to all aspects, we had to take this painful decision of making some arrests. Some people have been arrested. One of them is Shri George Fernandes, the President of the AIRF.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why don't you arrest Shri Sharma also?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I was surprised to find out thing here. I hope Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan will excuse me when I say that her approach and the approach of Shri Shyamnandan Mishra seem to be more or less the same. I do not know what a strange combination is taking place those who stand for leftism and progressive socialism are hand in glove with the right reactionaries. It pained me as one of those who believe in the unity of the progressive forces. There is no doubt about it that Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan and her friends represent progressive forces and Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and others represent the right reactionary forces in this country.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Which forces does Shri L. N. Mishra represent? He represents the forces of corruption.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: A number of points have been raised about industrial disputes in railways. I had a talk with Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, who was the Deputy Minister of Railways, whether things were smooth while he was in charge of this portfolio. He said that even then things were not happy. I was looking at the figures. This year alone 75 strikes have taken place in the Indian Railways, resulting in a loss of Rs. 65 crores directly. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad rightly pointed out that a loss of one rupee to the railways means a loss of Rs. 10 to the nation. So, we have lost Rs. 650 crores of national income or national wealth, whatever, you may say. Therefore, these disturbed industrial

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

relations have done the maximum damage to the Indian economy, especially at a time when our economy is passing through a great crisis. That is why we are very much interested in seeing that there should be peace in the Indian Railways.

Sir, as you know, most of the speakers have concentrated their attention on the arrest of Shri George Fernandes. To be precise, I would like to read out from a note. I will not make any extempore speech on this point; I would also be laying it on the table of the House, as it shows what forced us to take this action. I will say that if anybody is responsible for this action, the first person is Shri George Fernandes himself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. The Minister says that he is going to lay on the Table of the House the charges against Shri George Fernandes.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Yes, I will lay it. I will not run away. I am going to lay it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are too fat to run away.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am prepared to substantiate whatever I said. The actions of the AIRF are not something accidental. The press pronouncement of Shri George Fernandes on the 30th was an indication of it. During the last few days, after the commencement of the negotiations, Shri George Fernandes through speeches at various meetings of railwaymen was openly inciting them to violence and even to setting fire to railway property.... (Interruptions). He has talked of setting fire to railway property and terrorising loyal workers to prevent them from going on duty. He has even been threatening a clash

with territorial army personnel if they dare to interfere in this strike.

Lest I be charged with making sweeping allegations, I would like to quote from various statements of Shri Fernandes at his meetings with railwaymen in recent days.

On March 23, speaking in Calcutta at a public meeting of railwaymen. Shri Fernandes threatened "a clash with territorial army personnel if they interfere with the strike".

On 24th and 25th April, Shri Fernandes declared that the strike was meant "to cripple the entire country and lead to rebellion on the part of the people".

The same day, he advised that active party leaders "should stop movement of trains even by setting fire to railway property" and "by terrorising loyal workers to prevent them from joining work".

In another statement, Shri Fernandes said on the same day, "pro-strike employees of the Central Railways were planning to dislocate communications and lock up signal systems at important railway stations with a view to preventing movement of trains".... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He is making sweeping charges.... (Interruptions). It is a slander.... (Interruptions). These are all concocted stories.... (Interruptions). He cannot do it. It is against all sense of propriety; it is against all parliamentary practices. All these charges have been concocted by the Railway Board.... (Interruptions). We cannot allow him to do that. He is the comrade of so many friends here.... (Interruptions). I am not going to tolerate it; I am not going to allow him to go on making sweeping charges.... (Interruptions).

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** On a point of order, Sir. The practice in the House has been that whenever serious charges are made against any person, then a proper notice should be given to you and you are apprised that the charges are going to be made. In this connection, I would like to quote an instance. When there were certain charges made by the hon. Member, Shri Sarjoo Pandey against the Chairman of the Railway Board when he was Member (Administration), immediately the hon. Minister rose and said that the charges should not have been made because previous notice was not given. Here, Shri George Fernandes is the Convener of the National Coordination Committee.... (Interruptions)

He is an ex-Member of this House. Charges are being made, sweeping remarks are being made, on the basis of the so-called intelligence reports which are anything but intelligent. I want to know what is the source.... (Interruptions).

19.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have come at a time when I was going to raise my point of order. I was reminding the Chair of your direction, the direction that you have given here several times, that charges should not be made in this House against a person who is not here to defend himself without giving prior notice. The hon. Minister has mentioned about Mr. George Fernandes. Is it proper for the Minister or any member of this House to make sweeping charges against the Convener of the Co-ordination Committee, an ex-Member of this House and Chairman of the All India Railwaymen Federation recognised by the Government of India? When he is in jail, charges are being made about sabotage and other things. I want a ruling from you.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** We want to know whether the Minister has given any notice. Otherwise, how did the Chair allow him to mention those things?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** We want to know whether prior notice was given to you. Also we want to know the source from where he is quoting, whether it is CIB report or CBI report.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Let him not say that he got this information from Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Banerjee, what are the charges you are referring to?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** It has been said that in a particular place Mr. Fernandes spoke about sabotage, burning of properties, preaching violence, fighting the Army and the Territorial Army, asking the students to create the conditions for revolution and so on. He was reading out. Can he make such charges here? Also we want to know the source from which he was quoting....

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH** (Nandyal): On a point of order.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is already a point of order raised by him.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** Can he make a long speech like this while rising on point of order?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down.

This Adjournment Motion has, after all, arisen out of the arrest of Mr. George Fernandes. This morning the main reason given was this, and, therefore, anything which they think has led to his arrest, the Minister has the right to explain. What is wrong about it?

[Mr. Speaker]

20 hrs.

There is nothing against his personal character or his personal lapses. It is just a part of the whole debate. You might have imputed many things and motives to the Government and they impute to you also. There is a general debate going on. There is nothing personal about it.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: In another statement, Shri Fernandes said on the same day:

"Pro-strike employees of the Central Railway were planning to dislocate communications and lock-up the signal systems at important railway stations with a view to preventing movement of trains."

Reports received by the Government clearly show that Mr. George Fernandes....

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to know whether you have given permission to the hon. Minister to put any paper on the Table of the House because I just saw the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs surreptitiously pulling out a paper and leaving it on the Table. I wanted to know whether he has taken your permission.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have nothing to do with that.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I only placed on the Table what I took from there.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Have you taken the permission of the Speaker?

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing about which you should worry.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: As you have rightly said, we had not charged and we had not arrested innocent persons. I was only giving facts that led to the arrests.... (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: What about others?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Reports received by the Government clearly show that Shri Fernandes and his associates warned the railway workers that those 'betraying the strike will be dealt with severely'. They have openly threatened that lathis and acids will be used against loyal workers.... (Interruptions).

These threats have already been brought into action in some places as for instance at Bombay when a Head of a Department, while on a routine inspection, was pushed down, injured and an attempt was made to assault him.

I would only like to say one thing. That is that it is the AIRF and Mr. Fernandes who have sabotaged the talks by deliberately boycotting yesterday's meeting. Both at the Conference Table and outside, Shri Fernandes has adopted a negative posture and has been actively inciting the workers to violence and bloodshed.

The House, I hope, will agree that political adventurism has no place in a trade union movement.

The Railways have suffered heavy losses in 1973-74 running into crores of rupees due to various strikes and work-stoppages. The net deficit for 1973-74 was more than Rs. 100 crores. In spite of this difficult financial position, I have agreed at the negotiations to meet demands aggregating to a total of about Rs. 80 crores. This is in addition to the additional wage bill of Rs. 110 crores due to the implementation of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations.

Lastly, before I conclude, I again reiterate that I am very keen for a negotiated settlement and if the AIRF and the workers withdraw their strike notice, I am prepared to sit together..

(Interruptions) If they withdraw the strike notice, they would be released.  
(Interruptions) If they withdraw their strike notice, we are prepared to have negotiations, etc.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** How can you ask them to withdraw their strike notice? You negotiate with them. That means you do not want a negotiated settlement. If the Minister says that before they withdraw their strike notice, he will not talk to them, it is now plainly evident that he never wanted a settlement....

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** No, no.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Because the doors are closed for ever. How can you make a silly statement like that? Do you realise the consequences of that?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The first thing is: whether there was a difference between the Home Ministry and the Railway Ministry. Now I want to understand one thing. Why is it that on the one hand Mr. Lalit Narain Mishra assures the Railwaymen that no action will be taken till such time the negotiations are over, and he says 'we have an open mind' and on the other hand Shri Uma Shaakar Dikshit goes on arresting them. We want a clear explanation for this. He is preaching sermons on the one hand and sheds crocodile tears on the other. Miabhoy Commission gave its decision a long time ago and the Railways if they are sincere about it, should have implemented the recommendations at least some years ago. You talk about wage rise for railwaymen. I have compared it. Be honest about it. That is a word that is unknown to you. If you are fair in the matter, have you ever bothered to go and compare the wages they get with those of the others in similar jobs in the public undertakings? You have not done that. Now you say, they are bent upon going on strike. Are you aware of the fact that India has the highest price rise and

the lowest per capita income in the world? Yesterday we were told that Miabhoy Commission report would entail Rs. 35 crores; today it is Rs. 80 crores. We do not know what are all these things.

You will find that they were not at all serious about these negotiations from the beginning. First you deputed the railway officials. Then you slightly climbed a little bit, you deputed your Deputy Minister. This is what you have been doing. You said they are wanting to have a strike and they are not for settlement. This is most regrettable, unwarranted and baseless. Let us come to the real business. The decision to arrest Mr. George was not taken yesterday. There is this Home Ministry's secret circular that I have laid on the Table of the House. This is dated the 7th of April 1974. Prior to that there is the circular of 2nd of April. So, this has been pre-planned. You talked about 75 strikes in one year. Whom do you blame for this? Who has created such a situation?

You even talked about Mr. George Fernandes saying things at various meetings. I think this is also an after-thought because if Mr. George Fernandes has said something on 23rd of March, why did you wait till the 2nd of May? I want to know that. You read about what Mr. George Fernandes had said. It would have been much better and we would have appreciated you to some extent if you quoted the source. Is it your Research and Analysis wing? Is it Intelligence Branch? Which one is this source, we would like to know. Or is it a mixture and concoction from that side of the House and nothing else? This is a clear case of putting up concocted cases against railway people. If you cannot get them by their straight neck, this is what you proposed to do. The secret circular says that 'the provisions of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) could be profitably invoked while undertaking preventive action. Section 1(a) (xiii) specifically enables the detention of any person with a



[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

view to preventing him from acting in any manner.

What more do you want? On the one hand your own ministry is negotiating and taking to the delaying tactics and on the other you are trying to put the dagger on the railway workers. This is what you have been doing.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is the way he establishes a revolution.

MR. SPEAKER: Even though he is not doing, you will make him to do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Speaker, you had a restful afternoon. All that I want you, through your good offices, to do is—though I am not entitled to it—that we should be told by him as to how many warrants have been issued and how many arrests have been made. The House should be told about it. You owe a duty to tell this. Our adjournment motion covers all the arrested persons connected with the railway strike. It is not connected with Shri George Fernandes alone. Therefore, the hon. Minister has deliberately escaped from fulfilling his responsibility. He is talking about losses. In the Public Accounts Committee, we had some chance to look at the papers. The losses were due to high corruption. You are responsible for the mismanagement, wastefulness and inefficiency. The railways would come to a half if that remains at the hands of the people who are controlling it at the present moment. The question is: let us come back to the issue a little more soberly, because enough heat has been generated although the situation demands it. And, a lot of fury came from the people opposite and no logic is behind it. I heard Shri Inder Gujral saying that the workers in the All India Radio are traitors in this country and what not. I am ashamed to hear that.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: He did not say 'traitors'.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then, Sir, during negotiations, it was repeatedly pointed out that we were so reasonable. It was repeatedly pointed out that they should accept the principle of the need-based minimum and abolish the disparity between the railways and other public sector institutions. I must reply to all the cock and bull story. The Coordination Committee has been very serious in arriving at a negotiated settlement. Now, they have come out to stab them at the back. Therefore, negotiations in the present circumstances are impossible. They are misquoting Shri George Fernandes. It is really very unfortunate. If you are really serious about averting this strike, Mr. Mishra, at least change your attitude, release all the people and sit coolly in a room and settle this issue.

You are now spending crores of rupees to break this strike which will never work. I appeal to you not to sit with the Railway Board officials but you may consult and take advice from the veteran trade union leaders. You will find a solution and they will be completely helpful to you to find a solution. It cannot be settled on the basis of falsehoods but it has to be based on only certain facts. The men sitting over here should realise this that there is no dearth of funds for the railways if the Government is serious about this. Do you know, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that the biggest investment of the railways, 65 per cent of the investment, is on the tracks. Do you know the utilisation rate? I do not want to load you with those figures but, they are disappointing.

Shri Azad said that the bonus would cost Rs. 500 crores. My dear friend, Shri Azad is poor in pure and simple mathematics. It would cost only from Rs. 30 to 35 crores. It was actually only about Rs. 30 to 35 crores. If there had been real dearth of finances and

resources, how is it that the police budget is jumping up year after year? How is it that the defence budget is going up year after year? How is it that the Prime Minister had to pay Rs. 60 lakhs in one stroke for foreign travels? They do not have any dearth of money. Their three scores of Ministers, each costing Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 p.m. sitting and eating and doing what I do not want to say....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Their salaries are Rs. 12 lakh a year.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The railway workers are subsidising the society, transporting cheaply through sweated ill-paid workers. This should stop at once. Social burdens are borne by the railways and the British started it. In other countries, it is met from general revenue through grants-in-aid. Social burden is currently Rs. 225.44 crores and another Rs. 34.64 crores was thrown away through mismanagement, corruption and other malpractices.

No reference was made to the Bonus Review Committee. Government's attitude is clear through Shrimati Indira Gandhi's letter. Bonus is a deferred payment. So, the question of profit and loss does not arise.

In summing up, may I appeal to the hon. Minister of Railways—I really mean it—that for God's sake, let him get out of the hands of these people and form a council at once with veteran trade unionist and come for a settlement at once. Let him unconditionally release all those whom he had arrested in connection with the railway strike.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Before you put the motion to vote, I want to know when was the last time when the Railway Minister travelled in a train.

MR. SPEAKER: I would let him know later on.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is a commitment on the floor of the House. So, you will have to let me know.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I shall put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn"

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

Division No. 16) (20.24 hrs.

**AYES**

Bade, Shri R. V.  
Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh.  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.  
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.  
Chavda, Shri K. S.  
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
Deshpande, Shrimati Roza  
Guhra, Shri Samar  
Horo, Shri N. E.  
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj  
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi  
Lalji Bhai, Shri  
Limaye, Shri Madhu  
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.  
Mody, Shri Piloo  
Mohanty, Shri Surendra  
Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain  
Ramkanwar, Shri  
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque  
Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh  
Singh, Shri D. N.  
Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.  
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
**NOES**  
Ahmed, Shri F. A.  
Ambesh, Shri  
Arvind Netam, Shri  
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar  
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul  
Barua, Shri Bedabrata

Barupal, Shri Parma Lal  
 Basumatari, Shri D.  
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.  
 Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath  
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal  
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh  
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao  
 Chhotey Lal, Shri  
 Daga, Shri M. C.  
 Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Damani, Shri S. R.  
 Darbara Singh, Shri  
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan  
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.  
 Dharia, Shri Mohan  
 Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra  
 Doda, Shri Hiralal  
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar  
 Engti, Shri Biren  
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.  
 Gavit, Shri T. H.  
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.  
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram  
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
 Gopal, Shri K.  
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra  
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb  
 Hansda, Shri Subodh  
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.  
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran  
 Kailas, Dr.  
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam  
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila  
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri  
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.  
 Kinder Lal, Shri  
 Kushok Bakula, Shri

Lakkappa, Shri K.  
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.  
 Maharaj Singh, Shri  
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath  
 Majhi, Shri Kumar  
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.  
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.  
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain  
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
 Maurya, Shri B. P.  
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath  
 Mishra, Shri L. N.  
 Misra, Shri S. N.  
 Mumsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das  
 Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra  
 Nahata, Shri Amrit  
 Naik, Shri B. V.  
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath  
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand  
 Pandit, Shri S. T.  
 Pant, Shri K. C.  
 Paokai Haokip, Shri  
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand  
 Partap Singh, Shri  
 Patil, Shri T. A.  
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.  
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai  
 Raj Bahadur, Shri  
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri  
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Nageswara  
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama  
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal  
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila  
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
 Sadhu Ram, Shri

Samanta, Shri S. C.  
Sanghi, Shri N. K.  
Sankata Prasad, Dr.  
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar  
Satpathy, Shri Devendra  
Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
Shankaranand, Shri B.  
Sharma, Shri A. P.  
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal  
Shashi Bhushan, Shri  
Sher Singh, Prof.  
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.  
Shivnath Singh, Shri  
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri  
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir  
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore  
Sohan Lal, Shri T.  
Subramaniam, Shri C.  
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.  
Swaran Singh, Shri  
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao  
Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
Uikey, Shri M. G.  
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
Venkatswamy, Shri G.  
Verma, Shri Balgovind  
Yadav, Shri D. P.  
Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. SPEAKER: The result\* of the division is: Ayes: 28; Noes: 119.

*The motion was negatived.*

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### FORTY-THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU  
RAMAIAH): I beg to present the  
Forty-third Report of the Business  
Advisory Committee.

20.23 hrs.

### FINANCE BILL, 1974—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We resume consi-  
deration of the Finance Bill, Shri  
Satpal Kapur to continue.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : मैं  
इससे पहले कह चुका हूँ कि भाज जो ग्रेडियोर-  
मेंट की पांलीसी हम ने सरप्लस स्टेटस में  
बनाई है, उस पांलीसी को तब्दील करने की  
जरूरत है, उस पांलीसी को रिब्यू करने की  
जरूरत है।

पश्चात्त यद्वा १९७४ : अब आप कल  
जारी रखें।

20.26 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May  
3, 1974|Vaisakha 13, 1896 (Saka)].

\*Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan also voted for NOES.